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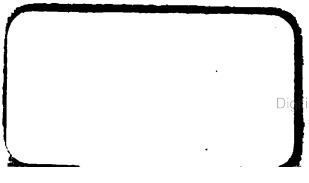

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THE NEW

ANNUAL REGISTER

For the Year 1821.

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PREFACE.

TWO objects have been steadily kept in view, in preparing our Register for the year now passed;—the one, the compression of as much and as various matter of an interesting nature into the volume as possible,—the other the issue of the work at an earlier period than during any former year since the commencement of the series. In both respects we hope to have satisfied the reader, whose wishes we shall not cease to consult, by similar arrangements for the future.

We leave the public to judge of the *improvements* in this volume upon those of past years; regretting, at the same time, that, owing to the very late transfer of proprietorship which has taken place, they have not been so numerous or so obvious as they will be hereafter, when our preparations commencing much earlier, will be more complete.

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PREFACE.

A press of matter, particularly with regard to the royal journies and the decease of distinguished individuals, has compelled the curtailment of our literary division, which nevertheless presents we believe, an observable diversity of valuable and of original communications.

The parliamentary proceedings are enriched with some noble specimens of oratory; we trust, that if we have in some instances, to exhibit a war of words, many a long and happy year will revolve, ere we shall have again to record a war of swords. The seeds of knowledge, civilization, and freedom, are now extensively sowing; so that, although some needful conflicts must be maintained, and some blood may be spilt, yet they will ultimately produce a large and glorious harvest.

April 1st, 1822.

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CABINET MINISTERS, 1821.

Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
President of the Council	Earl of Harrowby.
First Lord of the Treasury	Earl of Liverpool.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Westmorland.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Viscount Sidmouth.
Secretary of State for the Foreign Department	Marquis of Londonderry.
Secretary of State for the Colonial Department	Earl Bathurst.
Master General of the Ordnance	Duke of Wellington.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Viscount Melville.
Treasurer of the Navy	Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Rt. Hon. C. B. Bathurst.
Master of the Mint	Rt. Hon. W. Wellesley Pole.
President of the Board of Control	Rt. Hon. C. B. Bathurst.

OTHER MINISTERS, NOT OF THE CABINET.

Commander in Chief	H. R. H. the Duke of York.
Secretary at War	Viscount Palmerston.
Paymaster of the Forces	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Long.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson.
Auditor of the Exchequer	Lord Grenville.
First Commissioner of the Land Revenue	Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson.
Joint Post Masters General	Earl of Chichester and Marquis of Salisbury.
Master of the Rolls	Rt. Hon. Sir T. Plumer.
Vice Chancellor	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Leach.
Lord Chief Justice	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Abbot.
——— of the Common Pleas	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dallas.
Lord Chief Baron	Rt. Hon. Sir Rich. Richards.
Attorney General	Sir R. Gifford.
Solicitor General	Sir J. S. Copley.
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Scott.
Speaker of the House of Commons	Rt. Hon. C. Manners Sutton.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl Talbot.
Lord Chancellor of ditto	Lord Manners.
Vice Treasurer	Sir G. F. Hill.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut.	Rt. Hon. C. Grant.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

HISTORY

For the Year 1821.

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN

HISTORY

For the Year 1821.

CHAPTER I.

Meeting of Parliament.—King's Speech.—Petitions relative to the Queen.—Queen's message.—Further proceedings with regard to her Majesty.—Debate on the Question of restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy.—Motion respecting the British Museum.—Debates in both Houses on the Subjects of Naples and the Holy Alliance.—Act for regulating Trials for Treason.

HOUSE of lords, Jan. 23.—This being the day fixed by proclamation for the meeting of parliament, his majesty, attended by the principal officers of state and the household, came down to the house about two o'clock, and opened the session. Sir T. Tyrwhit, the gentleman usher of the black rod, was directed to summon the commons, and on their appearance at the bar, his majesty delivered the following speech:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The measures by which, in the last session of parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

"You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that, notwithstanding the receipts

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in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the united kingdom, and although our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The separate provision which was made for the queen, as princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late majesty.

"I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half-year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of parliament have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

"I well know that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne.

"In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a nation."

The commons having left the bar, his majesty withdrew, and their lordships adjourned till five o'clock; when

His majesty's speech being read from the woolsack.

The *earl of Belmore* moved, and *lord Prudhoe* seconded the address. It was agreed to unanimously.

In the house of commons, the address was moved by *Mr. Bankes* jun. and seconded by *Mr. Brown*. It was agreed to as usual.

House of Commons, Jan. 24.—Several members presented petitions, soliciting inquiry upon what was termed the late conspiracy against

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against the queen; and also for the restoration of her name to the liturgy.

House of lords, Jan. 25.—Several presented petitions relative to the queen, of a similar nature to those which had been sent to the commons.

House of Commons, Jan. 26.—The speaker stated that the house had been up with the address to his majesty, and that his majesty had been pleased to receive the address most graciously, and to return the answer which he would now read to the house. (Here the speaker read his majesty's answer.)

Long debates took place on a motion by *lord Archibald Hamilton*, for the rescinding of the order in council for omitting her majesty's name in the liturgy; which was negatived.

Jan. 31.—The proceedings in the house of commons possessed uncommon life and interest. At the moment when *lord Castlereagh* was proposing a committee to consider of an adequate provision for the queen, the following message was conveyed by *Mr. Brougham*:—

"Caroline R.—The queen, having learned that the house of commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the king's most gracious speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges in the ample measure wherein former queens consort, her royal predecessors, have been wont in times past to enjoy them.

"It is far from the queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement which she desires in common with the whole country, and which she feels persuaded the best interests of all parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed, but she feels it due to the house and to herself respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the liturgy.

"Brandenburgh-house,
Jan. 31. 1821."

A motion for adjournment was negatived, and upon the house going into a committee of supply, a motion by *lord Castlereagh* for granting to her majesty a sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* a-year, for her life, was agreed to, and subsequently confirmed.

Feb. 5 & 6.—Prolix and stormy debates occupied the house, upon a motion by the *marquis of Tavistock*, criminating ministers for their conduct relative to the late proceedings against the queen, which was finally negatived by a majority of 146.

Feb. 12.—*Lord John Russell* moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee upon the Grampound disfranchisement bill; for the committal

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committal of which he moved, obtaining a majority of 70 in favor of his motion.

Feb. 13.—After several petitions had been presented on the subject from different quarters, *Mr. J. Smith* brought forward a motion for the restoration of her majesty's name to the Liturgy; in the course of which he stated that the only motive which induced him at all to introduce the present motion to the attention of the house (for he could assure the house that it personally was very inconvenient to him in consequence of the state of his health) was, to put an end to the disturbance and distraction which prevailed in the country upon this subject; disturbance and distraction which, in his opinion, could not be appeased until the cause was removed. He had heard it stated by gentlemen on the other (the ministerial) side, and certainly the statement excited no inconsiderable degree of surprise, that the public took no great interest in this question. He was astonished to hear such assertions; for if gentlemen would only open their eyes, they must perceive the intense interest with which the public considered the subject, and the intensity of feeling to which it had given rise throughout the whole country. The house were aware that her majesty had received several hundred addresses, signed by several hundreds of thousands of persons, all of whom sympathised with her sufferings, and poured forth earnest prayers for the restoration of her rights. He only mentioned this circumstance as a proof of the universal feeling of the people on the question now before the house. With respect to the petitions which had been presented, it should also be considered that there were, on this occasion, petitions not only from those places from which the house was accustomed to receive them on other occasions, but also from places which never before had taken any part in political affairs. When he saw this, he was astonished how any gentleman on the other side could deny that the people took more interest in the question respecting her majesty than they had done on any former occasion. He had heard it said that the noble lord (Castlereagh) had stated that he could not continue to hold office if the house should agree to the insertion of her majesty's name. Now, assuming, as he thought he might fairly do, that the tranquillity of the country would be further endangered by the refusal of this motion, he begged to ask the noble lord whether he was prepared to say that the country was in such a state as that it could safely bear additional subject of irritation. Let the noble lord look at the subjects of dissatisfaction which existed from other causes. Look at the state of the agriculturists! He (Mr. Smith) was not among those who thought that agriculture was in a state of absolute ruin; but he admitted that those engaged in it were reduced to a state of very great distress; and he knew from many farmers that they were suffering the greatest calamities. Then, he asked, was it worth while to insult persons so depressed, by paying no attention to the prayers which they had so earnestly addressed to the legislature on the question before

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before the house? Then let the noble lord look at the state of commerce. Here again he would say that he did not think there was ground for despair, but beyond all question it was extremely low and distressed. Then look at the internal policy of the country. Could it be said that we were upon a bed of roses? Did not some of the most eminent men hold opinions strongly differing from that which was now pursued? Were there no other questions to require the utmost attention of parliament? Were there not the poor laws demanding immediate attention, and requiring, when they should be considered, all the patient feeling and all the good sense that could be called into action? He should be glad too if they could be quite sure that our foreign policy would not call for serious and deep attention. They had been told by the noble lord that peace would continue to be preserved so far as this country was concerned; but it was too obvious that two principles now existed, and were likely to continue a conflict throughout Europe;—a good principle and a bad principle—a principle of liberty, and a principle of slavery. He doubted not that ultimately the good principle would become prevalent: but who could say that this country could avoid being involved in confusion and conflict during the struggle? Would the noble lord say that it might not become the fate of this country to stand in the breach between civilized society and the slavery of barbarians? When those and similar subjects pressed upon their consideration, and required all the good sense, all the good humour, all the deliberate attention which parliament could bestow, nothing could be worse policy than to keep the country agitated when good humour was so necessary, both in parliament and among the people. The processions, parades, addresses, meetings, disturbances, such as had been already so striking and so frequent, would continue and increase till his majesty's ministers should accede to the universal wish of the nation.

Mr. Tennyson seconded the motion. Nothing could be more clear than that the king was bound by statutes in spiritual as well as in civil matters. He, therefore, would pass at once to the last statute on the subject—he meant the statute of uniformity. No king did subsequently to that act promote any change without conceding to the wishes of parliament. When, then, the words were all so evidently arranged to bar strictly any encroachment of the crown, it was difficult to perceive by what argument their force could be evaded. Changes had been made from time to time, such as were required by the changes in the royal family. It must have appeared at once to the framers of the act, that attention to such changes would be necessary, and, therefore, they had introduced an express clause for the purpose. That very clause, by forming a part of the statute, showed that without it the crown could have no power to alter the liturgy. Therefore, the authority thus conferred was to be exercised according to the terms of the clause which conferred it. He begged to call the attention of the house also

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also to the fact that previously to the passing of the statute—that was from the period of the reformation to the time of passing the act of uniformity in the reign of Charles the Second—every queen consort in England had been prayed for by name. So uniform had the practice been, that it was confirmed by a canon of the church. Upon this point he appealed to any learned civilian in the house. He should like to know where the honourable and learned gentleman (the solicitor-general) who had formerly argued this point, found the power given which enabled the king in council to omit any one of the personages for whom the prayers of the church were required. The names of those personages were directed to be changed, but they were to be changed according to the actual changes in their lives or relations to the state, without caprice, affection, or prejudice. Where then, he asked again, did the honourable and learned gentleman find such a power as he contended for? He, for one, regarded it as a mere subterfuge to say that the queen was prayed for as one of the royal family. He denied the power of directing her majesty to be prayed for as one of the royal family. The words "royal family could only be received as synonymous with royal progeny;" and it was perfectly absurd to say that the queen-consort could be prayed for as one of the royal progeny. He therefore contended that the queen must be prayed for distinctly by name. Uniform usage proved the correctness of the argument: and he had yet to learn where there was any pretence to be found for the power of excluding her name. He did say that ministers had dispensed with the statute. He felt great respect and reverence for the constitutional principle that the king could do no wrong; but when an act of parliament was dispensed with, the king's advisers were guilty of the most unconstitutional wrong. What imaginable grounds could ministers stand upon in resisting the restoration of her majesty's name? Could it be any grounds of morality or justice? After they had referred the trial of the case they had prepared to the tribunal they had themselves chosen—after having presented their prosecution in their own shape—and after having themselves withdrawn that prosecution, how could they reconcile it to their own principles, how could they reconcile it to the principles of universal justice, to inflict now upon the queen what was, in fact, a punishment, what the people at large called a vindictive punishment. He did say that the people did consider this punishment as the result of disappointed vengeance. What were always the effects of proceedings which were believed to be violations of law? Did they not tend directly to create contempt of judicial solemnities and sanctions? Did they not bring into contempt even the highest tribunal in the country? Was it then to be said that it was expedient to persist in a measure believed by the body of the people to be a violation of law? He was now bound to assume that her majesty had been unjustly deprived of her right. Her majesty's royal predecessors had always been prayed for; she

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was directed by statute to be prayed for; here, then, was an illegal act, and by that act the public tranquillity was disturbed.

Mr. H. Legge said, that he considered the original omission as ill-advised and expedient. The original insertion of her majesty's name as princess of Wales had been no particular mark of royal grace and favour, and the continuance of it as queen would have been only what had been usual. The effect, however, of the original omission had not been to prejudge the queen. He meant that it had not disposed the minds of men to presume her majesty guilty: on the contrary, it had made many partisans to her cause.

Mr. C. Wynn said, his persuasion was, that whether or not sufficient had been proved in another place to show that her majesty was unfit to fill her exalted station, or whether she was so proved in any other indirect manner, her avowed conduct subsequently, the reviling and opprobium which she had been advised to cast upon all the institutions of the country, there was no ground laid for the present motion. The result of the fullest consideration which he had been able to give this subject was, that the original omission was unwise, although not illegal; and that after what had occurred, and under all the present circumstances, it would not be advisable to address his majesty for the purpose of supplying that omission.

Mr. Wilberforce had hoped that, by some arrangement, and by means of mutual concession, the question that was now brought before the house might have been avoided. Unhappily this was not the case, and it had become necessary for them to pause and to form a deliberate opinion upon the important topic under consideration. He had failed in meeting with an opportunity, a few nights since, of stating his views respecting it, and must now begin with a full acquittal of his majesty's ministers, and by expressing his entire concurrence with an honourable and learned gentleman that no blame could fairly be said to attach to them. Differing, as he did, in many points, both with his majesty's ministers, and with several honourable gentlemen, for whom he entertained great respect, on the course of these proceedings, he thought it a debt of justice to say that ministers had been placed in a most difficult and trying situation. In the conduct which they had to pursue, they were presented with a choice of evils; and if they had erred, the error was one of judgment, and did not to his mind, indicate any want of capacity, much less any want of integrity. He had now, however, something different in contemplation: he wished to take a practical view of the subject as the best mode by which they could now arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Intending to treat the question in this manner, he must, in the first instance, examine the objections which had been raised, on both sides, to the course of proceeding to which each was respectively opposed. If the only doubt existing on the subject was that which involved the legality of omitting her majesty's name, he should not deem it of very high importance,

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importance, and, after all he had heard, should be disposed to leave the question where he found it, in what had been called "the glorious uncertainty of the law." Let it not, however, be imagined, that he had not heard with pleasure and admiration the speech of an honourable and learned gentleman, (Mr. Wetherell) on a former night. For a time the reasoning of that speech produced a great effect upon his mind; but when he came to reflect further upon it, his doubts returned, and whether the original omission was legal or illegal, the question was now to be regarded under another aspect. He felt deeply the force of those considerations which had been pressed on the attention of the house by his honourable and learned friend, and could not but think that her majesty, in adopting sentiments so unlike the tone and language which she had used in replying to the address of that house, had shown none of the respect due to the constitution of parliament and to the established laws of the country. Whatever excuse he might be ready to make, still it must be admitted that the reiteration of such sentiments went to violate the constitution, and were as injurious to the public as they were dishonourable to herself. At the same time it ought not to be considered that the fault was so much that of the queen as her advisers, and he had felt some surprise that those who had printed the queen's letter, or perhaps some other documents, had not incurred the animadversion of the law. When he supported the motion, he supported it, therefore, for the sake of the country, and for no other reason. He must persist, although it might appear singular, or again expose him to derision, in the opinion which he had formerly expressed as to her majesty being already prayed for under the general title of "all the royal family." As this might be regarded as a quibble by some persons, he should not further advert to it; and returning to the general impression, he thought it impossible that any honourable member could have failed to observe that a very common remark amongst the people was, "if the queen is bad, there is the more reason to pray for her." This might serve to illustrate what was undoubtedly true, that the goodness or badness of individual character ought not to influence the admission or exclusion of names from the liturgy. The people now found that her majesty was restored to all the prerogatives of queen, and could not feel satisfied that she ought at the same time to be excluded from their prayers. This exclusion was a most unhappy circumstance in another respect, fearing as he did that it had been the means of introducing a political feeling into the church. Every religious man had before been in the habit of consoling himself with the reflection, that there was at least one day in the week when he might forget all his low and vulgar cares, and when he might dismiss from his mind the animosities which disturbed the course of human life. It was a day when the elements of discord should be at rest, and when every recollection that might tend to create disunion, or excite jarring sentiments, should, if possible, be avoided. Of

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Of all the considerations, therefore, which influenced the opinion that he had formed, that of the effect produced by the exclusion of her majesty's name on the popular mind was the most operative. The omission was brought under public notice every Sunday, and the wound, which might otherwise be healed, was kept in a state of continued irritation. Such an effect could not but be prejudicial to our church establishment at a time when there where but too many causes at work for its overthrow—at a time when so many mischievous men were industriously employing every means for the destruction both of our religious and civil constitution. He had been informed that the queen, whilst excluded from the prayers of the established church, was prayed for in most of the methodist chapels. Nothing, in short, seemed so well calculated as the present state of things for bringing into disrespect and contempt an ecclesiastical system, sealed with the blood of martyrs, and from which the dissenters themselves had derived all the advantages which they enjoyed. He would, therefore, guard and cherish, with redoubled earnestness, what was so sacred in itself, and was now threatened by so many dangers. Those dangers were rendered formidable, both by the pressure of the times and the unceasing efforts made by the malicious to estrange the present generation from the religion of their forefathers. True justice, true dignity, and true magnanimity, did not, in his opinion, consist in resolutely adhering to a measure, because it had been once adopted. If its abandonment was likely to confer a substantial benefit on the country, it became a magnanimous as well as an honest man to sacrifice his own opinion to the general interest. Let not the house conceive, let not any honourable member conceive, that to yield to the present motion was to declare a belief of the innocence of the queen. With him (Mr. Wilberforce) the innocence or guilt of her majesty weighed not a feather. Independently of any feeling upon that point, he would vote for the motion, because he thought that its success would go to tranquillize the country: if it would not at once restore peace and harmony to the kingdom, it would at least remove one cause of discontent—one cause perhaps of many, but certainly a cause of very considerable weight. Perhaps the feeling upon which he had acted during so many years, a feeling the advantage of which he had never yet found cause to doubt; perhaps that feeling might impress his mind more powerfully than it would affect the minds of those whom he was addressing; but he would vote for the motion of his honourable relation, if it were only that the motion was framed in a pacific spirit, that it tended to heal the wounds under which the country was suffering. Never, perhaps, had the house been in more danger of opposing itself to public opinion than in the present case;—never, perhaps, could the country with more advantage advert to the principle adopted by Mr. Pitt, when, finding the public feeling strong against his own, he gave up his own opinion to the opinions of the people of England. That principle

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principle which led Mr. Pitt to seek a peace with France at the moment when he himself was disposed to a continuance of the war; that was a principle of conduct which proved him worthy to be the minister of a free country; —a principle which, by attaching the affections of the people to the government, prevented the well-meaning from being misled, and from becoming the dupes of the ill-disposed.

Mr. Stuart Wortley was compelled, although with regret, to differ from the hon. member who had last spoken. Granting that he could not agree with the people in their opinion, that hon. member was still prepared to ground his vote upon his deference to their wishes, and he called upon the house to follow his example. The view which he (Mr. S. Wortley) took of his duty in parliament was this:—he was to give all due weight to the representations of his constituents, to listen to their prayers, and to the arguments by which they enforced them, and then to vote according to his own opinion. Upon that principle it was that his vote on the present occasion would be founded; and he would explain to the house why he could not, after what had happened, advise the crown to bestow any mark of grace or favour upon the queen. True, the sense of a great body of the people had clearly declared itself in favour of the effect of the present motion; but he (Mr. S. Wortley) thought that the people had come to that opinion under an erroneous impression. The people thought that to exclude the name of the queen from the Liturgy was to deprive her of a right; and if once he (the hon. member) could be of that opinion, he would undoubtedly vote for the insertion of her name; but he voted against the present motion because not even all the eloquent speeches he had heard had convinced him that in the exclusion there was any thing illegal. He did not put the negative vote which he proposed to give upon the ground taken by the hon. member (Mr. Legge) who had spoken for the first time upon the present occasion; he deprecated the language put forth in her majesty's addresses, and in her letter to the king; but parliament ought in another way to mark its disapprobation of that language; he (Mr. S. Wortley) would not on that account exclude her majesty's name from the Liturgy. But the queen, most ill-advisedly, had rejected the mediation of the house; she had refused to take any steps by which the differences between the illustrious parties could be arranged; she had put herself upon her trial; and, in so putting herself, she took the risk of any impression which might be produced by circumstances coming out during that trial. Now there were some facts of which it was impossible to divest the mind; and although he (Mr. Stuart Wortley) sitting in the house of lords, might probably have been bound to declare her majesty not guilty, still there had upon the trial appeared such facts as made it impossible for him to call upon the crown to hold her majesty up to the public in the situation of a graced and favoured queen.

Mr. W. Lamb observed, that with regard to the legal question connected

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connected with the present motion, he was not convinced, after all the arguments which he had heard upon it, that the clause in the act of uniformity gave the queen a right to have her name inserted in the Liturgy. The learned gent. in his argument upon that point, had recounted all the various privileges which belonged to a queen-consort; but he (Mr. Lamb) thought that he would agree with him in stating that they were given to the queen in aid and assistance, not in opposition and contradiction to the crown. That was the general rule of law on which all the privileges of a queen-consort were construed. The clause in the act of uniformity, on which the learned gent. had placed so much reliance, was put in *ex abundanti* and for explanation of a former clause; and even if it were not so, still every act of parliament was to be construed consistently with reason and itself: therefore, if there had been no proviso like the one now relied upon in the act, there must have been a power vested somewhere to make such alterations as were rendered necessary by the course of nature and the hand of God. A clause, therefore, which was loosely worded, which settled no remedy, and therefore gave no right, was insufficient to control a lawful authority which was recognized in another part of the same act; and if such were the case generally, it was peculiarly inefficient to control it in the present case of the queen, after all the circumstances of a legal conviction: after all the circumstances short of actual degradation, which had transpired against her. Upon the principle, therefore, of law, he did not think that her majesty had any right to have her name inserted in the Liturgy, though he could not help at the same time observing that it would not be wise for that house to decide upon the construction of a dubious legal authority. On a former occasion he had stated that her majesty, as her innocence appeared to many to have been satisfactorily established, might with safety and propriety have conceded the point of the Liturgy. He was then blamed for having argued that her majesty was right, and therefore ought to concede; and the argument was even treated as highly ridiculous and absurd. Now, he saw nothing absurd in it; on the contrary, it still appeared to him that the concession of the Liturgy would have been the most prudent and patriotic measure that her majesty could have adopted. Her majesty was represented as a person of most exalted character; she had been described by one of her legal advisers as of a sagacity inferior to none that he had ever known, and of a propriety of mind, notwithstanding all that had been imputed to her discredit, rarely excelled. In his opinion, that sagacity of mind for which she was distinguished ought to have rendered her anxious to allay the present animosities existing in the country; and that propriety of mind, for which she was so much eulogised, should have taught her that the best method of doing so was the giving up the long contested point of the Liturgy. The honourable member, after stating that it appeared to him that the crown, the queen, and the house, ought each to concede something to

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to the other, concluded by saying that he should give his vote in favour of the original motion in deference to the opinion of a large majority of the people; which, although it ought not to be servilely acquiesced in on all occasions, still should always meet with some attention from a wise and prudent government.

In conclusion the numbers stood thus:—

For the motion . . .	178
Against it	298
Majority	120

Feb. 16.—*Mr. Lennard* said, that the subjects of natural history, and the Elgin marbles in the British museum, were, with great liberality, thrown open to the public. But he had to complain that there was a difficulty of access to other parts of the museum, which were not less important or less interesting. In France public establishments of this kind were accessible with every possible facility; and he might make the same remark on the geological institution in this country. Why, then, should not every facility be given to the visiters of the British museum? If the officers were not numerous enough, let their number be increased; if their salaries were not large enough for such constant attendance as might be required, let an increase of salary be granted. Why should the use of an establishment instituted at great expense, and for which very large sums were annually voted by that house, be limited by a stinted allowance to the officers who attended it? But, in order to remedy this difficulty, it was necessary to know the salaries now given to the officers, and that was the object of his present motion. If it should be found that they had very large salaries, without doing corresponding services, they ought to be called upon to increase their services. The honourable gentleman then went on to say that strangers were not admitted to certain parts of the British museum, without recommendations from the trustees, and this, he conceived, was making that which was for the public benefit an object of private favour and patronage. His object on the present occasion was, that the accounts of the number of persons admitted, and also the number of applications for admission, to those parts should be submitted to the house, before the estimates for this establishment were brought forward. He concluded by moving that there be laid before the house an account of the number of applications for admission to the reading-rooms of the British museum; also for the same to inspect the coins and medals not generally shown; also to inspect the prints, drawings, and manuscripts, or any part thereof, not generally shown; and also the number of such applications which were complied with; this motion to extend to all such applications made within the last five years.

Mr. C. Long said, that his object in rising was not to oppose the motion of the honourable member, but to assure the house that it was not less the wish than the duty of the trustees of the British museum to give every facility to the public who required access to that establishment. There were two classes of persons who required admission—the first consisted

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consisted of those who came for the purposes of general inspection, and to that class very great facilities had been afforded within the last few years; and by the returns made to the house it appeared that the number of such visitants was not less than 50,000: in the year. The other class of persons who required admission was the much more important one; it consisted of literary men and artists, who came for the inspection of the drawings and medals. It must be obvious to the house, that it would be dangerous to admit strangers indiscriminately to such places; and that therefore some restrictions on admission were necessary. He happened to know, that, by the general admission to the valuable library in France, very considerable losses were sustained. The question then was, whether the restraint adopted at the British museum was too great or too little? It was said by the honourable member who introduced the motion that no person was admitted to certain parts but by the recommendation of some of the trustees; but it should be recollected that there were forty-three trustees, and several of the principal officers of the place, to any of whom an application might be made, and who would not refuse it when fair claim was made. The officers were all disposed to afford every facility in their power, and if any complaint of neglect on this head were to be made, it would meet with immediate attention. In conclusion, he stated that the trustees could have no objection to give any account to the house which might be required.

Mr. H. Gurney did not consider that he should discharge his duty if he did not bear testimony to the general facility given to the public by the trustees and the attending officers of the British museum By application to the proper officers, admission might be had to the coins, manuscripts, and other parts of the establishment on other days besides those on which the public were admitted. The officers employed were men of high literary attainments, and none could be found more fitted for the employments which they enjoyed. The French government expended more money in the care of their library than was here given for the support of the British museum altogether; and he was surprised how well the duty was discharged here at so small an expense.

Mr. Bright concurred in what had been said respecting the facility given to the public in this establishment.

A member, added a suggestion, that it would be better to erect a new building for the reception of the works of arts and science than to expend such large sums on the repairs of the old building. He had no doubt that if a proper receptacle were erected many valuable works would be bequeathed for their reception. He hoped that honourable gentlemen would bear this suggestion in mind when they came to vote the annual grant for the museum.

Mr. Bankes, sen., concurred in thinking that the principal building was not in that state which was fit for its destined purpose. This applied particularly to the gallery for the Athenian marbles. He did not, however, consider that the building required to be renewed altogether; but he thought that

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that if additions and improvements were made progressively, year by year, it would be fit for the accommodation of the public. He thought that it would be better to refer this matter to a committee than refer it to the treasury, as had already been the case. It would be desirable that some parts of the building, particularly those destined for the manuscripts and coins, should be secured against fire, which was not at present the case. In conclusion, the honourable gentleman observed, that it was the uniform object of the trustees to afford every facility to persons of science who visited the establishment.

The chancellor of the exchequer next addressed the house; but was for the most part inaudible in the gallery. We understood the right honourable gentleman to suggest the propriety of the motion being withdrawn, after the testimony which was borne to the inclination of the trustees to give every accommodation to the public. Under such circumstances, he did not consider that it was necessary to put the establishment to such trouble as the present motion would require, if carried. He hoped, therefore, the honourable gentleman would not press it.

Mr. H. G. Bennet thought it his duty, having often had occasion to observe it, to bear testimony to the great facility afforded to all persons who visited the British museum. He was aware that at Paris, there was more easy access to the public institutions than here; but at the same time he was aware that indiscriminate admission gave rise to great losses; for it was known, that not only such great establishments, but all public libraries were subject to petty larcenies, which frequently occasioned irretrievable losses. A single print being lost was sufficient to destroy the value of a whole set. Some caution, he thought, was therefore necessary in the admission of strangers to this valuable institution. In conclusion, the honourable gentleman suggested to his honourable friend the propriety of withdrawing his motion.

After a few words from *Mr. Sykes*, in allusion to the fees exacted for admission to Westminster abbey, and from Mr. Lennard in reply, the motion was agreed to, and the accounts ordered to be produced.

House of lords, Feb. 20.—Petitions from different parts of the country earnestly requested the house to inquire into the present depressed state of agriculture.

Earl Grey rose, to move for such further information as was necessary to obtain a view of all the circumstances by which their lordships might be enabled to form a correct judgment on the conduct of his majesty's ministers relative to Naples. The recent changes which had taken place in that government were such as must appear of great importance to every person who looked at political events with a view to their effects on the general interests of this country and of mankind. It had been obvious that, from the very first, the events to which he alluded had excited a hostile feeling in that alliance, which, notwithstanding that it assumed to itself the epithet of holy, had manifested

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manifested views calculated to alarm every friend of freedom. From the first, as he had said, the intentions of that confederacy had been the cause of much anxiety all over Europe; and that anxiety was more particularly manifested in this country, from the desire which naturally existed to know what part would be taken by his majesty's ministers, when designs hostile to every principle of national law, and inimical to the principle of the constitution of this country, appeared to be meditated. Impressed with these feelings, he had on the first day of the session availed himself of the earliest opportunity afforded him to direct the attention of their lordships to this important subject; and on a subsequent day he had inquired whether the representation, issued by the allied courts on the subject of the Neapolitan revolution, did correctly and truly state the disposition and engagements of his majesty's government with respect to such events as those which had taken place. The answer given on that occasion by the noble lord opposite appeared to be in a great degree satisfactory. He said that the document which had appeared in the public papers, though substantially true, was in some respects not correct. He disclaimed the engagements to which it was therein stated that this government was a party; and he disclaimed the principle of interference with the internal arrangements of independent states—stating, what every one would admit, that circumstances might arise by which such interference would be justified. The noble lord then proposed to lay before the house a document, containing a full explanation of the conduct pursued by his majesty's government. That paper had, in conformity with the noble lord's promise, been laid before their lordships: and it was now for him to regret that, after perusing it, he had not obtained from it that satisfaction as to the conduct of the government which he expected it would have afforded. He felt himself, therefore, bound to propose that their lordships should address his majesty for further information; and, in doing so, he thought it necessary to trouble their lordships with some observations on the note of the allied sovereigns, and on the paper in reply to it, which the noble lord had laid on the table of the house. After the disclaimer of his majesty's ministers, cold and feeble as it was, that the claim of interference set up by the allied powers was one which could not be admitted, as being contrary to all the principles of international law, it might perhaps be thought unnecessary for him to say any thing on that subject. He could not, however, help noticing the remarkable principle asserted in the paper published in the *Hamburgh Correspondent* in the month of December last, as the circular of the allied powers. The claim set up was nothing less than the right of a general superintendence of the states of Europe, and of the suppression of all changes in their internal government, if those changes should be hostile to what the holy alliance called the legitimate principles of government. It mattered not how general the wish of the people for the change might be; it mattered not, however

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inoffensive that change might be to other states; it mattered not that every people were acknowledged to possess the right of correcting the abuses of their government, and rescuing themselves from political degradation. Yet those monarchs who had assumed the censorship of Europe, and sat in judgment on the internal transactions of other states, took upon themselves to summon before them the monarch of an independent state; to pronounce judgment on a constitution which, in concert with his people, he had given to his country, and threatened to enforce their judgment by arms. This was plainly declaring that all changes of government which did not square with their ideas of propriety were to be put down. Nothing could be more unjust, nothing more atrocious, than this principle. This was, however, the fair construction of the principle on which the sovereigns composing the holy alliance declared they would act. But this was not the first time that principle had been asserted: if their lordships' intention had been directed to what had been passing on the Continent, they must have perceived the same principle advanced in papers which had previously been issued by the allied powers. If they looked at the note on the subject of the German constitutions, presented by prince Metternich to the minister of Baden —that baron Bersted, of whom their lordships had recently heard so much—they would see the same principle laid down. They would also find it in the memorial of the court of Russia on the transactions in Spain, and it was, above all, most unequivocally and intelligibly propounded in the *Berlin Court Gazette* of the 19th December, though the paper which appeared in that gazette had no official signature; yet when their lordships considered the state of the press in Prussia, when they knew that every publication took place under the control of a strict censorship it was impossible not to regard that document as published by authority, and as expressing the opinions and the views of the Prussian government. The gazette states that there could be no communication between the allied powers and the government of Naples, because it is asserted that such communication would be to recognize the legality of insurrection. The new constitution was declared to be the product of unlawful power, and it was distinctly stated that "the monarchical principle rejects every institution which is not determined upon and accomplished by the monarch himself of his own free will." This article in the *Berlin Gazette* appeared to be published for the purpose of clearly expounding the principle which had been more or less distinctly asserted in all the notes of the holy alliance published on the late events in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, and it went plainly to establish that no change of government was to be permitted which appeared contrary to what was called the monarchical principle—that was to say, every reform of abuses, every improvement in government which did not originate with a sovereign, of his own free will, was to be prevented. Were this principle to be successfully maintained, the triumph of

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of tyranny would be complete, and the chains of mankind would be rivetted for ever. Was there, then, to be no improvement in government except such as was granted as a matter of favour? Hopeless, indeed, was the condition of the human race, if they were to obtain no political rights except such as spring from the benevolence of sovereigns; of the monarchs who composed the Holy Alliance. And now he would ask, how did it happen that the first declaration which his majesty's minister had made in opposition to the despotic principles of that wicked confederacy was of so late a date as the 19th January last? Was not the note of prince Metternich to baron Bersted, to which he had alluded, known to ministers? Were they ignorant of the memorial of the court of Russia on the affairs of Spain? and, finally, were they ignorant of the article which had appeared in the *Berlin Gazette?* He must say it appeared most clearly that the principles on which the allied sovereigns meant to act could not fail to have been known to his majesty's ministers at a very early period, and long before the paper issued from Troppau, to which the declaration of the 19th of January replied. Now, either they did remonstrate or they did not. If they did, what, then, he would ask, had become of the boasted authority of this country in the councils of Europe, when, not only that authority was disregarded, but the consent of this country to the measures of the sovereigns was presumed? If they did not remonstrate, then what punishment could be sufficiently severe for a dereliction of duty calculated to inflict so much evil on this country and the world in general? On these points he demanded explanation. He begged their lordships to advert to the date of that paper which had been laid before the house. It was dated the 19th of January, only a few days previous to the meeting of parliament. It had been said that the paper transmitted from Troppau was not intended for publication, and that it came upon them by surprise. At least so he had understood the noble lord; but at any rate the principle by which the allied sovereigns had signified they would be guided, was known long before, and the moment the assertion of that principle was known, it became the duty of the British government to remonstrate. But nothing was done by ministers till within a few days of the assembling of parliament. It appeared, therefore, that their declaration was issued rather to meet discussions which they knew were unavoidable, and to cover a concert which they dared not openly avow, than to operate in any manner on the decisions of the allied powers. When the confederacy was directing an attack against Naples, what was the conduct of ministers towards those powers? They continued in the closest union and harmony with them. But what had been their conduct to Naples? A suspension of all amicable intercourse. The noble lord opposite, he perceived, dissented; but he asserted, that by the refusal to acknowledge the Neapolitan minister, and to accredit a minister to the court of Naples, all the accustomed relations of friendly powers had been interrupted, and consequently all real

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real amicable intercourse suspended. This was calculated to strengthen the suspicion, that however much the secretary for Foreign affairs condemned the principle broached in the declaration of the congress at Troppau, there was in reality no serious objection to it. It was not to be forgotten, too, that while ministers were refusing all intercourse with Naples, they had assembled a British squadron in the bay of Naples; whether this was done to assist the allies or defend Naples, was to be inferred from the circumstances which had taken place; and here he could not help remarking that one of the vessels of the squadron, that in which the king of Naples embarked, bore the ensign of one of the powers which had summoned the king of Naples to their bar. By this employment of a British squadron, ministers had exhibited this country co-operating in an act which amounted to a degradation of the kingly office, and was an example of injustice unequalled in the history of modern times by any thing except the decoying of Ferdinand of Spain to Bayonne; an example of atrocity which was now taken for a model by those persons who had most strongly condemned it. He came now to the consideration of the paper dated from the Foreign office, in which the principle advanced by the Holy Alliance was so delicately treated. To this paper, however, chilled as it was by all the frosts, and involved in all the fogs of winter, it was now necessary for him to direct their lordships' attention. Their lordships had seen that his majesty's ministers abruptly put an end to all intercourse with Naples. Now he would ask upon what principle had they so acted? They had no accredited minister at the court of Naples, notwithstanding that the king remained on his throne. But he was no longer an arbitrary monarch. Was that their reason for suspending all amicable relations? Upon what principle did the changes which had taken place in Naples make such a difference in the diplomatic intercourse of the two countries necessary? Was it occasioned by the description of persons who produced the revolution? Did a revolution, produced by an army in concert with the people, put an end to all relations with this country, while a revolution of another kind had no such effect? Their lordships had seen free constitutions overthrown by armies in concert with kings, and yet no such consequence as the interruption of friendly relations had followed. They had seen in Spain a constitution to which we were bound to give protection by every feeling of sympathy, by every sentiment of generosity, and every tie of gratitude for the noble struggle made by the people of that country during the war. Their lordships, however, well knew that that constitution of Spain was overthrown by an army under the direction of the king, and yet they had seen no such consequence as had occurred with respect to Naples. Amicable relations were without scruple continued with the court of Spain after Ferdinand had subverted that constitution which this country was bound to support. There was no accounting for this distinction but upon the supposition that

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that ministers had one rule for revolutions in favour of liberty, and another for revolutions in favour of despotism. The latter were by every means to be encouraged, and the former discountenanced, and if possible, punished. When what had passed was impartially looked at by the public, the inference drawn must be this—that the objection to the Neapolitan revolution was the characteristics of freedom which belonged to it, and that being a revolution the object of which was to limit not to create arbitrary power, it was therefore to be severely condemned. The case of Sicily was similar.

Such a monstrous principle, he said, as that on which the allied powers professed to act with respect to Naples had never been heard of in the history of the world. That a nation offering no encouragement to rebellion in other nations, and announcing no projects of foreign aggression, but merely making improvements or operating changes in its own internal government, should present a fit subject of complaint, remonstrance, or interference, on the part of its neighbours, was such a monstrous principle as had never been maintained by any writer on public law, and never before avowed or acted upon by the most profligate ambition. Look at the situation and conduct of the people who were so menaced. No force was offered to independent states; no aggression had taken place or was threatened; no principles subversive of general order were professed: the laws were preserved and enforced; the sovereign was maintained in his office; and merely because the monstrous system on which the government had formerly been conducted—a system which had destroyed the resources, and depressed the energies of the people of that country—had been improved, and the power of the king limited by his own consent; although every thing was done inoffensively and without tumult or confusion; yet the alliance threatened to overthrow the constitution which had been established, and to destroy the improvements which had been effected, lest they might excite the hopes of neighbouring states to attain similar advantages. This was the reason of their interference; this was the necessity upon which they justified their departure from the principles of international law. There never was a revolution in the history of the world brought about in a more peaceful manner, or exhibiting itself in a less offensive form to neighbouring nations: not a drop of blood, so far as he was informed, had been shed; no tumults or violence had taken place; the property of no individuals had been invaded; the king was not only maintained upon his throne, but had sanctioned the limitations of his authority, had given his consent to the constitution by which it was henceforward to be regulated; and yet it was against this revolution that the vengeance of the allies was denounced in the general principle of interference which they professed; and this country was called upon to sanction the application of a law, which would condemn in the abstract every attempt of an independent state to improve its government

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government or to better the laws for its internal regulation. He held in his hand a diplomatic note of Campo Chiaro, in which that minister appealed to the sovereigns of Europe in favour of the revolution effected in his country, and justified it as being neither dangerous nor offensive to foreign states. The allied sovereigns with this explanation before them, and acquainted with the conduct and circumstances of the Neapolitan revolution, had interfered on the general principle of a right to interfere, and had thus the merit of acting openly and without disguise, not aggravating the violence of injustice by the meanness of fraud. He could not but declare that he considered this as one of the most monstrous instances of injustice that the world had ever heard of, and the conduct of our government with respect to it demanded the strictest scrutiny and the most explicit explanation.

Let their lordships look to the revolution of 1688, and then he would ask them if it could have been carried into effect without the combinations of those great men, who restored and secured our religion, our laws, and our liberties, and without such mutual communications among them as would bring them under the description of a sect or party. The Carbonari, who, it was said, had occasioned the revolution at Naples, were not always so obnoxious to the allies, and had become so only from their late conduct in favour of freedom. That sect had been formed in 1812; it was then encouraged and protected by the allies, it was then supported by them as an instrument against France; the object which it then professed to pursue was a constitution for Italy, and the expulsion of the French power from that country; it was then a favourite with the allies. Such was its history. But even although the revolution at Naples had been brought about by a smaller number than such a powerful and long established body, that circumstance, in his opinion, would not have impeached its merits, or have given the allies any additional right of interference, especially when it was considered that it was adopted by the old people without being imposed upon them by any force or violence. They not only showed a passive acquiescence in the operations of this sect, but actively concurred in establishing the constitution which they introduced; and what was at first a sect became at last, according to an expression which he had heard used, "the universal people." That the revolution was the effect of the general will, might be proved by the rapidity with which it was established and the unanimity with which it had been supported. We had seen, during that great change, none of the usual heats and animosities with which revolutions are frequently accompanied—none of those tumults and conflicts which arise from difference of opinion. It was established in a few days without confusion or blood; and, he believed, had no parallel in the history of the world. They were told, however, that the Neapolitan revolution had not only been the work of a sect, but that they had employed the army as the instrument in effecting their purpose. He did not see any more strength in

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in this objection than in the former. If they were to have armies, they must reconcile themselves to the idea that when a soldier enlisted into them he did not surrender the feelings of a man, that he remained a citizen when under arms, and must sympathize with his countrymen. In a revolution the army must always take one side or the other: it must support the sovereign against the people, or aid the people in demanding their rights of the sovereign. God forbid that it should always, and in all circumstances, take the side of arbitrary power! God forbid that tyranny, however monstrous or oppressive, should always be defended by the army! He rejoiced to consider that soldiers when enlisted did not cease to be men, and that sovereigns were sometimes taught by their taking an opposite side, that their best guards and protection were the confidence and love of the people. God forbid that in all circumstances they should support arbitrary power against the just claims of liberty, and that language like the following should be held to nations desirous of improving the system of their government — language, however, which was held, in effect, by the present interference. The sovereigns thus said to the people— "Reform you may have, but it must come of our free will, and you must not employ the only means, or use the only instrument, for procuring it. The sect or the army which has assisted you must be disbanded or punished; and after we have done so, we shall give you that portion of liberty which we shall think proper to dispense." What would have been our own position at the time when our ancestors exerted themselves to establish that constitution which they had handed down to us, had the army, which was less then than it is now, continued firm to that mis-guided monarch, James II. in opposing the just claims of his subjects? How lamentable would have been our situation, and how much would the recovery of our religion and our laws have been impeded, had the army at that time acted so as to earn the approbation of a body of sovereigns like the holy alliance! Divesting the principles promulgated in the circular, and the conduct of the allies, of all pretexts, what language did they hold but the following, to the people of Naples? "You shall have no liberty but what is agreeable to our will; we cannot permit it to be enjoyed in our states, nor will we allow it in you; as we are resolved not to give freedom ourselves, we will not have free neighbours: freedom at Naples might encourage the people of Germany, and the people in the north of Italy, to demand a similar boon. It might incite the inhabitants of Breslaw, or of the banks of the Rhine, to seek for those constitutions which have been long promised and always delayed; nay, it might even penetrate into the frosts of Russia and elicit a new spark in the breasts of those who expelled Buonaparte from their inhospitable wilds. Expect not, therefore, that we can permit you to improve the system of your government. Overthrow the constitution you have established, or prepare for the full infliction of our wrath."

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The sovereigns of Europe had met to declare that no new reforms should be permitted unless such as emanated from themselves, or had received their sanction. He now, therefore, called upon ministers to explain their conduct in appearing to favour such a confederacy, and in committing the government to acts so derogatory from the interests and the honour of the country. He called upon them to explain why their conduct had been so different in the two cases of Spain and Naples, which were so similar in their nature. When the Spanish revolution was effected, no suspension of intercourse had taken place; and he wished to know why our relations with Naples should have been placed on a different footing. He asked these explanations for the honour and the safety of the country, which had been compromised by the undecided, temporizing, and, he would add, pusillanimous conduct of his majesty's ministers. He should rejoice to find that the noble earl opposite could make those explanations satisfactory; but, at any rate, he would sit down with the consciousness of having discharged his duty, even although he might be disappointed by the vote of the house in obtaining the papers for which he moved. The noble earl then moved for copies or extracts of all communications between his majesty's government and foreign governments, relative to the affairs of Naples.

The *earl of Liverpool* could assure the noble lord and the house that though he would oppose the motion, he was not sorry it had been brought forward, and that thus an opportunity was afforded him of explaining and defending, if it required explanation or defence, that circular communication on which he had commented, and also of answering the general observations which he had thrown out. The circular of the 19th of January, he would contend, contained a clear, distinct, and intelligible exposition of the views and sense of government on the matter to which it referred, and the principles on which the allies professed to act. Although he had been willing to grant the papers moved for by the noble earl, he could not sanction a motion which was introduced for the purpose of censuring the conduct of government, without appearing to allow the justness of that censure.

The noble earl alluded to what was called—"The Holy Alliance." He (lord Liverpool) knew not for what particular purpose the noble earl had made that allusion, as it was an alliance to which this country was not a party. Whatever objection the people of other countries might have to that alliance, to us at least its existence was harmless. The noble earl seemed to think that it was connected with this government in some secret manner. He could assure the noble earl that his apprehensions were unfounded. There was no mystery, difficulty, or doubt about the conduct of the English government. No arrangements had been made with any foreign power, except those which were regularly laid before parliament. There never had been any arrangements with this country respecting the operations of foreign powers, growing out of the treaty of

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of Paris, or out of any other treaty that had not been laid on their table, and of which noble lords opposite had not full and perfect cognisance.

The noble earl's objection came to this—that ministers, in giving their opinion, and in stating that they disapproved of the mode and circumstances under which the revolution at Naples was effected, did that which they had no right to do. He had no difficulty in stating that he was friendly to that expression of opinion. If the noble earl would look to the ground of the revolution at Naples, he would see a variety of circumstances which made it not only proper, but indispensably necessary that government should publish its disapproval of those proceedings. In the first place, that revolution was effected by a military mutiny; and, in the next, the Spanish constitution was adopted under the most extraordinary circumstances. He admitted that neither of these circumstances would afford just ground for an interference in the affairs of another country, since it was allowed that every state had a right to conduct its own affairs as it pleased, provided its transactions did not affect the tranquillity of other states. But still, if the military mutiny, or the adoption of the Spanish constitution, under such circumstances, appeared to be objectionable, he maintained that he had a right to express that opinion, while he, at the same time, stated that those two transactions did not afford a just ground for interference. Here he would shortly apply himself to the view which the noble earl appeared to take of both these points. He said, "you must expect in great national convulsions that the military will take one side or the other, and it would be a most lamentable thing if they took part with despotic power;" and he alluded to what took place in our own country, when the army at Hounslow mutinied against king James. That however, was a case in which a revolution was effected by those who looked towards a competent constitutional authority for the redress of their wrongs, and he could not conceive any two cases to present more striking points of difference. The case of Naples was not that of a people demanding a redress of grievances, receiving a refusal, and the military standing up in order to assist them in procuring that redress. Such, however, was the case in 1688, and with respect to other revolutions that had been effected in this country. At Naples the revolution was the effect of a military mutiny, carried on in secret by a sect whom he would presently notice, no statement of grievances having been previously made. It was the act of a military mutiny in the first instance, by which the whole business had been brought about. He stated this, not as a ground for interfering with Naples, but as forming a very great distinction from the case to which the noble earl had referred. There was, however, another question which, he likewise admitted, afforded no practical justification for interfering with the affairs of Naples. He meant the mode in which the revolution was conducted. If he looked to the constitution of this country, as it had grown up, nothing

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nothing could be more distinctly observable than the manner in which their ancestors had proceeded. In the struggle for *Magna Charta*, in the revolution of 1640, and in that of 1688, the distinct ground taken was a declaration of specific grievances to which practical remedies were to be applied, founded either on ancient rights, or on existing propositions. But this was very different from the course pursued in Naples, where the revolution was effected without any declaration whatsoever, and a foreign constitution was adopted, of which those who thought fit to select it knew nothing.

There were grounds on which he meant to contend foreign countries were justified in interfering with the internal affairs of other states. He was not standing up to justify the conduct of the allies in that respect. It was sufficient for him to say that he saw no cause for the interference of this country. There was one ground for the interference of the allies which he was surprised the noble earl had overlooked. He alluded to the conduct of the revolutionary government of Naples towards Sicily. Nothing had occurred more outrageous or revolting, during the last twenty-five years, than the proceedings of these Neapolitans, with the word "liberty" in their mouths, to their Sicilian fellow-subjects. Every one who heard him was aware that Sicily was a distinct kingdom, though governed by the same king. The Sicilians had distinct rights, privileges, and laws. In short, Sicily possessed a distinct constitution of its own. Such was the situation of Sicily: and could any man pretend to say, that if a large army at Naples chose to effect a revolution there, and chose also to adopt a Spanish constitution, the people of Sicily were to have no share in the modification of that constitution? What really took place on the occasion? When the event of the revolution at Naples was known, the strongest sentiment that could be conceived was manifested in Sicily against the new constitution. He knew that a strong feeling was also said to have been displayed against the royal family. This, however, he denied: no feeling but that of the most devoted loyalty was manifested towards them. What did the government of Naples do? They sent a large military force to Sicily to overawe public opinion, and to compel the Sicilians to submit. When that military force arrived at Palermo, they found the difficulties of the expedition greater than they had been led to suppose, and they were induced to enter into the capitulation with the inhabitants of Palermo, and the power stationed in that city—a requisition as reasonable, as fair, as just, and as equitable, as ever was concluded. It was signed and completely executed. It stipulated that the two states should compose one kingdom. They were to have the same sovereign, but it was left to the Sicilians to decide whether they would have a distinct and separate parliament, or whether their parliament was to be incorporated with that of Naples. This being signed, and definitively agreed on, was sent to the revolutionary government of Naples; but that revolutionary government refused to ratify

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ratify it: they broke the solemn agreement which their own officer had entered into. Now, if the people of Naples had a right to form this new constitution for themselves (and he was one who did not dispute that right,) had not the people of Sicily, he would ask, an equal right to refuse to accept of that constitution, and to insist on the power of acting for themselves, as the Neapolitans had done? But the noble earl passed by all this. He touched on nothing but what he denominated the conduct of despots. The noble earl and his friends never complained of the conduct of usurpers; they never complained of the acts perpetrated by new dynasties—on these they looked with forbearance and tolerance—they only complained when the actions of legitimate monarchs were brought under consideration. The case which he had just stated was a case in point; and if this government, with the fact of Sicily before their eyes, had not stated their disapproval of such conduct, they would have neglected a solemn duty. He knew perfectly well that there was, in Sicily, a great spirit of dissatisfaction at the conduct which had been pursued in Naples, and that an absolute refusal had been given to send any person to the parliament there. This was an internal circumstance which must, in a considerable degree, have guided the views of those who were called on to speak their sentiments with respect to this revolution.

Lord Holland remarked, that the last time he had the honour of addressing their lordships upon this subject, he had supposed a dialogue to pass between the emperor of Austria and the British government; and he had somewhat irreverently suggested that they might borrow the materials for it from the burletta of Tom Thumb. He was now, however, of opinion, combining recent occurrences with the circular then upon their table, that they had really adopted a dialogue from another work of a similar kind. He recollected that sir Christopher Hatton, in the Critic, thus addresses the gallant Raleigh:—

"Tell me, thou champion of thy country's fame—
"For there's a question which I still must ask,
"A question which I never asked before—
"What mean these mighty armaments,
"This general muster and this throng of chiefs?"

The stander-by immediately asks "how came sir Christopher Hatton never to ask that question before?" and the author immediately replies, "What, before the play began? how the plague could he?" Sir Walter Raleigh then goes on to inform sir Christopher Hatton of many things with which he is very well acquainted, when the stander-by again interferes, and asks the author "Why, as sir Christopher Hatton knew all that, did sir Walter Raleigh go on telling it him?" To whom the author replies rather indignantly, "He knows it well enough, it is true, but the audience are not supposed to know any thing of the matter—are they?" Now the ministers of England, Austria, and Naples, were just situated like the characters in this drama. England, who knew what was in agitation, sent this circular to Austria, who also knew what was in agitation, but kept it back from Naples, that was

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was in the situation of the audience, and knew nothing at all about it until the knowledge of it had become as useless as it was unnecessary. "But," said the noble lord, "we took the earliest opportunity of stating the disapprobation which we felt at the mode in which the revolution at Naples was effected; and surely we are at liberty to express that disapprobation." The noble lord, most undoubtedly, was at liberty so to do; but then to whom—if he was such a lover of neutrality as he professed himself to be—to whom ought he to have expressed it? To the offending parties themselves, and not to their enemies. The noble lord, however, in his breathless haste to prejudge the case, reversed the whole matter, never said a word to the Neapolitans, but pointed out all their faults to their Austrian enemies: and yet this the noble lord called acting with impartiality! He would put a case to their lordships to show more distinctly the nature of this impartiality. "Suppose," said his lordship, "that I have two friends—one a little weak timid man, and the other a great raw-boned hulking fellow. Suppose also that the little fellow, by some means or other, offends the great one. Well, I go to my great tall strapping friend, and say to him—"that's a strange meddling little fellow; I don't like him—I totally disapprove of his conduct." I leave his house and go to my own. I order my porter never to admit the little fellow; and, though I pass by his house every day, I never call upon him, so that I give him no opportunity of entering into explanation with me about his conduct. I then say to myself—"How impartial I am!" and am quite vexed if any body doubts it. In a few days afterwards I walk along the streets, and see the huge fellow trampling the little fellow under his feet, and belabouring his sides most unmercifully with a great oaken cudgel; I pass on and don't interfere, except to make a speech, and to tell all my acquaintance that my little friend has behaved very ill, and that I don't approve of his conduct. Should I after that be entitled to the character of an impartial man? After contrasting the impartiality of a man acting in this manner, with the alleged impartiality of the British government towards the people of Naples, lord Holland proceeded to ask why the secretary for foreign affairs had in the circular to which his name was affixed entered into discussion with the emperor of Austria? That grave emperor, it was well known, hated discussion; he had lately told the world so. But he likewise hated learning, and loved its opposite. The circular, therefore, notwithstanding its other faults, might please the royal and imperial palate: for certainly it was better calculated than any document which had ever preceded it to captivate an individual who was not to be captivated by beauty of style or clearness of composition. What occasion, however, was there for him to interfere at all with this grave and potent emperor, and to state his disapprobation of such and such principles of action, unless they were in pursuit of some common object? What that object was, it was not for him at present to declare, and he should therefore leave the circular for awhile

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awhile and advert to what had fallen from his noble friend (the earl of Liverpool) on the benches opposite. His noble friend had said, that though there might be cases in which he should not disapprove of an army taking a part in the accomplishment of a revolution, he could never approve of one which originated with, and was entirely effected by, a military body. He would not enter into a discussion of that principle at present, but would content himself with saying, that he hoped the recent events in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, where such glorious deeds had been achieved by the soldiery, would act as a warning to the great despots of the earth, or if they did not act as a warning to them, would act as an example to their subjects—teaching the former that it is better to rest their force upon the affections of their people than upon the bayonets of their soldiers; and the latter, that the power of tyranny, however formidable in the outset, cannot long resist the united attacks of liberty and knowledge. In making this declaration, he was indulging a feeling that was common to all who had the love of liberty at heart, though the noble lord had the boldness to assert that it had never been the feeling of the people of England.

Naples certainly was not so important a power in the European system as France, and some persons might imagine that an outrage on its independence was therefore comparatively unimportant. But the invasion of Naples originated in the same spirit, it was the offspring of the same policy, which led to the combination against France. It was, if he might so speak, *a cub of the same litter;* it bore about it all the marks of its lineage and extraction:

"Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus hædos."

Let what might take place under such circumstances, the British people would, thank God, still express their sentiments, nor would their attention be withdrawn or confused by any of the productions of the foreign department. The noble lord (earl of Liverpool) had distinctly stated that it never was in the contemplation of his majesty's government to go to war with Naples; and for his own part he felt perfectly assured that such was not their intention. The best illustration of their views was undoubtedly to be drawn from their recorded statements and doctrines, but he was willing to give implicit credit to this declaration of the noble lord. What their lordships had to consider at present was the question, whether the British government had openly avowed to the world, or clearly intimated to the king of Naples, the principles on which it was determined to act? Had the British government, or had it not, made known to Europe in time for any useful or practical purpose, that it would lend no countenance or sanction to the enterprise of the northern powers? Might not an earlier declaration of the views of England have had some influence with other states? That it was a supposed countenance on our part which encouraged the confederacy, was, he thought, as evident

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evident as it could be made in the jargon or unintelligible stuff that had issued from the foreign office on this subject. The more he attempted to analyse those documents, the more rigid and chemical the means by which he carried on that analysis, the stronger was his conviction that the British government had acted in a way which favoured the aggression upon Naples. The confederated kings alluded to their subsisting alliance with this country, in proclamations which boasted of their moral and physical strength, but which indicated that their reliance was upon the last alone. The noble lord (the earl of Liverpool) had rested the defence of his government on principles of foreign policy, very unlike those on which he had formerly called upon parliament to approve and to continue the war in Spain. On that occasion the noble lord had most truly stated the nature and limits of those causes that might rightfully lead to foreign interference with the domestic concerns of an independent people. The noble lord had then clearly shown how far it might become the interest of this country to enter deeply into those concerns. But whatever might now be said by the noble lord or his colleagues, he feared that it was too late to apply a remedy. The die was cast, and, far as it was from his intention to undervalue the force of a British army, he must still say that the real strength of England lay in its influence and authority; in its money and its character. This had been the case since the reign of Henry VIII., and yet more emphatically since the reign of Elizabeth. It was then that the genius and spirit of modern civilization were most advantageously displayed, and that principles were established which might serve as landmarks for succeeding ages. Queen Elizabeth, with a sagacity that seemed constitutional in her, and which, with various blemishes and defects of character, still made her the greatest woman that ever mingled with political affairs, acquired a mighty influence on the Continent without any trespass on national independence. She became the rallying point of the Protestant religion in Europe; and to her wise and magnanimious policy was it indebted for its early protection and support. Without dwelling on the faults of a succeeding race of princes, he should say that many public misfortunes had arisen out of their departure from the same course. Upon prudential motives, as well as on grounds of public right and of general policy, he would call upon the noble lord to consider the probable effects of that course in which he was engaged, as regarded Naples. He had often heard him, in the instance of Spain, insist on the energy belonging to popular sentiment, and on the force which always accompanied the efforts of a free people. He had heard the noble lord maintain not only that the war was popular in Spain, but that its success was owing to its popularity. This was an argument and a most powerful one for repelling the atrocious usurpation of Buonaparte. That usurpation was one of the most unjustifiable aggressions

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aggressions ever committed; it had been deservedly condemned; and most readily did he join upon this point in the verdict of condemnation, passed as it was upon one whom he must still regard as a great man, and to whom in his adversity he was the more willing to pay the tribute due to his talents and virtues. But the noble lord (Liverpool) himself had said, that from the period of the occupation of Spain, the French power began to lose its stability. In this opinion he (lord Holland) fully agreed with the noble earl. By the violent usurpation of the Spanish throne the ruler of France destroyed himself — *eo ictu sese confecit* — from that moment general opinion became arrayed against the French government, and that general opinion was the cause of the ultimate success of the allied armies. But if general opinion had such an effect during war, did the noble earl think that it ought to have no effect during peace? The noble earl was too much of a statesman not to know that wars must again occur. When a war occurred we could place no dependence but on the justice of our conduct, our magnanimity, and our fairness of proceeding towards the rest of Europe. We had had an opportunity, by a seasonable and strong remonstrance, to place ourselves at the head of the popular opinion. The Carbonari, who were now regarded as so dangerous, had taken their origin in secret societies in Germany, instituted for the double purpose of shaking off the yoke of France, and the powers allied with France, and of establishing freedom on a better foundation than before. They had been encouraged for that purpose in almost every part of Europe, and he believed they had been encouraged for that purpose in Italy. Every state in Europe, while thus struggling against France, promised a free constitution to its people. He must do Austria the justice to say, that she had violated no promise of this kind, for she had given no promise of liberty to her subjects. But, with the exception of Austria, all the states of Europe, even Russia, had promised free constitutions to their subjects, and all violated their promises. It had been said that the example of Naples might be dangerous to neighbouring despotisms. Mere vicinity was, he believed, the *ratio suasoria* of the interference whatever *ratio justificatoria* might be assumed or pretended. He (lord Holland) would not give five years' purchase for the stability of a despotism in any territory near the place where freedom was fairly established. He agreed with the noble earl that there was danger, and he rejoiced exceedingly that there was danger to a despotic government, from the mere vicinity of freedom. But the mode of meeting the danger was, not by attacking the free government, but by improving their own. What more monstrous proposition could be stated, than that, because our own government is bad, we must protect it by attacking a neighbouring good government; because our state is founded in rottenness, we must attack a neighbouring state whose foundation was pure; because our habitation was founded on stubble,

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we must prohibit a neighbour within the enclosure of a strong wall to light his pipe, for fear of our straw-built fabric; was any thing so contrary to reason, to justice, to good feeling, ever stated among men? He was sure, and he wished that truth could be conveyed to the ears of the monarchs who were allied against national liberty; he was sure, whatever differences might exist on questions of policy and measures of state, there was not a man within the walls of that house who could lay his hand on his heart and say that the motive of the Austrians was not this monstrous desire of preserving its own rottenness by destroying the purity of a neighbouring state. He concluded by expressing his ardent and confident hope that those who attempted to stop the tide of freedom and improvement, which had set in so strongly and so auspiciously, would themselves be overwhelmed in the torrent, and that the spirit which manifested so many auspicious indications of its soundness and strength, would fully accomplish its object, by renovating corrupted states, and establishing the liberty and security of nations.

Lord Ellenborough said, that having considered the speech of the noble earl (Liverpool) opposite, and the conduct of ministers, he was of a different opinion from the noble baron who had last spoken. He thought the circular not only justifiable but beneficial. He regretted that the authority of the noble lord had been given to a revolution brought about by the military. We ought to have protested against such a revolution, because a government established by the military had no security. Had there not been an extraordinary coincidence in the time of the revolution, and the return of the heir apparent from Sicily, who had been since at the head of the government? From this the noble lord contended that Naples did not continue under the same sovereign.

Lord Calthorpe thought that pledges and security ought to have been given at the conclusion of the war, and particular care taken to prevent such an interference as was now attempted by the allied powers.

Earl Grey, in reply, observed, that the course pursued by ministers upon the present unwarrantable enterprise against Naples had degraded the character of the nation, and had done more to destroy the first principles of the independence of nations, and the dearest interests of kingdoms, than any thing else within his memory or knowledge. The noble earl concluded by saying that in what he perceived to be the present temper of the house, he would not press his motion to a division.

Lord Ellenborough explained, and the question was then put and negatived.

House of Commons, Feb. 22.—*Sir James Macintosh* rose to make the motion, of which he had given notice on the subject of Naples, when he was interrupted by—

Mr. Wynn, who requested precedence for one which he had on the paper, and which would not occupy any time. But the cries of "no" were loud and general; and

Sir James Macintosh immediately proceeded

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proceeded with his motion. The great question which he had to submit to them, upon this subject, depended not upon the course of events, nor upon the chance of war. No; though the whole Neapolitan territories should be once more overrun by the barbarous hordes of the north: though the modern tyrants of regions, which were in former ages the cradle of those rude warriors who desolated Italy, should once more pour their countless forces up to the Faro of Messina; neither circumstance would alter for one moment the motion he had to submit, nor throw one obstacle in his way while he explained its principles. On the contrary, he conceived that if the principles of national independence had been trampled under foot by one nation of Europe, the more it behoved the others to look with jealous anxiety to the safety and the preservation of their own inviolable rights. If wrong, aggravated by every species of injustice and assumption, had been triumphant in one case, the more was it incumbent upon that house to ascertain that this country had had no share in their disgraceful victory. If a war had been commenced, that either in its success or in its failure might, and would perhaps, involve all Europe in hostilities and anarchy, it was time that the house should inquire whether the ministers of this country had done their utmost to quench that first fatal spark, which else might kindle the most destructive conflagration. What might be the event of this aggression to Naples herself; what she might deserve, according to the degree of spirit and energy she would display in her resistance; or what might be the issue of these tremendous preparations, he could not, of course, at this period determine. Undoubtedly, and he said it with a melancholy reluctance, upon all principles of human calculation, the chances were against that devoted country. They were in the favour of a political alliance and a disciplined army; and though our age had furnished, perhaps, the most illustrious examples recorded in history of the success of nations against armies—of popular enthusiasm against military power; yet the ordinary career of human events would not justify us in supposing any other issue, but that the fields, the forts, the towns of Naples would be too soon occupied by the army of the triple alliance. Whether the Neapolitans, who, in a perhaps doubtful policy, had thought fit to copy the constitution of the Spaniards, would wisely copy also the system of defence adopted by the Spaniards against the invading power of France; whether they would retire to their fastnesses, and their mountains; and from those inhospitable retreats wage the only kind of warfare which could efficiently protect a people so situated; these were matters upon which he could not pretend to speak with any certainty. But this he affirmed with confidence, that no measures of an iniquitous policy—no seizure of fortresses—no occupation of territories—no mischievous confederacy (of a nature like those which in all ages had been leagued against the assertors of their country's liberty, and of the rights of all mankind) —no perseverance in acts which he

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he thought of such a destructive tendency, should divert him from his position. The views he took of those proceedings would not be in the least degree altered, even if the Austrian army, after traversing the whole country, should plant its victorious standard at the extremity of the Peninsula of Italy. His great object was to obtain full, accurate, and satisfactory information with respect to the conduct of his majesty's ministers, in the negociations which had been entered into upon the commencement of this inauspicious proceeding. His majesty's government, as hon. members would well know, had lately issued a circular despatch, addressed to the British ministers at foreign courts, and occasioned by the conduct of the high allied powers at Troppau. That circular would save him (sir J. Macintosh) a great deal of argument, for it described the principles which the allied powers intended to apply to the case of Naples, so carefully, strongly, and clearly, that it left him nothing to observe upon this part of the subject. On the other hand, the circular of the allied powers stated the principles upon which those imperial commissioners for exercising the office of dictator of Europe were prepared to exert that immeasurable power, for the first time, with respect to the Neapolitans; who had not yet learned to acknowledge their newly-assumed, but sacred authority. This sacred trio had issued a circular, (which, it appeared, had been betrayed by a certain minister at Hamburgh,) in which they informed, not only their present subjects in Europe—for that would have been nothing—but in which they published to their future subjects on what principles their future vassals, whether emperors, kings, landgraves, margraves, dukes, or potentates, or of whatever other denomination, might wear their crowns, or govern their states. These three sovereigns, who took upon themselves the lordship paramount of the whole of Europe—who treated monarchs as their vassals, and nations as their slaves, had arrived at a conclusion founded on that ancient and equitable maxim, that "might is right." They had issued, in the plenitude of a power newly usurped, but arrogantly vaunted, their mandate "for the better government of kingdoms." But, happily for the world, there were those who still had something left in the shape of that freedom which these despots would put down; who still spoke of a constitution, once so venerable in the eyes of all the world, and still so formidable, as it would seem, to those of the congress at Troppau; those who would deny the power so assumed, and check the aggressions thus begun. The house, and the whole country, however, owed them at least this debt of gratitude—that, in their very first act, these allies had not disguised their intentions; had not concealed their principles. Perhaps some explanation was here necessary, as respected the exposition which he had given of those intentions and principles. "Let not the house" (continued the hon. gent.) "look upon these words as mine—*non meus hic sermo.*" He had quoted from their own declarations; he appealed to the

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the noble lord (Castlereagh) opposite; he appealed to the authority of the house itself; he appealed to his majesty's ministers who had so recently abandoned these triumvirs— these royal triumvirs, in a manner to which he (sir J. Macintosh) could add nothing. He thought he had shown that the intentions of this new dictatorship of Europe were tyrannical, odious, and flagitious. He should now revert to the circular of his majesty's government; and he would abridge the first paragraph of it, rather than detain the house too long by repeating it in detail; and in so doing he would omit those diplomatic formulæ which must be much more proper in such a letter than in a speech delivered in parliament. The paragraph amounted then to this—that the measures proposed by the allied powers were directly repugnant to the fundamental laws of this kingdom, directly subversive of the laws of this realm. They were, indeed, such as would render every man in Europe the subject or the slave of a royal triumvirate. The noble lord had denounced them so clearly and decidedly, as to make it impossible for him to strengthen the charge.

They had heard various imputations against the sect called the Carbonari; he would say nothing on the present occasion as to the justice with which they were made, he would defy any man to make a heavier charge against the Carbonari than the noble lord had thus brought against his allies. This royal and imperial triumvirate might deserve, and, no doubt, did deserve every thing which was said against them; but what could be a more severe reprobation than this paragraph expressed? He would even ask, whether every thing which was said, and rightly said, against Napoleon himself, was not comprised in those few words which contained the indictment so preferred by the noble lord against his late colleagues and friends assembled at the congress of Troppau? He was desirous that his conduct should in no respect be wanting in a proper courtesy to the noble lord, and would, therefore, abstain from making any observation which should call in question the accuracy or propriety of the language in which the circular letter was conceived; but he would say this, that one part in particular required explanation. Amidst the mysterious expressions to be found in that circular, one observed, that the first article of the noble lord's impeachment of his former friends was not so solemnly alleged; nor were the terms in which it was couched so definite and serious as he (sir J. Macintosh), whose legal habits had rendered this a matter of importance to his judgment, was accustomed to see employed on other occasions of impeachment. The allied powers, Prussia, Russia, and Austria, were here charged with having made a proposition to his majesty's ministers which was of a nature directly contrary to the fundamental laws of this kingdom. No explanation had yet been given upon this subject. If he was rightly informed, from the face of the document itself, the intention of this article of impeachment against prince Metternich was, that he had proposed to the ministers of England a system of interference which, "if reciprocally acted upon," would require

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require his majesty, the king of Great Britain, or rather his majesty's ministers, to admit into this country foreign armies, with or without the consent of the parliament and the people. He understood the noble lord to assent to this proposition; but, if he was wrong, he begged that noble lord would, in some way, express that he (sir James Macintosh) was in error. If his lordship would not, either by word or sign, then he must go on with his speech, assuming that what he had stated was correct. (The honourable and learned gentleman paused for a few seconds.) As the noble lord would not assist him in sparing the time of the house, he must take it for granted that he was right. He thought that the principal one of those fundamental laws which the allied powers had proposed to his majesty's ministers to violate, was that trivial instrument called the bill of rights, which prohibited the introduction of foreign troops without the leave of parliament. And now he must take the liberty of bespeaking the attention of the house to this part of the impeachment against prince Metternich, which was so ably conducted by the noble lord. The case stood thus: prince Metternich, and the other ministers of the allied powers, had proposed to the government of Great Britain a system of measures, which would enable the present, or any future administration, to invite into this country an army, for instance, of 100,000 Cossacks, Croats, and Austrians. It was, in effect, a proposition for encamping a whole horde of Cossacks in Hyde-park, and for protecting the free and unbiassed deliberations of that house by an army of Germans and Russians. He begged permission to offer some observations upon this matter. A measure, for the first time since the reign of Charles the second, had been proposed to his majesty's government by foreign courts, the object being no less than for this government to enter into a solemn agreement to receive mercenary armies from the Continent to dictate laws to the people of England. In cases of civil danger, or that which a bad minister might be pleased to call civil danger, such a proposition might possibly be entertained; but those foreign courts had the audacity to propose to ministers that they should admit into the kingdom foreign troops, without limit or restriction. When, he said, that such a case had not occurred since the reign of Charles the second, he should have added, that the present proceeding was in one respect, at least, infinitely more audacious than that other; for the mysterious communication which subsisted between Charles and Louis was involved, as such transactions should be, in darkness and obscurity. But, in the present occasion, this scandalous proposition was published in the face of all Europe, and intimation of it given to every minister in every court. In the face of Europe, Great Britain was required to receive foreign armies, to compose our domestic quarrels, and to preserve the national tranquillity. Now he should be ashamed of himself, and of those whom he had the honour of addressing—he should blush for his country and her parliament; he should disdain even the character of that honourable house itself, if he could imagine that there was a single Englishman among them whose

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whose blood did not boil with resentment at the bare suggestion of a single foreign power interposing in our domestic government, or a single foreign bayonet interfering in our private quarrels. From the highest visionary or enthusiast in the country, (if any such existed on the side of liberty,) to the lowest and most humble labourer it contained, such a proposal would meet with indignant and immediate rejection.

He would pray the house to observe the manner in which this proposal of these great military powers was put forward. Not content with laying down in theory a principle which they described as applicable in practice to all states, they dared to propose it to England. Upon the whole it appeared, then, that they had required the suppression of that which had been framed and instituted upon the greatest authority; that their proposal went to annihilate a sacred law which had existed for ages in this country, a corner stone of that venerable constitution around which so many trophies and memorials of its greatness and its policy had been reared in the lapse of centuries. This was the demand of those who had waged war upon the liberties of states, and had violated the rights of man. If this were so, as he had stated it, the most serious part of the matter before the house remained untold. These sovereigns, or their ministers, told us, in their circular, that they had no doubt of the assent of the British government to the principles which it contained; that is, to a system of measures which would reduce Great Britain to the state of a new province—to a miserable and infamous dependency on the despots of the Continent. This was the plain English, the plain inference; which would only be weakened by any language of his, after the language used in the circular. After so many of these demonstrations and declarations, and "abouchements des rois," all made in the true spirit of that holy alliance which fostered these just and virtuous and equitable maxims, the result was, that those courts were taught to understand that Great Britain would consent not only to sacrifice the liberties of all Europe, but to a principle that should justify the landing of 100,000 Croats and Germans at Dover. Those courts would surely be very much aggrieved and irritated at the sudden desertion of the noble lord: they would now treat him—nay, they had already begun to denounce him, as one of the hostile party. It was always to be remarked, that when gentlemen of a certain calling and description got much together, and embarked on many such enterprises as were generally undertaken by persons in their profession, some quarrel arose between them, which ended in very unfortunate discoveries. These were attended, sometimes, with unpleasant consequences; and the seceders, and those before whom the parties had to appear, were equally objects of resentment and disgust to those who still remained the faithful companions of former adventures. While he was on this subject he could not help observing that it recalled to his mind a very sensible observation made by the biographer of Jonathan Wild,

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Wild, of honourable memory, in the year 1781. He said, that in the time of Charles the first, there were certain cavaliers and good fellows, who kept the field a little longer than their brethren, and who, from their extreme gallantry, and fondness of action, not feeling themselves bound by the truces and compacts which sent their companions quietly to their homes, were at last secured, and infamously left for death by the arbitrary sentence of twelve men of the opposite faction. Now, in the case before the house, they had not only an impeachment of prince Metternich and baron Hardenberg from the noble lord, but a counter impeachment of the noble lord by those two very prime ministers. This, then, was his (sir J. Macintosh's) first ground; and as it was necessary, in the case of absentees, to manifest a more than usual impartiality, it was requisite that he should now say something on behalf of baron Hardenberg and prince Metternich. Not only could he produce those two witnesses at the bar of the house, but he could produce against the noble lord a third person—a Russian minister, with a very hard name. Count Capo d'Istria said, that the noble lord had induced them all to expect the assent of the British government to their proposition. This expectation they entertained, either from the language or the consenting silence of the noble lord, or from that sort of language which diplomatists so well understood. They maintained that, up to the 19th of January last, his lordship had dissembled with them—had kept them in ignorance of this unlooked for issue, and had not only taught them that he would put into their hands the rights of Europe and the liberties of mankind, but further that he would receive into the county of Middlesex whole armies of Russians and Croats. Now the noble lord, whose peculiar character it was to remain calm and undisturbed through every discussion, however it might personally or politically relate to him, would not induce him (sir J. Macintosh) to suppose that he felt uninterested at that moment: for he rather thought that that silence was the result of agitation on the part of the noble lord, which agitation had perhaps led him to suppose that this was his (sir J. Macintosh's) language. But it was not, it was the language of his colleagues, (for he would not call them his accomplices,) the language of prince Metternich and baron Hardenberg. Here was a document (the foreign circular,) in which the world was told that such had been the noble lord's language to them, as had led them to expect a different kind of support from him; and really he thought that if that was the fact, they had, as regarded themselves, reason to complain. But how stood the noble lord upon his own showing? It was a maxim "*habemus confitentem reum*:" and more than all this, they had seen that another noble lord, being himself to attempt an explanation of the conduct of government, had stated most candidly and eloquently all the facts, all the heinousness of this detestable proceeding on the part of the allied powers. It was not, however, the introduction of Cossacks

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Cossacks and Croats into England which was commented on by the noble lord (Castlereagh) in his circular, but the indictment of prince Metternich. His lordship declared the prince's proposals to be contrary to the fundamental laws of this realm. What laws? What, but the bill of rights, which our ancestors had providently enacted into a law, and which, thank God, down to our day, had been effectual in restraining the illegal exertion of ministerial power. It was now clear, he supposed, that what language he had held was only a familiar commentary upon the expressions of the noble lord himself. To proceed, however, he did conceive that the noble lord's late allies must have had some reason, he would not say were justified, in making this charge, for it had been very strongly denied by the noble lord. But he begged to ask him, whether the solemn, public declaration of the three greatest powers of continental Europe formed no *prima facie* ground for inquiring into the conduct of administration? or, supposing they had not made any such promise of assent, for inquiring into the history of so flagitious a falsehood as the ministers of the allies must, in that case, have published to the world. The ministers of the crown were therefore in this dilemma—they must either prove that negative, or on the other hand they must show upon what grounds they ventured to hold out such an expectation to foreign courts. Either the noble lord must have made some promise to the allies, or the allies had been guilty of the foulest calumnies, and it would be too much for the house of commons to leave this matter without inquiring for and examining such documents as must prove either the one case or the other. Having stated this charge, as made by the allies in reply to the noble lord's circular, as he might say, he would now remark, that the expressions in which it was conveyed meant that in some way or other the British minister had given some cause for such an expectation. The only way to ascertain whether the British ministers had been guilty of the greatest of all crimes to their country, or those of the allied powers of the greatest of all falsehoods, was to produce all communications that had taken place on the subject, and this, in brief, was the object of his motion. He wished that he knew whether there might not be some circumstances which the allied powers might urge in their own defence; and prince Metternich and baron Hardenberg being absent, and it being to be feared that the noble lord would desert his ancient friends, it was for him (sir J. Macintosh) to see whether there was not some colour, some argument for their charge, some slight degree of toleration on the part of the noble lord (he would not say connivance) of the proposal in question. If the allied powers had observed on the part of England a behaviour towards Naples similar to their own, they might very reasonably infer that our intentions with respect to that power were not very dissimilar from theirs. This government refused to admit or entertain the new Neapolitan ambassador, prince Cimiteli; now what more

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more had the governments of Austria or Russia done in that respect? They did the self-same thing—they gave the prince the same refusal. He (sir J. Macintosh), as a plain man, unacquainted with the forms of diplomacy, or matters of etiquette, or the observances of these state matters, wished to ask, whether it was customary to refuse audience to the ambassador of a government, in which the same kingly authority prevailed as in the time of the ambassador's predecessor, and in which no alteration had taken place, but in some limitations placed, with the consent of all parties, upon the kingly authority? As to the part taken by this country in the present unwarrantable proceeding of Austria, it had been already described with more humiliating eloquence than he could command; but what he inferred from the speeches made on that occasion, in another place, was, that we were to stand aloof from the strife; that we were to refuse that assistance which our strict neutrality required us to withhold, to the suffering and the weaker party; but that we were to be ready to give as much moral, or as he should call it, immoral encouragement to the aggressor, as could be conveyed in the mysterious phraseology of diplomatic pedantry.

But, returning to the subject of the Neapolitan envoy, let him refer to the case of Mons. Chauvelin. Was not Mons. Chauvelin received as the ambassador of Louis the sixteenth, after the revolution; after the flight and degradation, and return of that unfortunate monarch: after his deposition was complete, and perhaps his death resolved on, was not M. Chauvelin, the national convention sitting at the time, received as the ambassador of the French king, by those very honourable gentlemen on the other side, who excused themselves for acknowledging prince Cimiteli on account of a change in the government of Naples, of a kind infinitely less extensive? In cases of the change of the actual sovereign of a country, or the transfer of the crown, either by death or any other event, such a conduct as his majesty's ministers had pursued might be justified; but a mere limitation of kingly power, as he had before said, never could excuse them. However abominable he considered the principles of the holy alliance to be; however destructive of all principles of human happiness; however subversive of private and public rights; and however injurious to the progress of human society; yet still they must be acknowledged to have acted at least consistently with themselves, and with those execrable principles. But this country had acted in a very different manner; she, who still, in the history of Europe, claimed some respect and love for her unshaken attachment to liberty, and national honour, how had she acted? Did any body hesitate to receive, in 1782, the ambassador of Gustavus, the king of Sweden, when he had subverted the liberties of his native land, and changed her limited monarchy into a military despotism? He (sir J. Macintosh) never heard that the voice of government was raised against that ambassador; but the voice of power was only raised when it was to denounce the presence of liberty. By the most scandalous treachery, by the most iniquitous perfidy,

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perfidy, supported by a large military force, that tyrant surrounded the deliberative assembly of his kingdom, and compelled them to change a limited monarchy into an absolute despotism; and this was the system on which these kings were allied to act; kings who had entered into an alliance, proffering themselves as mediators between nations? The house would remember, that, within the last century, the crown prince of Denmark had been elected into a despotic monarch; a most dangerous precedent of the facility with which men will sometimes lightly part with the best safeguards of their freedom; and which alteration, no doubt for that very reason, was made a pretext by the allied sovereigns for depriving this sovereign, at the congress at Vienna, of his dominions in Norway. His majesty's ministers had said, in justification of themselves, that they did feel called upon to express a necessary disapprobation of the measures taken in consequence of the revolution at Naples. And what did they do? Instead of making their disapprobation known to the Neapolitans, they communicated it to the allied powers. He remembered, before he had the honour of a seat in that house, being once present at a debate, through a breach of its privileges. An hon. friend of his, in the course of a speech he was then making, quoted a very splendid passage from Dr. Johnson, upon the subject of war. The remark made on that speech by the celebrated Mr. Burke was this: — "The speech of the hon. gent. is admirable; the invective against war most spirited; and the instruction it contains beyond dispute: but I really do not see that the house of commons is so quarrelsome a party in the case, as to render it necessary to address to it this homily; but let the hon. gentleman take it to the jacobins of Paris, or the convention, and there it will have this other beauty—it will be applicable." So, too, ministers ought to have preached their homily to the holy alliance, and not have notified their censure in a different quarter. But they rested their defence on two principal grounds: first the adoption, by Naples, of the Spanish constitution; and secondly, her conduct towards Sicily. What the conduct towards Sicily had to do with the relations between England and Naples, or what it had to do with those of Naples and Austria, he was at a loss to know. The noble lord must excuse him for saying, that in defending the liberties of a nation, he (sir J. Macintosh) was not bound to defend her through every fault and for every particular part of her conduct. He defended only her independence. In the eyes of morality, in the judgment of posterity, her conduct to Sicily was a stain upon the character of Naples. But this was not the object of the revolution, for that very conduct occurred subsequently to the revolution. Foreign nations could have nothing to do with it. What would have been thought if any such representation had been made to William III. when he levied war against Ireland? And yet that monarch was fighting against a people who were defending themselves upon principles pretty much the same as

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as those of the glorious revolution of 1688, and were resisting the imposition of a foreign sovereign against their attachments and inclinations. He would say nothing of the proceedings of the Neapolitans in Sicily: he would say nothing of their severities or their confiscations. If they were not to be justified, he believed they might at least be excused. But the ministers of this country were not called on to give an opinion. But it might be said that we were bound to express our opposition to acts committed against our friends, the Sicilians. There might be something in this, if Ferdinand the Fourth had destroyed a free constitution which we had established in Sicily. But the government of Sicily, as well as of Naples, had been an absolute monarchy, and Ferdinand was the absolute sovereign of both kingdoms. The Neapolitans had reformed their government, and the king had agreed to a limited monarchy. This limited monarchy the absolute sovereign of Sicily offered to that part of his dominions. A rebellion ensued; and events, such as usually accompanied rebellion, followed. Those events were blamable, he admitted; but they called in no degree on his majesty's ministers for a declaration of their opinions. Suppose the emperor of Russia had committed acts of flagrant injustice and cruelty towards some of his subjects in Asia, were we called on to express our opinions, and to remonstrate in behalf of the Calmucs and the Tonguisses? If such interferences were justified, there would be no end to them. Suppose that some foreign government had complained of our conduct towards the catholics in Ireland, and remonstrated on the ground that we had provoked a rebellion, and then suppressed it, in order to effect a union with Great Britain, should we have endured such intermeddling with our conduct towards any of our dependencies? Upon what principle, then, could we consider ourselves called on to intermeddle with the conduct of the Neapolitan government towards Sicily? A great deal had been said of the Neapolitans having adopted the Spanish constitution. Pretexts of this kind were always at hand when despots coloured their unprincipled aggressions by appearances of necessity. The partition of Poland, of which every man in the world complained, had been defended by similar pretexts. That unhappy country had indeed been torn in pieces by those who first agitated her into factions, and afterwards divided her as a prey. But did it therefore follow that the partition which ensued was not as execrable as it was unwarranted? Sweden had been agitated by factions in foreign pay; but did it follow that Gustavus was warranted in assuming absolute power? Yes, if France had then sent forces to Stockholm, in order to support a faction and compel the king to relinquish his assumed authority, would not the other powers of Europe have condemned such a scandalous invasion of national independence? But the Neapolitans had adopted the Spanish constitution. It seemed necessary to fix on some formal act as a point of union. When the nation called for a modified government from their king,

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king, it was thought necessary to present something to him for his adoption as a test of sincerity. That was not a time for deliberate writing. There was no opportunity of making paper constitutions. But a rallying point was to be pointed out to the nation, and a test to be presented by which the king should be bound if any thing could bind him. The Neapolitans, for these purposes, chose the Spanish constitution. He would ask the noble lord (Castlereagh) whose fault it was that the Spanish constitution had been preferred as a rallying point? In 1811 the English constitution had been regarded as a model, and so it had continued to be regarded throughout Italy, till a new system of justice and liberty received the sanction and active co-operation of the ministers of England. The English constitution ceased not to be viewed with veneration till Genoa was betrayed—till the small and innocent states of Lucca and Ragusa who had not the power of doing wrong, if disposed to do wrong, had been given up to powers to whom they had the greatest repugnance. The same treaty, he meant the treaty of Paris, had given up Parga to a savage barbarian. That conduct it was that had alienated Italy, and obliged the Neapolitans to take a far worse model for their political improvements. That conduct it was that had alienated the nations of Europe from us, and compelled them to regard our constitution no longer as a pattern for political amelioration, and as a model of liberty for mankind. The conduct of the noble lord and his colleagues had stripped England of brighter glory than the most splendid victories could give—of greater strength than the largest armies could boast; and in return they had obtained nothing but an arraignment and condemnation from those to whom they had sacrificed the glory and strength of their country.

Having thus disposed of the two points which were the only pretexts for animating and encouraging the oppressors of liberty, by censuring those who were engaged in improving their political condition, he would now proceed to two or three other matters connected with this question. It had been said, as a grave charge against the Neapolitans, that the societies in which the revolution had originated had been secret. This was a most singular accusation. The Carbonari had been originally instituted against marshal Murat, and had been persecuted by him for the same reason as now by the noble lord. Marshal Murat had made the same objection to them, that they did not hold their meetings in public. Murat, a prince of a liberal mind and of enlarged principles, would give them every indulgence, provided only that their meetings were public, that they gave fair notice of their intended revolts, and that they proclaimed the day of their future march against his capital. Marshal Murat, in common with the noble lord, would have nothing arranged in secret. Literary critics had objected to the absurdity of getting up plots in dramatic compositions, and therefore the noble lord, as well as marshal Murat, charged the Carbonari with the

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the same absurdity in political plots as literary critics in dramatic criticism. He hoped if there were any members of secret societies in Great Britain—if there were any who kept up what ought to be kept up in secret—who commemorated a battle which gained a victory certainly over the strength of a brave nation, but which he thought glorious—if any commemorated the protestant hero of religious liberty, he hoped they would consider and take warning. But ministers cared not how secret societies against liberty might be held; the only societies whose secrecy incurred their censure, were societies for promoting the liberty of a nation. Another subject of severe censure was, that the army had taken part in the revolution. But of the Carbonari he had further to remark, that they consisted of members from every rank and order of men. If, therefore, the revolution originated with the Carbonari, it originated with the nation, the great majority of which were Carbonari. Of the co-operation of the army, he should say as little as possible, without neglecting any point of the argument. He could not help wondering that any minister should be so bold as to give a challenge to justify the co-operation of the army in any form, or their interference in a revolution on any principles, however good. Was it to be contended, that because the support of the army had been obtained, therefore the revolution was unjust? Was it to be argued that, because the revolution would have been unsuccessful without the support of the army, therefore it must be condemned? On the first ground it was unnecessary to consider the question, because the acquiescence of the army in a successful revolution could not on any principle be censured. On the second ground it was impolitic to argue the question. The interference of any soldiers in a free state he reprobated. He abhorred as much as any man the passage of Cæsar's army over the Rubicon; but when a nation was struggling for freedom—when the alternative was liberty or slavery, the assistance of the military was of the highest value. "Et nomen pacis dulce est, et ipsa res salutaris; sed inter pacem et servitutem plurimum interest. Pax est tranquilla libertas; servitus malorum omnium postremum, non modo bello, sed morte etiam repellendum." A people were not only justified, they were called on to risk every thing, rather than suffer the malorum omnium extremum. Another question started on this subject was, whether the Carbonari were confined to the Neapolitan kingdom or extended to the neighbouring states. This was the only point in which ministers seemed doubtful as to the right of interference. If the Carbonari extended to neighbouring states, ministers said it was right to attack Naples. In 1812, when the Carbonari (he understood) had been founded, the wish for emancipation had not been confined to Naples. The Carbonari existed in Lombardy, in Etruria, in all parts of Italy, looking chiefly to England for encouragement. From England it was that they had derived their spirit; to England it was that they had looked for countenance and support. They had been encouraged

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encouraged legitimately and wisely; for in such a war, such resistance was legitimate and wise; encouraged they had been to revolt against the common enemy of Europe; encouraged they had been by this country—he did not say as Carbonari, but as partisans for liberty. What, then, was the meaning of this complaint so mysteriously let out? If there are Carbonari in Lombardy, Etruria, and the Venetian states, were the Neapolitans answerable? Had the Neapolitans formed the Carbonari there? Did they now encourage them? If there were any Carbonari in those states, they had been encouraged by England in defence of their religion and their rights; and was it now a crime for which Naples was to be punished? The treaties of Paris and Vienna had alienated the lovers of liberty throughout Italy from England. The betraying of Genoa, of Lucca, of Ragusa, of Parga—these were the schools, these the lessons, by which the Italians had been taught that they were to expect nothing from England. A late member of that house, whose premature death he should never cease to lament, who entered with profound sagacity into the characters and views of nations, and who sometimes spoke out his convictions—he meant the late Mr. Horner—had said in 1815, that Italy would remember the conduct of England to the last hour of her bondage. Mr. Horner's words were now prophetic. The Neapolitans had now forsaken the English model, and "hewn out tothem selves broken cisterns," which he feared would prove inadequate to the high purposes for which they were designed. The Neapolitans, in common with all Italy, had felt that they could not look for countenance or encouragement to England;—they had felt a conviction that they could look only to their own exertions if they would not submit to the worst form of despotic oppression. But it had been said that they ought to have presented a petition praying for a revolution. They ought to have formed *monstrations des droits*. This petition of Naples would have been an extraordinary instrument for future imitation. "We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, feeling that unlimited power in your majesty's hands has produced the greatest evils and caused the most grievous wrongs, pray that your majesty will be graciously pleased to impose restraints on yourself, to abdicate your prerogatives, to be harassed every day by members in opposition to your ministers, who will make vexatious motions, inquire into grants of money, interrupt cabinet dinners, and inveigh against the conduct of your government towards Genoa, Parga, Norway, Saxony, and we know not what." Such were the absurdities which had crept into the reasoning of his majesty's ministers on this subject. They had reasoned, thought, very profoundly and constitutionally, upon the conduct of the barons in obtaining *Magna Charta*, and of the parliament in claiming the bill of rights. But those proceedings had so taken place in England, because the government had been anteriorly free. In their desperation, ministers had slandered the government of their own country, which had never been but free, and represented it

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it as similar to that system of despotism which was the scourge, the stain, and the shame of Europe. Those then were the charges against the Neapolitans: First, they had extorted a constitution from their king: second, their conduct might encourage others in their vicinity to follow their example; third, they had not held a public meeting to deliberate on their grievances; and, fourth, the army had supported their measures. The noble lord limited the justification of interference which he had suggested to those powers whose territories might by possibility be affected by the vicinity of Naples. Of course, then he expected Russia and Prussia upon the very condition which might justify the interference of Austria, for they had no more right, interest, or duty in the interference than we had. Siberia was no more in danger from the revolution of Naples than from an eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The plea of vicinity, which was borrowed from Mr. Burke, was not the plea of the allied powers, but the noble lord's. Their plea was, any revolutionary movement in Europe. "No," said ministers, "that will not do; we offer you a justification; we say yours is too large; it will not do in England; it will not be heard in the House of Commons; they are not trained sufficiently for that; even the ladies will not like so well to walk through an army of cossacks in Hyde-park; only say that the Carbonari are not Neapolitans; do you give us the credit of the war? Quarrel with us, and we shall be liberal to you, and give you all the profit." If this mode of reasoning was quite satisfactory to the house, he could not help it. Lord Castlereagh, an experienced barrister in such proceedings, had given a brief to his younger brother of Russia, because his own brief would not be endured by the judges who did not like to travel beyond the record. Ministers asserted, that if Lombardy or any parts of the Austrian territories in Italy were in danger, that it was just in Austria to interfere. But had they any evidence, any facts to prove the truth of this? Had they any overt acts, any correspondence, any judicial trials against state criminals in Lombardy? No, *nil horum*. They had only a possible case. Austria might have a just quarrel. The Carbonari might be active in Lombardy. It was a series of possibilities put by them in the hands of the allied powers, who disdained to take it in justification of being lords paramount over Europe. For this office they were candidates, and they acted already as if they had been long in possession. Before then this great war should rage in Europe—great it was in its principle, great it might be in its consequences—it was the duty of the house to inquire whether there was any reason or pretence for it. Upon the ground, that it apprehended danger it was open to any government in the world to justify a war. Ministers did not censure the allied powers for "going to war," but they furnished them with a pretence for it;—they provided for them a series of possibilities, the one dependent on the other, and the first without the shadow of foundation. The present emergency had been compared to the crisis of 1792. None

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None who heard the debates—the splendid debates which distinguished the commencement of that, in his opinion, fatal war, could fail to remark the widely different pretences for that war, and the war against Naples.

There had been in 1792 one overt act stated against France—it was the decree of the 19th November 1792, encouraging states to change their government, a decree of fraternity with all subjects who rebelled against their sovereigns. The conceptions of chimerical ambition—of power run mad—of despotism become drunk, which originated with the allies at Troppau had never been dreamt of then. The grounds on which the war had been defended, were the overt acts, the aggressions growing out of the revolution in France. The annexations of the Savoy, the conquest of the Netherlands, the navigation of the Scheldt, coupled with the decree of the 19th November, 1792, were the successive points of justification of the war. In the present case no resemblance could be traced to the war against France,

At non ille, satum quo te mentiris, Achilles
Talis in hoste fuit.

There had been in 1792 at least specious grounds of quarrel; there was here an open violation of every principle. He would be bold to affirm that the declaration of Laybach proceeded from the same malignant, dark, and dangerous principles as the decree of the 19th of November. That had declared that France would intermeddle in the affairs of any nation, where the subjects opposed their government; this declared that the allied powers would intermeddle in the affairs of any nation to prevent amendment and reform. The evil and malignity in both cases were precisely the same. True it was that the popular assembly had declared their spirit and object more openly. But the assembly at Laybach had not less plainly dictated their wishes and intentions; and to us as well as to other nations, to prevent our amending or reforming our government. He did say, without wishing to excite war, that the allied powers had given just cause of war by their declaration. They who invaded the security of a nation did in effect make war against it. The difference in that house respecting the decree of the 19th of November was not as to its character and effect, but as to the propriety of requiring an explanation previously to going to war. Mr. Fox had argued that if the decree could be explained, refuted, or repealed, war would become unnecessary; but if it were not so explained, refuted, or repealed, a war would be just and necessary. It was not, therefore, because he denied the aggressive character of the decree, that Mr. Fox had opposed the war, but because no opportunity for explanation had been given, and because no war should be rushed into, till every fair means of preserving peace should have been exhausted. "Justum bellum quibus necessarium, et pia arma quibus nisi in armis nulla relinquitur spes." It had been said by an ancient historian, that if one looked at the preambles to the proscriptions during the dictatorships and triumvirate in Rome,

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Rome, he would almost imagine that nothing could be more just than those proscriptions. The preambles contained, in fact, most specious reasons, most moral arguments; almost as moral as the arguments of the holy alliance; for the murder of innocent and patriotic men. He who read them might imagine that Marius had been a teacher of ethics, and Scylla a model of morality. So might men now suppose, from their declarations and professions, that those who had perpetrated the partition of Poland had been eminent patrons of national morality. In 1772, when the first partition had been made, the reasons assigned for the necessity were, that anarchy and disorder had prevailed in Poland, and were propagated into the neighbouring states. To put an end to this evil, the only means discovered were, that the neighbouring state should take each a slice of the territory. The generous lovers of order and peace yielded to this necessity, and shared Poland among them. In 1791 a regular constitution had been established. There was an hereditary monarch; there were two houses of parliament; the *veto* of the king had been most properly abolished. What course did the empress Catherine, that guardian of the rights of mankind, take then? She published a manifesto, declaring that she would stand up against innovation, and in defence of the ancient liberties of Poland. The king of Prussia had recognised the hereditary monarchy, the two houses of legislature, and the other improvements of the Polish government; he had entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Poland; yet next year he marched a body of soldiers into Great Prussia, declaring that he would put an end to the anarchy and jacobinism which prevailed there. In 1795 it was found that the principles of political philanthropy could not he supported without the annihilation of the republics. The neighbouring sovereigns were obliged to divide Poland into three parts, and to leave none to the abuse of the Poles. The diet of Poland assembled at Grodno, and, protected by 100,000 Russian soldiers, subscribed their names to the surrender of their existence as a nation; a deed which no force should have compelled them to do if they had a thousand lives. The execration of mankind was due to them; but to the authors of the force applied to them, and of the partition of their country, terms were due which he could not venture to use in that house. The hostilities with which Naples was threatened were, it was confessed, undertaken upon peculiar and extraordinary grounds: it was a war that could not be justified upon any of the usual principles by which the affairs of nations were directed. There had been no direct offence; no infraction of the rights of any other state on the part of the Neapolitan government, "Non hic agitur de vectigalibus, de sociorum injuriis, sed de libertate humanæ gentis, de libertate nostra." What must be our own condition, if new principles like these were to be sanctioned and adopted into the policy of the greater states? He would say at once, that Europe could not retain its civilization, nor

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nor the different members of it their independence, in security one hour, if such a system were introduced. Prince Metternich himself could not be rendered so insensible to the natural operation of moral causes as not to see that, should the success of the allied armies be as complete as their own predictions would represent it to be certain, there must still remain a sense of indignation that subsequent results must be yet apprehended; and that after they should have degraded a sovereign into a vassal, that the empty decoration of the kingly title would scarcely serve to accomplish him as the instrument of their purposes. Was it expected that the present king of Naples could be so bound as that he should never enter into a treaty containing provisions utterly contrary to those which he might be induced to subscribe under the influence of compulsion? Look at the character of those treaties which had succeeded each other, since it was vainly hoped that the treaty of Westphalia had fixed the balance of power on a stable foundation in Europe. As long as men continued men, as long as they retained human feelings in their hearts, so long as they were not a *caput mortuum* in the hands of despots, such changes and revocations would take place. He should like to hear from the noble lord what was the security contemplated by him and his colleagues against the entire absorption of Italy under the Austrian yoke. If such an event should occur, was it not likely that Russia would think it necessary that she should be indemnified by the possession of Gallicia and Romania? It was not even impossible that indemnity should be found in the north of Germany, or in his majesty's patrimonial dominions. A circumstance not dissimilar to this had already taken place in a former instance. It might occur as one of the results of that balanced system of power which had been so often and loudly eulogised, it might happen that the prince, who had been among the first to admit foreign troops into his dominions, should ultimately have to forfeit his foreign inheritance. Much had been said on the subject of the right of vicinage; it was thrown as a subsidiary though important weight into the scale; and in this view he should submit a few observations respecting it. In the treaty of Vienna, the only danger explicitly declared with regard to Naples, as a danger which required certain guards and cautions, was that of the Neapolitan government adopting institutions subversive of monarchy, or measures hostile to the repose and interests of neighbouring powers. This was not to demand security for crushing the designs of the Carbonari; this was not pointed against the Spanish constitution. He feared that its object was to prevent the slightest relaxation of a stern military despotism, and that, howeverobscurely expressed, we might regard the proceedings in Italy as only giving effect to intentions then entertained. It was well known by those at all acquainted with the actual state of Naples, and the condition of the Neapolitan people, that one of the heaviest grievances suffered in that country was arbitrary imprisonment. Many illustrious,

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some of the first families in Naples had felt the weight of this monstrous injustice. Allowing himself for a moment to suppose that a law equivalent to that of our *Habeas Corpus* had been introduced, or that a promise of what was tantamount to so great a blessing had been held out to the people, would not this have filled the people with delight; would it not have been viewed as one of the best securities on which their individual comfort and freedom could be made to rest? On the other side they could see nothing, under the yoke of Austria they could feel and dread nothing, but a continued military and foreign despotism. When the people of Naples therefore prepared to defend themselves against the united invasion of the allied powers, they were resisting an aggression made, not upon any doubtful political principles reduced to dangerous practice; not upon the new constitution of Spain; not upon any wild or impracticable mode of government, suggested in the ardour of their imaginations to men unskilled in human nature, or in the diversity of human action; but it was an open war on liberty itself, even under its best regulated form. What was it that the allied powers had combined their efforts to put down? What had the people of Naples hitherto done to show themselves unworthy of that freedom to which they aspired? Neither the anarchy which followed licentiousness, nor the military government which was its ordinary cure, had yet sprung up in the newly cultivated soil. Nothing had yet appeared to show that the Neapolitans merited the censure of our great moral poet, always great, and not the least so in his political morality—(Milton's Sonnets):—

"License they mean when they cry liberty;
"But who means that must first be wise and good."

What they had done, the sin which they had committed, was that of imitating our example; their unpardonable fault was, that they had endeavoured to establish amongst themselves a British constitution. No doubt this country was equally without excuse in the eyes of the allied sovereigns on the continent, for having set the example, and for still holding it forth to the world. It was indeed a lasting satire on their own power; it was of a nature to produce alarm in despotisms, and would, he hoped, continue till the latest period to tempt less fortunate nations to its imitation. Notwithstanding the exhaustion of the house, and that under which he was himself beginning to labour, he must still beg leave to submit one or two further observations on a subject not yet fully discussed. A practice had now for some time prevailed in the continental courts, of setting forth to the public, as it accorded with their convenience, the views which they entertained at different periods, and the schemes which they perhaps were on the point of executing. These papers were notoriously published under the authority of the respective governments whose designs or policy they were employed to justify. Amongst the persons engaged in drawing up these papers was the celebrated M. Gentz, an individual whose talents and eloquence no man admired more than himself, but

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but who had put the designs of the Austrian court in a most glaring light. In the *Austrian Observer* of the 10th of November last, a dissertation appeared, which seemed to inculcate nothing more nor less than that the rights of the armed triumvirate were superior to all other rights. It was said that the emperor of Austria would act in conformity with his own will, and that his will was to perpetuate peace in Europe. Now, it would not, he believed, be considered fair amongst these royal gentlemen when they imposed treaties on a royal neighbour, if the latter afterwards set up the plea of duress as a justification for departing from such treaties. They were held to be just as binding as if they had originated in a spontaneous desire of making cessions. The principles assumed by the allied sovereigns admitted of no qualification; their authority, it was pretended, was supreme and uncontrollable. The right of interference claimed by this high magistracy — by this tribunal, composed as it were of the lords paramount of mankind, extended to the punishment of all rebellions. Let the house and let his majesty's ministers reflect a moment on the consequences that must inevitably flow from the admission of this doctrine. If they would not stigmatize our history —unless they were prepared to taint the memory of their forefathers, and to confess themselves to be descended from a band of revolted slaves—if they would not apply to those mighty struggles by which our freedom was attained, the name of popular usurpations, they would treat the doctrine with indignant contempt. No such principles had ever been recognized in this country; they were practically abjured at least from the earliest period when our government took a settled form. Since the reign of John our constitution stood upon a basis which was the very reverse of those principles. When "England's barons clad in arms, and stern with conquest," tore from their reluctant monarch the great charter of our rights, did they imagine that their posterity would stigmatize them as rebels? Did the authors of the revolution in 1688, or those who provided for the protestant succession, ever entertain a fear that ministers of the house of Brunswick would brand similar events in other countries with the title of popular usurpation? He would appeal to every man who valued human freedom, or who had a drop of blood in his heart, to say whether he could endure the supposition. When the petition of right was at last sanctioned — and he alluded to this event as next in importance to the great charter and the revolution, though anterior in time to the latter—when, after a tissue of feebleness and obstinacy, and a continued course of evasion, that instrument was ratified, our ancestors took care to record that it proceeded from the exertions of a parliament which was the true friend and representative of the people. If, however, he were called upon to refer to any act of the British parliament that combined in a peculiar degree the largest views of domestic policy with the noblest spirit of patriotism, he should undoubtedly select the statute of habeas corpus. Liberty of person had always been an original right under our constitution, but it was not

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previously secured. It was not at last secured until after a struggle of seventeen years' duration; and if the merit of it did really belong to Lord Shaftesbury, as was sometimes asserted, it went far to redeem the faults of that great, though not blameless character. But the law of habeas corpus was evidently as perfect in its kind as legislative wisdom could make it; and although we had been doomed to witness too frequent suspensions, it still existed for the benefit of the present age, however disagreeable it had been to Charles the second, and notwithstanding that his brother told Barillau, the French ambassador, that it was a law too good to be carried into execution. The care taken in establishing the protestant succession proved how seriously our ancestors had laboured to prevent future ministers from degrading and dishonouring the country by a departure from those general principles to which they themselves adhered. He recollected that an honourable and learned friend of his (Mr. Brougham) had on a former occasion, when alluding to the congress of sovereigns, talked of the *abouchement des rois*, and congratulated the noble lord on his coming back reeking from the friendly and no doubt convivial intercourse of those illustrious persons. The example was, however, one of danger to kings: he could conceive nothing more calculated to be subversive of monarchical authority than the practice of transferring from responsible ministers to those who were not responsible the business of settling national affairs, and of dividing the world amongst them in the giddiness and extravagance of power. These personal *debuts* of sovereigns exposed them both to peril and discredit One of the few of them since the days of Charlemagne, was that which ended in the partition of Poland, and they were now receiving a sad earnest of the objects and intentions of that last *abouchement* which had produced a treaty amongst powers describing themselves as engaged in a holy alliance. This term appeared to him to be an unmeaning rhapsody, or, if it meant any thing, to signify that the contracting powers would, in future, observe the holy scriptures more faithfully than their predecessors. But had these professors of theology and ethics clearly understood the sacred obligations by which they bound themselves to regulate their future policy? The Christian religion was not a religion of slavery, but a faith that embodied in it the principles of morality and freedom. Its doctrines were preached originally to the poor and humble, nor would any modern confederacy of tyrants find in it a fit instrument for debasing them. He would now shortly refer to the celebrated meeting of Catherine de Medici, and of Philip the second, of Spain, at Bayonne, the object of which was to maintain ancient establishments against the innovations of that time. The object was to put down the protestants, who were then beginning to exercise the long-forgotten rights of human reason. But did England make herself a party to the league? No! It was opposed by three illustrious princes, and the cause of protestantism became at length triumphant. Those princes placed themselves at the head of that great movement of the human mind. Queen Elizabeth, Henry

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Henry the fourth of France, and William the third, all acted on the same magnanimous policy. The last was inferior in talents; but Elizabeth and Henry, the immortal chiefs of the cause, were perhaps the greatest contemporary princes who ever reigned; and what was not less singular, the woman endowed with a superior genius, and the man with those milder virtues which had procured him the well-merited name of "father of his country." Those virtues had unhappily not saved him from the dagger of an assassin; but the reign of our own princess was as happy as it was splendid. He knew not how to express his admiration when he contemplated her at one time braving the thunders of the Vatican, and the intrigues of the Jesuits, at another the arms of Spain, beset continually with dangers, and, though scarcely conscious of her own greatness, dying at last full of years and glory. There were not wanting persons, however, who had represented her as tearing her country from the christian church—as the head of an unnatural as well as unholy union, and as an object of general execration. Yet had it not been for her successful maintenance of the policy which she adopted, we might at this moment have been obliged to submit to arbitrary imprisonment, to torture, and might have been rendering forced obedience to a hated yoke. These might have been our inheritance, instead of the *habeas corpus* act, the bill of rights, the protestant succession, and all that genius and virtue which those measures had carried in their train. We might at this day have been sunk in the most abject slavery and superstition. He did not mean to compare the Neapolitan revolution with our own; but our own might have been prevented by a coalition similar to that with which Naples was threatened. Pretexts might have been found by M. Gentz of 1688 quite equal to those on which the interference with Naples was justified. He who admired the talents of M. Gentz could have suggested topics of equal plausibility, and calculated to have the same effect as those by which the noble lord had heartened the present despots. He might have talked of treacherous statesmen, of impious daughters, of rebellious subjects, of a clergy faithless to its own creed, of unlimited obedience, and of a mutinous army. What was thus said might also have been repeated, and applied to many transactions in Ireland and Scotland, in which the ancestors of several whom he then saw before him had been actively engaged. He thanked the house for the attention which he had received, but the more he considered this subject the more fully he was satisfied that he was then speaking the sense of a majority in that house. Whatever might be the technical rule of disposing of the question, there was no real difference of opinion. He hoped, at least, that Europe would understand that in this country all men concurred on the main point; and that the grave, honest, and intelligent people of England viewed the present aggression against Naples with indignation and abhorrence. Feeling, however, that the expression of this sentiment had been, if not concealed, softened in the official language employed, he should conclude by moving

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moving an humble address to his majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct that copies of the late correspondence relative to the affairs of Naples be laid before the house.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that in proceeding to examine some of the positions of the hon. and learned gent. he was perfectly willing to join in many of the sentiments and general principles which he had laid down. With regard to the alliance on which so many strictures had been passed, he was not at all disposed to shrink from its defence. This alliance, which he hoped would long continue to cement the peace of Europe, had proved to demonstration the absurdity of those prophecies in which the hon. gents. opposite had indulged, and of the schemes of policy which they had recommended. The people of England whose courage had nerved the arm of government in its military exertions, would not easily be induced to think that the views on which that alliance was formed had been departed from. It was but an act of justice to others to say, and he said it with the utmost solemnity, that as far as his own knowledge extended, and as far as his means which were derived from personal and confidential communications enabled him to judge, there had not been since the year 1814 the slightest indication on the part of any of the allied powers, of a wish for territorial aggrandizement. Now, if he could declare that this opinion of his was founded on his knowledge of the allied powers, the next question for the house to consider was, whether there was any thing in their conduct towards Naples which showed that they had departed from their former principles? From private information which had been transmitted to him by persons residing on the continent, as well as from confidential communications which he had received from the cabinets of the allied powers, he was fully of opinion that they were sincere in the application of those principles to Italy. That, however, was a point, which, fortunately for Europe, could be ascertained, by better criteria than personal assertions, or cabinet communications. It was one of the virtues of that alliance so vehemently decried by the hon. gent. opposite, that it was hardly possible for the human mind to conceive any system of territorial aggrandizement which did not find in it a counteraction to its own impurity. If Austria wished to obtain territorial aggrandizement at the expence of Naples, she was certain to meet with immediate opposition, both from Russia and France, not to say any thing of Sardinia, and the countries in the north of Italy, through which her forces were now allowed to march by special permission.

The question with regard to Austria divided itself into a question of right, and a question of expediency: for the difficulty of it did not consist so much in the means to be employed for the occupation of Naples, as in the manner in which the elements of government were to be compounded after its occupation, so as to secure its future independence. For honourable members were not to suppose that it was in contemplation to quarter an Austrian garrison for a prepetuity in Naples; far from it: those who did so, laboured under very erroneous impressions, and did great injustice to

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to the allied sovereigns, who were acting in this transaction under the most painful circumstances for the general benefit of mankind. He was ready to admit that great difficulty would arise after the occupation of Naples with regard to the manner in which it was hereafter to be governed; and that being his view of the case, nothing could be more impolitic in a British minister than to involve himself and his country in it. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that Austria had a right to go to war, still he had never given her any intimation that he wished that she should go to war. On the contrary, he had always held out to the allied sovereigns that Great Britain, was not at all interested in the transaction, and had so far separated himself from it as to be no party to it whatsoever. The noble lord then observed, that the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to him to have argued the whole question upon an unjust and unfounded prejudice; he had not argued it upon general grounds of policy or expediency, but had endeavoured to raise a horror in that house, and a detestation in the country, against the late government of Naples, by representing it of a nature so horrible that the people in self-defence, were obliged to destroy it: and by thence deducing, as a conclusion, that the destruction of it could not be formidable to the Austrians.

As far as he was acquainted with that country, it enjoyed all the blessings of a free country, though it was not in the possession of a representative government. He deprecated, however, the doctrine that the subjects of governments which did not possess a representative system were justified in throwing off their allegiance and resorting to arms in order to obtain one. Such an attempt to force the liberties of mankind was the very last method of which he should advise the adoption. A representative form of government, founded on the model of the British constitution, had been introduced into Sicily under the auspices of a noble lord (lord W. Bentinck,) but had not been productive of the advantages which had been anticipated. In short, it had entirely failed, and therefore it was too much to say that a representative government was sure to put a stop to all the fraud, artifice, and oppression of a despotic power. But, even if it were likely to be attended with such beneficial results, he must look upon the introduction of it by an armed force as most injurious. To hold any other doctrine was to patronise principles pregnant with danger, and calculated to loosen all the connexions of society, and to destroy all the security of social existence. His lordship, after some further arguments upon this subject, continued to condemn as untrue and unjust every representation that the government lately overthrown at Naples was arbitrary and tyrannical.

The Carbonari were a sect, whose operations were not confined to Naples alone, but which extended to other parts of Europe. They did not confine their efforts within the borders of any native boundaries, but extended them with philanthropic charity to other and distant parties. The cause of revolution was not with them local

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local, but it was the cause of Europe. They dictated to the prince regent of Naples, as well as to the parliament; they controlled both. It was idle to say they only required a free constitution for Naples; their aim was not Naples, but the consolidation of all Italy, under some form of government which they had not yet modelled; and was not a conspiracy, having such an object in view, hatched within the territory of Austria, and acting with others in concert out of it, a very natural ground of apprehension against which an Austrian minister might feel himself justly called upon in behalf of his own government to interfere? It was in vain then to urge that England should interpose to prevent Austria from guarding herself against the machinations of the Carbonari, whose designs were evidently calculated to the overthrow of the existing frame of government in Italy. The hon. and learned gentleman might declaim in the fine language which it was his faculty to possess, about the principles of liberty which England ought to cultivate in Naples, and might endeavour to reconcile the temporary ears of his audience to such a tone of declamation; but the people of England would see through the delusion, and awake to the object which the hon. gent. opposite had in view. Reverting again to these Carbonari--their strength amounted to hundreds of thousands; and he knew, positively that at the moment when the late events were going on in Naples, a simultaneous plan was matured at the other extremity, namely, in the north of Italy, at Bologna Yet this was the sect into whose hands the consolidation of Italy was to be intrusted, and who were to rule over it in future as they now did over the parliament at Naples. Under such circumstances, he trusted England would not be called upon to interfere.

He concluded by repeating that England had as yet taken no part in these proceedings, and he trusted that ministers would not now be called upon to take any part in them after what he had said respecting Austria. If she were called on, she must be prepared to enforce her remonstrance, and he trusted that this was not a situation in which it would be advisable to place his majesty's ministers at this crisis. At all times he should be ready to afford every explanation respecting the part which his majesty's government took in the affairs of the continent.

Sir Robert Wilson said, that the noble lord had directed it against his hon. and learned friend as a matter of reproach, that he was struggling to hasten this country into a war with Austria, and to blame his majesty's ministers for not rushing, to use his own phrase, into the arms of that Carbonari. His hon. and learned friend had been urging no such thing, but quite the contrary, for his whole argument went to recommend a line of policy which, by the interposition of ministers in a firm but amicable manner, would, in all probability, prevent the ultimate recurrence of a war under circumstances of great disadvantage to the country. On the subject of the constitution, which was so long called for by the

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the people of Naples, he had only to say that the necessity of it had been long admitted. How then could the government of Naples have been taken by surprise. He had himself been told by the present king of Naples, when that monarch was excluded from his dominions, that the moment he became repossessed of them, he should give his people the constitution they desired. The late king of Naples (Murat) had also told him that he saw a constitution could no longer be withheld from the people, and added his anxiety to give them a constitutional government; but foreseeing that by so doing he must fall into the disfavour of either Austria or France, just as their respective interests preponderated in Italy, he (Murat) earnestly inquired whether he could reckon upon having the support of England in maintaining a constitutional government. That unhappy king foresaw the danger of his attempt, if he could not rely upon England for support; he foresaw, and to him (Sir R. Wilson) had often expressed it, that the time might come when he should have to defend by the sword what that sword had won. And he also, with prophetic truth, declared his belief of the near connexion which must occur between his deposition from the throne of Naples and his grave. When he alluded to that sad catastrophe, he had to ask a question of the noble lord opposite relative to the circumstances attending the last act of the tragedy in which king Murat was the victim, and the answer to which, he earnestly hoped, would remove one imputation from the character of this country. He had heard with shame and sorrow, that a British accredited agent not only took a part in the military commission which condemned that fallen sovereign to death, but also saw the execution carried into effect. He concluded by declaring that, as a friend of freedom, he rejoiced at the struggle of the Neapolitans, and could not but anticipate from it eventual success, provided the people were determined to persevere. He looked at the event as one of those mysterious transactions by which providence occasionally worked out the freedom of mankind.

Mr. Wilberforce observed, that whether the constitution now established at Naples, in the way stated by his noble friend, was or was not likely to prove a good one, was not the question for consideration. His noble friend in his state paper had very properly divided the subject into two parts. The first, containing certain general principles; and the second, referring to the application of those principles. His noble friend had confined his argument to the latter subject; but the first part bore on his mind as infinitely more important. That the three greatest military powers of Europe should assume to themselves the right of saying to other states —"You shall form no constitution, except that which we please to sanction," was a principle hostile to every idea of liberty. He could scarcely conceive any principle in itself so unjust or so abominable. His noble friend had distinctly set forth in the state paper which had been laid on the table, that this principle was not only contrary to the constitution of

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of the country, but to the general laws of nations; but still he (Mr. Wilberforce) felt indebted to his honourable and learned friend (as well for giving him an opportunity of expressing his sentiments on the subject as for the pleasure he experienced in the admiration of the great powers which he had this night displayed,) for bringing this question under consideration, in order that the principle to which he had adverted might receive the utter reprobation of the house. His noble friend would allow him to state, that it might be supposed, when those foreign powers made such a proposition to this court, as was contained in their declaration, that they looked upon it as a principle which we were willing to adopt. That naturally excited the jealousy of the house. But the powers in question, after what had passed, could no longer entertain any such delusion. Still, however, it was sufficient to create jealousy in the mind of every man, when it was stated that the courts of London and Paris were likely to agree in the principle, and to tolerate the acts that would probably flow from it. What the honourable general had said, as well as what they knew of the state of Europe, might lead them to suppose that Europe would be a scene of trouble for some time to come. They knew that some monarchs, who, in their time of distress and danger, had held out to their subjects the expectation of a free constitution, had not effected that object. Now, when such a principle as this was publicly stated to their people—when it was said that no constitution should exist but that which they sanctioned, was it not likely that those people would begin to take the alarm, and feel their high spirits excited to action, by the exertions of individuals in other countries to obtain their liberties? This undoubtedly might be the case, and war being once commenced, they all knew how easy it was to continue it. In such a state of things, it became the more necessary to object to such a principle, because the public acts of monarchs so powerful were in the highest degree important, and the promulgation by them of such a doctrine was calculated to fill with terror the mind of every man who cherished the love of national liberty. Let the house look to the fact of Poland. When the revolution took place in that country, it was eulogised as an event which heaven itself might stoop down to admire. But Poland was afterwards conquered and partitioned; and he drew the attention of the house to the circumstance, in order to guard against a position which his noble friend, throughout his speech, had insisted on. His noble friend argued, that it was not likely that the other powers would allow any one of their number to aggrandize itself. But gentlemen well knew that each monarch had a way of taking a slice. Each might receive a share, and thus the ruin of any country, as was the case with Poland, might be effected. He would say that the liberties of England itself were not safe if such a doctrine were admitted. Neither could true morality nor true religion flourish, where the people were not allowed, in the strongest manner, to express their dissent from it. His noble friend had

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had spoken of the manner in which the Neapolitan revolution had been effected, in terms of strong reprobation; but he admitted that there was nothing in the case that called for our interference. He (Mr. Wilberforce) knew how slowly countries learned wisdom, compared with individuals. But this country had been so long in the school of suffering, her efforts had been so tremendous, that nothing ought to induce her again to plunge in war, except the most essential and indispensable necessity. His noble friend, in speaking of the conduct of those foreign powers, had expressed himself in a more guarded manner than accorded with his (Mr. Wilberforce's) feelings on the subject. Now, though he (Mr. Wilberforce) was extremely jealous of continental connexions and alliances, yet he must observe that he would act most ungratefully and unfairly, if he forgot the benefits which England had derived from the union with those powers; and he thought, that in this country they did not sufficiently remember the signal deliverance which they had experienced by their connexion with the allies in the late war, crowned by the victory of Waterloo, to which they owed the destruction of the great enemy of this country, who had brought into action the most powerful engines for its subjugation. Recollecting these circumstances, it was of course becoming in his noble friend to speak with more delicacy and with greater diplomatic civility of the conduct of those monarchs than could be expected of a member of parliament standing up in his place. He would only say further; that the interest of this country depended not merely on looking with a watchful eye on the proceedings of foreign powers, as they affected each other, but on cultivating the blessings which providence had placed within our reach; and by economy, by retrenchment of expense, by an application of relief to the people, in every way that could be conceived—by employing the surplus of the consolidated fund, or even of the sinking fund, to remove taxes to that amount—by thus cultivating the affections of the people, this country would become great and happy, and its inhabitants might hope to rise from the situation of difficulty and distress in which they were now placed, to that point of greatness and dignity which they had asserted so nobly throughout the war. In conclusion, the honourable gentleman stated that he would not vote for the motion, which he considered unnecessary, after the statement of the noble lord, and the discussion which had that night taken place.

Lord Castlereagh explained. From what had fallen from his honourable friend, he supposed that he was not present at the commencement of his (Lord Castlereagh's) speech: for he had distinctly stated, that if he could express his dissent from those general principles in terms more strong than he had used, he would have adopted them. He also stated that those powers could not expect the concurrence of England, because, whenever questions of this nature had been agitated, he had pointed out clearly and distinctly the course this country would adopt. He had on all occasions

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occasions disclaimed those principles; but he did not say that Naples might not form an exception, as connected with Austria. He had no right to suppose that Austria might not adduce good grounds for her conduct.

Mr. S. Wortley said, his great reason for rising was to lay before the house his protest against the doctrines contained in the paper to which the honourable and learned gentleman had alluded. If such a tribunal of monarchs was suffered to exist in Europe, then he would say not only that Europe was not safe, but that the British constitution was not safe. He saw, in such a tribunal danger without end—not only danger to others, but to the throne of this country. With respect to Austria marching against Naples, a case might, perhaps, be made out to justify her aggression; but with respect to the conduct of those monarchs in forming a court to summon before them the monarch of a free country, because he gave to his people a constitution of which that people were at the time in possession, it was an act of tyranny against which, as a member of the British parliament, he must raise his voice.

Col. Davies, *Mr. Robinson*, *Mr. Ward*, and *Mr. Brougham* then spoke: after which

Sir J. Macintosh replied.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion . .	125
Against it	194
Majority	69

House of Lords, Feb. 26.—*Lord Holland*, on the order of the day, moved that the act for regulating trials for high treason and misprision of treason be read. [The act was accordingly read, *pro forma*, by the clerk.] This act, his lordship observed, contained many wise provisions and enactments, the grounds for which were expressed in the preamble. But this act of parliament did not extend to Ireland, as it was passed long before the countries were united. It appeared, however, that many of the provisions of this act had been adopted by the parliament of Ireland, and thus extended to that country. Two provisions, however, did not form a part of the law of Ireland. There might perhaps be more; but he found that certainly two important provisions had not been adopted by the Irish legislature. One was, that clause which requires the testimony of two lawful witnesses in order to convict of treason; the other, that which limits to three years the period within which a prosecution for treason must be commenced. With regard to the latter clause, he believed it never was the law of England until the act to which he had adverted passed. With respect to the former, its history was more remarkable. By the statute of Edward the sixth, the evidence of two witnesses was made necessary to convict of treason: but, though this law was constantly acted on in England, it was not imitated in Ireland. The act of Philip and Mary, which provided for the trial of all kinds of treason, made some alterations, and continued to be the law of treason until the revolution. The rites of evidence, according to the common law, were in the mean time followed. It might be questioned whether the act of Philip and Mary was repealed or not

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not by the act which restored the law to the state in which it stood by the act of Edward the fourth. All that he could say on the subject was, that the acts passed after the revolution took no notice of that of Philip and Mary, but merely enacted that the treason should be proved by two witnesses. He was no lawyer; but, as far as he could judge, there appeared to be no doubt whatever on the question as to witnesses required by the common law. It had been the opinion of most great lawyers, with the exception of lord Coke, that the common law, in most cases, required only one witness; and this opinion seemed to be confirmed by the practice which had prevailed in Ireland. He had, however, proceeded on the statute of William the third, which he thought ought to be followed, in order to render the law alike in both countries. After the bill which he was about to introduce should be read a first time, he would move that it be printed; and as he understood that the prints would be on the table to-morrow, he should move that it be read a second time on Friday or Monday next, unless it should appear that any difference of opinion was likely to arise. He would not give the house the trouble of being summoned, if it was probable that no discussion would take place.

The *earl of Limerick* returned his warmest thanks to the noble lord for bringing forward his measure. It was most desirable that Ireland should be placed on the same footing with England in every respect. Nothing would tend so much to conciliate the people of Ireland as the conviction that the same law and the same rule applied to both countries. Nothing could so much tend to civilize the people and harmonize the feelings of the two countries as measures such as the present. The bill was then read a first time.

CHAPTER II.

Discussion of the Catholic Petitions.—Irish Mastership in Chancery.—Taxation.—Agricultural Distresses.—Army Estimates.—Petitions respecting the Catholics.—Bill to repeal the Malt Tax.

HOUSE of Commons, Feb. 28th—Petitions from various counties were presented on the subject of the agricultural distress of the country. They were followed by many on the catholic question, chiefly against their claims.

Lord Nugent presented a petition from the Roman catholics of England.

Mr. Plunkett said he held in his hand a petition signed by some thousands of Roman catholics in Ireland. From the means he possessed of knowing the people of that

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that country, and the opinions entertained by them, he could say that the petition contained the public sentiments of the great body of the Roman catholics of Ireland. A similar petition had been presented in that house the year before last. On that occasion the prayers of the petitioners had come forward to that house with all the eloquence, with all the experience, with all the authority of the late Mr. Grattan. In now undertaking the duty devolved on him, he felt his heart melted with public sorrow and private regret with which he had followed to the grave that great man, by whose confidence he had been honoured, by whose wisdom he had been encircled, by whose example he had been guided. After the warm and unrivalled eloquence with which he had been lamented in that house, and after the distinguished honors with which the justice and liberality of Englishmen had accompanied his remains to the tomb—for at his death, as during life, he had been the bond of union between the two countries—after these tributes to his virtues, tributes as distinguished as they were merited, he would not disturb the solemnity of his obsequies by his feeble praise and unavailing sorrow. Yet he could not avoid to mention his name now when presenting this petition. The subject was one on which he (Mr. Grattan) had deeply and earnestly meditated; it had taken early and entire possession of his mind, and held that possession to the last hour of his life; he would have willingly laid down his life in advocating the rights and liberties which he believed to be due to the Roman catholic subjects of the king, and beneficial to the whole empire. It had been his deliberate conviction that there could be no sympathy of feeling, and no establishment of concord between the two countries, till this question should be set at rest. He had always been alive to the desire of fame, and showed in the various actions of his life that love of the approbation and esteem of the wise which clung to every aspiration of a good man, while on earth. But never man had treated with more absolute disdain the hollow and faithless popularity which is obtained by subserviency, and preserved by dereliction of principle. He had never, therefore, urged the great measure which he had so cordially espoused but on terms by which it could be reconciled to the Protestant interest of the country. He (Mr. Plunkett,) in following his steps, was actuated by the same spirit. In that spirit he now moved for leave to bring up this petition.

Mr. Dennis Brown seconded the motion.

The petition was brought up, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Plunkett afterwards presented a similar petition from four parishes in Dublin, and another petition of the same kind from the city and county of Waterford.

Mr. Plunkett, having resumed his place, said it now remained for him to perform his duty as a member of that house by bringing forward a motion relative to the petitions which he had presented. He desired to be considered as calling for an act of the legislature in behalf both of catholics and protestants, as beseeching

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beseeching the earnest attention of parliament to the situation which, on the one side, justified accusations of hardship and oppression; and, on the other, excited a consciousness of injustice; and which, if it should continue, would prove in its consequences equally fatal and disastrous to the party who inflicted, and to the party who suffered the injury. His object was public good. He desired to obtain that object by doing an act of public justice. If the prayer presented was founded in justice, he was sure of its being ultimately conceded, because he was sure that the result of justice conceded would be public good. He was sure that the immediate result of the concession would be general satisfaction; he was sure that it would be received with gratitude. But that was a secondary consideration, although he by no means undervalued it. If any supposed that the object was to allay temporary discontent, or to get rid of accidental ill-will, he not only mistook the importance of the subject, but he misunderstood its object. He would beg leave to say that the catholics of Ireland had nobly entitled themselves to the disuse of this argument, founded on their supposed disaffection, when this question came before parliament. Determined as they were to persevere in their efforts to obtain redress of grievances and restoration of rights, they were equally determined never to seek them but as the result of wisdom and justice in the legislature, in which they knew that they could not be ultimately disappointed. That there did exist among them an eager desire for immediate redress, and instant restoration to the freedom to which their fellow-subjects possessed, he should be ashamed to deny. That there was felt by them that sickness of the heart which arose from hope deferred, and which called urgently for a remedy to be administered, he did not deny. But he was not so sick and silly a zealot as to believe that the immediate effect of the measure which he urged would be to remove every feeling of uneasiness excited by a long course of irritation and injustice. No measure which he could propose, or the legislature could adopt, would operate as a charm. By applying an instant remedy the discontent would not instantly cease. The waves were heard to roll for some time after the tempest had ceased. But these were not the questions for parliament to inquire into. Their duty was to consider whether injustice had been done to any portion of the people, and if so, to atone for it —whether grievances still oppressed them, and if so, to remove the grievances; — whether injurious restraints were still imposed on them, and if so, to obliterate those restraints. If there were no discontent on the part of the sufferers, the more our shame to suffer the injustice, the grievances, and the restraints to remain, and the more imperative our duty to remove them. They knew that injustice, grievances, and injurious restraints were in their nature calculated to excite discontent, and they ought therefore to remove them. But they were not merely the grievances and injuries of individuals— they were not merely the injuries and grievances of bodies of men; they were injuries and

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and grievances inflicted on a great portion of a most important part of the empire; therefore they were bound not to loose a moment in taking steps to apply a remedy. There was one part of the subject to which he begged to call the attention of the house before he should proceed to the arguments on which he founded his motion. It had often been objected that the terms on which the claims of the Roman catholics were proposed were imperfect; that the plan was not consistent; that the friends of the measure were not agreed as to the extent to which it should be carried, or the securities by which it should be guarded. For instance, it had been objected that some had offered to concede points which others considered to be as important as those retained; that some had agreed to restrictions which others regarded as quite as intolerable as those proposed to be abrogated; that, in short, the friends of catholic emancipation were not agreed upon any definite mode of effecting their object. Now this way of meeting the question he considered as not fair, not manly, not candid. They called for concessions which justice required, which the constitution admitted, and which policy warranted. If you show the request to be unfounded in argument, he yielded the question; but if you object to the form of the measure, or to the detail of the terms, he would say it was not fair, manly, or candid to meet the question so. Be it wise or not, the question was of deep and vital importance to the country. If it was not a public mischief, it was a great public good. To meet such a question with objections to the plan, the form, or the detail, was not fair, manly, or candid. "What right have you"—Mr. Plunkett proceeded—"what right have you to neutrality on such a question? Why don't you come forward to assist us? Why don't you remove the objections which you are so sensible of? Why don't you clear up the obscurities which mislead us? What right have you to wrap yourself up in neutrality on a question which, if not bad, is necessarily good?" The question could not be viewed by any one as indifferent. The petitioners came forward to demand the attention of parliament—not as an invading army; they asked for no untried experiment, or any innovation on the entrenchments of the constitution, or on the constitution itself; but millions of loyal subjects came forward petitioning, humbly and respectfully, to be admitted to the rights and privileges which had been possessed by their ancestors, that they and their posterity might enjoy them according to the known and approved constitution of the country. On this ground let them be fairly met. What he was now to propose was to refer the petitions which he had presented to a committee for arranging the mode in which the desires expressed in them could be complied with. No man in that house could be prepared to say that there was no plan for reconciling the claims of the catholics and the apprehensions actually felt, he would admit, by the protestants of the country. If there was any man capable of wishing that there could be no such plan, he would not condescend to argue with him. He

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He would assume, then, that there might be such a plan. He was not a little supported in the conviction of his own mind on that point, by the fact that the house of commons of a former parliament had agreed to resolve itself into a committee; that there had been very nearly a majority of persons inclined for the admission of Roman catholics to parliament; and that, if not for the gross misconduct of the friends of the measure, it would have been carried. The time to which he alluded was a time when this country was reeling to its centre by the agitation of a storm which had shaken every other state in Europe to its foundation. He could not think that any who had at that moment of peril supported this question, could now withhold his support. The house, he trusted, would abide by the sentiments on which it had then acted. It could not be forgotten by any candid or generous mind, that no portion of the people had been more distinguished for zeal and valour, in the defence of the country, than the catholics. They had fought our battles; they had shed their blood with a pertinacity of self devotion for the liberties and privileges of the British constitution, which showed that they were worthy to enjoy them. He apprehended, then, nothing of hostility, certainly nothing of rancour, against his motion. There might be something of prejudice opposed to him. When he said prejudice, he begged to be understood to mean nothing hurtful to the feelings of any individual or class of persons. The prejudices opposed to him were derived from an origin so noble, and connected themselves with feelings so intimately associated with the struggles of our ancestors, both for civil and religious liberty, that they claimed every respect and attention; but as they were honourable in their origin, he hoped they were in their nature accessible to truth and reason. They were prejudices which, if not rudely assailed, could be fully satisfied. He believed that there was a great anxiety in the house to concede their claims to the Roman catholics, unless they supposed it to be their imperious duty to refuse. It was impossible for him to mistake that this was the feeling of the house, or not to perceive that it was a growing feeling. Fully assured that he was not likely to encounter any thing but fair and respectable opposition on the ground that there was in the question something dangerous to the constitution and establishments of the country, he should now proceed to show that such apprehensions were unfounded. It was to be considered as a question of religion, of constitution, and of policy. He feared he should trespass longer on the attention of the house than would be justifiable or right. The question had been often canvassed, but certainly not in this parliament, and there were perhaps many hearing him who had never heard the question discussed within these walls. He would treat the subject as shortly as it was possible for him; but still he feared he should trespass more largely on the attention of the house than he was warranted to do. On the religious consideration of the question he was not called to say much. If the

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question involved no consideration dangerous to the state, it was injurious to exclude from civil privileges merely on a religious consideration. Great credit was due to a right rev. prelate (we believe the present bishop of Peterborough) who had fairly admitted that the exclusion was not to be justified on religious grounds, but that the being of certain religious opinions was a reason for excluding on political considerations. This statement having been made in presence of the right rev. bench, who had expressed no dissent, he might pass over that part of the question; but the repugnance of the 30th of Charles the second, to christian charity, and to christianity in general, made it impossible for him to forbear from offering a few observations, though they might not strictly apply to the question as immediately before the house. Any religious pledge was calculated to impress an opinion that religion was only an instrument for state purposes. What was the inference from the necessity of giving a pledge, but that for the enjoyment of privileges of state, certain religious opinions were required? Now all religions, as religions were in this respect equal, all religions were equally true in the estimation of those who respectively professed them. If in this country the interests of true religion required tests and political restrictions, the interests of true religion in a catholic country required tests and political restrictions; the interests of true religion in a Mahometan country required tests and political restrictions; the interests of true religion in a Pagan country required tests and political restrictions. That many, who had taken up the question on trust, maintained the necessity of pledges and restrictions on religious grounds, might be conceived; but that any person maintained on principle that there was any pledge or test necessary but as a matter of state, he very much doubted. Why not require, if religious faith was necessary before one became a member of the state—why not require that a protestant should give pledges of his faith? Why should he not be required to declare his faith in God, his faith in a Redeemer, his faith in a future state of rewards and punishments? No man was required to declare his belief; he might believe nothing; for all that was required was negative. Nothing positive was submitted as a test. It was all abhorrence and antipathy. Nothing positive was required to be believed. Again, if it was not positive belief that was required, but denunciation of what was believed by others, why was it only the catholics that were denounced? Why was there no denunciation of those who believed not the divinity of our Lord? Why was there not a denunciation of the Jews, of the Mahometans, of Pagans? Why was it sufficient to abhor the Roman catholics, who believed all that we believed, and only differed from us by believing something more? He might be an infidel, he might believe in Jupiter, in Osiris, in all the host of heaven, and all the creeping things of the earth, and be admitted to all the privileges of the state, for the statutory abhorrence was limited to those who believed all the great principles of religion. Why was the doctrine

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doctrine of transubstantiation a particular topic of denunciation and abhorrence? Beyond the objections which had been urged to that great measure, the necessity of which he was now endeavouring to enforce, beyond all those, to some of which he had adverted, it was asserted that the Roman catholics held the doctrine of actual transubstantiation; that there was an actual presence, at the sacrament, of the body of our Lord in the bread, and of his blood in the wine. He (Mr. Plunkett) could only say, if it were so —if such a doctrine were really held, it must be held in direct contradiction to the words of our Saviour and the dictates of common sense; for if men knew the elements before them to be bread and wine, it must be impossible that they could be the body and blood of the Redeemer. But what was the fact? The Roman catholics affirmed that they did not believe this actual transubstantiation, because they admitted that it was clearly impossible for the same body to be in two places at one time. In candour, however, he must admit, that in a sense the Roman catholics did believe in the transubstantiation, in a certain sense they did hold the doctrine; but what that sense was, it was impossible for him to say. And here he would observe that, not knowing, he would not attempt to describe it; for, to assume that it was that which it had been erroneously represented to be, a transubstantiation, in its nature opposed to common sense, was just as reasonable as if he should say that it was six feet high, or of a red colour. Those were not the opinions of queen Elizabeth upon this subject—a subject which might be a fair one, indeed, for polemical discussion, but was not a proper object of legislative interference or political jealousy. Certain it was, that queen Elizabeth prohibited her chaplains from preaching about it in public; and they thought that she was too good a judge of polemical matters, or that she had too shrewd a sense of the interests and welfare of the state, not to pay the most implicit deference to her commands. He would take the liberty of reading a short extract upon this point from Dr. Burnet's celebrated book, "The history of the Reformation." There, he said, the chief desire of the queen's council was to unite the nation in one faith; and the greatest part of the nation continued to believe in such a presence (that is, the real presence). Therefore it was recommended to the divines to see that there should be no express definition made against it. "The queen and her council studied (as hath already been shown) to unite all into the communion of the church; and it was alleged that such an express definition against the real presence might drive from the church many who were still in that persuasion." So that it might be as a mere speculative opinion, not determined upon, but upon which every man was at liberty to indulge the impressions of his own mind. This, then, was really the opinion of queen Elizabeth, whom he might call the great foundress of the Reformation. There was, surely, no want of sincerity in her belief, none would impute such a want to that great woman, for she more

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than once hazarded her life and her throne in the defence of that belief. But she was profoundly acquainted with the true policy of the state; and she said, that although her own mind was made up on the subject, she would not make windows to look through into the hearts of her subjects, nor would she suffer them to be made by others. Accordingly, queen Elizabeth altered the Liturgy, as it then stood, and had existed from the reign of Edward the sixth; and excluded from it that part which denied the real presence. And so the Liturgy stood now; for the fact was, that in our communion service, at this moment, there was nothing which in terms did deny that doctrine, or which could even exclude a conscientious Roman catholic from participating in it. The house might be told that this was, perhaps, an intended encouragement, on that queen's part, to the religion of the church of Rome. They might be told that she did this to let in idolatry, as it were, by such a portal. He did not, however, believe, that any body who stood up for the high church and throne principles of the present day, would venture to tell queen Elizabeth, if she were present, that he was a better protestant than herself. He said that it was a proceeding contrary to the spirit of religion, an outrage upon the doctrines of christianity, an insult upon reason, an offence against piety, to say that they were called upon to give foul names to those who were not agreed with ourselves upon a subject of such a nature. But if polemics were interested in the settlement of this question, why were states and legislatures to interfere with it? Why was a question of this abstract and undefined character to be made the cause of the exclusion from the common rights of their fellow countrymen, from the personal privileges and honours attainable by the rest of the nation, of so large and important a class of the great community? Then it was said, that while this doctrine was maintained, idolatry was in terror. But this was a libel on christianity—a reflection upon its truth, and a denial of its efficacy; for it went to say that its mighty ends were not obtained; it went to show that after the lapse of 1800 years from the period at which the blood of the Saviour was shed in the great expiatory sacrifice, nothing had been effected, but that the greater part of Europe should, at this day, be lost in abominable idolatry. But what had taken place, in fact, with respect to the Roman catholics of Ireland? What had the government done? Why, in Ireland, it was well known that they did admit Roman catholics to a participation of certain privileges: they might be grand jurors, and they might be magistrates. Now, let the house observe the necessary inconsistency which followed as a consequence; they made the grand juror or the magistrate take an oath, in a christian country, that he was one of these idolaters: before they returned him, they made him swear that he was a Roman catholic; so that the act of his appointment bore, that being an idolater, he was vested with powers intended for the preservation of the peace and welfare and

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and good government of a christian land. But they had done much more; they had permitted these idolaters to build schools, and to teach children; they had formed alliances with these idolaters; they had established them even in Canada. He hoped that if what he was now saying should get to the ears of a learned and right reverend person at the head of our religious establishment—and for whom he (Mr. Plunkett) always wished to speak with the consideration and even affectionate respect which was due to his character and to his office—he would not, in another place, when opportunity should offer, suffer this matter to remain any longer in such a state of misconception as that in which it had long been. He should now proceed to consider the question before them as it regarded the constitution. What he meant to contend for upon this part of the subject was, that the constitution intended to admit, and that justice as well as policy required them to admit, every person, performing the duties of a liege subject, to all the franchises and privileges of the subject. Such an admission he considered as their right; and that right, he should maintain, had not been touched even by the reformation, previous to which it had not been questioned. It was a right acknowledged, without doubt and without hesitation, until some events and some peculiar circumstances had rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the government of the country, that limitations and restraints should be imposed upon it, during the existence of those agitations which ensued soon after the reformation. Since then we had formally acknowledged that these causes no longer existed; wherefore still to preserve such limitations and restraint—if that acknowledgment were true—was manifest injustice; it was more, it was an outrage on a constitution which had intended that every subject should enjoy that equal right. The dangers under which an infraction of that right had been considered expedient to be made had long ceased: the principle, however, was still in operation. The time was now come when it was absolutely necessary that they should sift and examine this principle; its importance admitted of no delay, and the necessity of determination of no compromise. It was a principle which was not to be got rid of by devices, but which must be stated and discussed; and if it was to be defended, and could be sustained, they must be prepared to adopt, and to act upon it. This was what was to be done. But they had first to inquire whether it was proper, constitutional, or equitable, upon a point of doctrine, to exclude so many of his majesty's liege subjects from the right of being admitted to the franchises and privileges and offices of the state, which were open to all other classes of subjects. Now here the question, as it affected the Roman catholics, must be—"Are they, or are they not, the liege subjects of the king?" No one disputed that they were. What shut them out, then, from this general right? Nothing beyond this, that he (Mr. Plunkett) had ever heard of—they asserted a spiritual supremacy in the pope. Now, when men

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men came forward with a desire to have a positive law repealed, they must be prepared to show upon what grounds the law had proceeded, and why its repeal was expedient. The whole of this he could not do. True it was, indeed, that the causes which had produced that law were now done away with. But, independently of this, a principle of the constitution which required this exclusion was found out, If there was such a principle, so independent of all that had been stated, it must have existed before the law against the Roman catholics was framed. If so, until the passing of the act of supremacy, every man in the kingdom, almost, must have done an illegal act; because, before that statute, which was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII. the spiritual supremacy of the pope was always admitted in England. He claimed it with regard to the disposal of benefices; and though the kings of England frequently contended that point with him (not always by the bye, successfully,) his supremacy as head of the church was never questioned until that period. If the acknowledgment of that supremacy was contrary to a principle of the constitution or to the laws at that time, then the great body of illustrious nobles who secured the liberties of their native country by their unshaken intrepidity and their fearless perseverance were but rebels; then was magna charta gained by the illegal proceeding of a band of traitors; then were the barons of England not establishing freedom, but violating the constitution. Those gallant barons who were so well entitled to assert their liberties did not think fit to refuse the acknowledgment of this spiritual supremacy. But then, it would be said, that after the act of supremacy, it was, that the circumstances occurred which made it proper to impose upon those who acknowledged that supremacy to reside in the pope certain restraints and exclusions. Surely, in the agitation of a question like the present, they would not lose sight of those circumstances. They would remember what they were; they would recollect the situation of Europe, and the designs of Spain, and they would perceive how entirely different were the principles upon which the policy of imposing such restraints on those who persisted to acknowledge the supremacy of the pope might be pleaded then, from any defence of them which would be offered now. He would, however, very soon explain himself upon this subject of spiritual supremacy: the Roman catholics acknowledged all the principles of the constitution: they acknowledged and obeyed the statute laws; and therefore it was almost needless to say, that they did not attribute to the pope any absolute power, or any temporal authority as interfering with that constitution and those laws. They vested him with no authority which could in the slightest degree affect those considerations; the supremacy which they acknowledged in the pope was purely spiritual. The pope exercised a sort of influence among them in cases of conscience; if a person, for instance, was doubtful upon some particular case, he referred himself to the pope as possessing such a spiritual supremacy.

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supremacy; and he decided upon it. So with respect to marriages. It was held by our church that persons within certain degrees of affinity were entitled to marry: the Roman catholics said they were not. We held that such a marriage was lawful; they maintained that it was a sort of sin; and, perhaps, might pass a special censure upon the parties, as guilty of such a species of sin. But they did no more: the Roman catholics did not deny, nor attempt to deny, the legality of that marriage; they did not deny the rights of that marriage, as affected the husband, the wife, or the children. The Roman catholics held, neither that there was a spiritual, nor a temporal, nor any other jurisdiction on the part of the pope, with respect to the constitution of this country; and even with regard to their own sect, they disclaimed all such jurisdiction or supremacy, excepting only in matters of conscience. It was, therefore, with extreme regret that he (Mr. Plunkett) had heard, in another place, a right reverend prelate, eminent for his learning and ability, (and the same individual to whom he had before alluded,) lay down the doctrines which he held upon the subject of the spiritual supremacy of the pope. That right reverend prelate admitted, "that speaking candidly his own sentiments, and looking at this as a mere religious opinion, he had no uneasiness about it, nor any doubt, so far as applied to what might happen at any future time. But as the Roman catholics allowed to the pope that spiritual authority which the protestants of the established church allowed to the king," (and which the protestants of the Scottish church acknowledged in no earthly power whatever,) the right rev. prelate inferred that there was a difficulty upon what he called their "civil worth?" Upon this he finally determined "that their present exclusion was expedient and proper." This sort of argument was an example of that which Mr. Locke described, as "saying a little—presuming a great deal—and so, jumping to a conclusion." The right reverend individual he spoke of inferred, it should seem, that there was a difference between the spiritual authority acknowledged by the Protestants, in the king, and that which was held by the Roman catholics to reside in the pope; and he inferred that it was impossible but that the spiritual authority allowed to be vested in the pope should be more dangerous and more extensive than that which was conceded by protestants to the sovereign. Surely some reasons should be alleged, some argument made out, of a graver character than this, in order to warrant the drawing of such a line of demarcation between two classes of his majesty's subjects, as puts one of them out of the pale as it were, excluding them from all participation in the most valuable privileges of the rest of the people. With respect to what was said, about the non-orthodox divines in Scotland and England, and their disabilities, it did much credit to ingenuity and to the faculty of drawing nice distinctions. The same individual (as we understood) had observed that "they did not amount to quite an exclusion." This was a strange situation to be sure; he (Mr. Plunkett) supposed

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posed that they must be placed in a new Limbo—half-way between admission and exclusion. However this deficiency had arisen, it was now discovered that the known deficiency of civil worth in the Roman catholics was, in principle, that deficiency which of necessity put them out of the enjoyment of this right. Now by this principle of civil worth, it was very clear that a man might shut out persons of the highest merits; he might shut out all those who were most eminently deserving of admission; and he might let in those who were the most worthless and the most unfit. If this new-fangled phrase of "civil worth" was to be repeated, with a view to keep the catholics out, it might be well to know what it meant. It did not include all that had immortalized the worthies of English history; neither did it include the little accidents of birth, education, and virtue, nor the mere immaterial requisites of justice, probity, and honour. All these were shut out of civil worth; he (Mr. Plunkett) must suppose that they were, because the persons who possessed them all were shut out from this right of admission to the franchises of their fellow-subjects; while the man who was destitute of them might be admitted, on the contrary, by denying the civil worth of the others. The constitutions of theory, and those of nations, were very different. Those of men were not mere pedantry and extravagance, for, for all practical purposes they must be of necessity very distinct from the fanciful inventions of mere schoolmen; and therefore, when they thus heard, for the first time, of a system which might shut out every thing that was good, at the same time that it admitted every thing which was bad, they might be very sure that it was a mere school-dream. (The right honourable gentleman here went on to combat, at great length, this proposition, through all its bearings, and to show that it was erroneous to imagine that the admission to, or exclusion from, the privileges secured to the subject by the constitution, depended upon the power of the crown; the inconveniences of which power he proceeded to demonstrate.) It had been said by Mr. Pitt, with a peculiar felicity of expression, that it is not an occasional uniformity, which the constitution of England affects; it is not by these petty abstract distinctions that we are to be governed; which distinctions are only fit for the cloister. There could be no doubt that in a free monarchy, policy and justice would extend to all its subjects the same system of franchises and privileges; and if they did not, it would not, in truth, be a free monarchy. Let him here remark that he used the word "franchise" in the same sense in which Mr. Burke used it in his speeches, when applied either to the privilege of sending members to parliament, or of voting in parliament. He spoke of franchises, derived not from any grant of the crown, nor from any separate law; but from those sources whence, in an earlier age, the principles of the British constitution itself were derived. And here he would take leave to state an opinion of lord Bacon's, and to read an extract from a part of the great works of that superior being

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being. After commenting on the different degrees of subjects in a state, he proceeds "The fourth and last degree is the natural-born subject . . . . for in the laws of England there is *nil ultra;* there is no more sub-division beyond him. And herein it seemeth to me that the law of our nation is admirable both ways, both because it distinguisheth so far, and because it distinguisheth the opinions of that philosopher, no farther." Now the Roman law, beyond the "*jus civitatum*," had the "*jus parium*," &c. Such was that illustrious man who took a bird's eye view of every subject which the human mind could grasp. This principle of exclusion was an upstart, republican principle, hostile to the very soul of the constitution; it wrested the sceptre from the hands of the king, to strike at the rights of the king's subjects, It was the principle (as had often been laid down in that house) of those associations, which, while they affected to support the throne, only maintained an unjustifiable influence and separation. But it had been said, that these fundamental principles of the constitution had been altered at the period of the reformation. No period of Engligh history had been more falsified than that; and no principle upon which that reformation was established meant to exclude the Roman catholics in this way. The act of supremacy was passed to distinguish those loyal men who were attached to the throne from those who were not attached to it. Queen Elizabeth expressly declared that such were her views upon the subject of that act, and the very preamble of the 5th of Elizabeth proved this; that a certain class of her subjects were enumerated as Roman catholics—that their loyalty was expressly mentioned; and that it was not at that time even intimated that they laboured under any such disabilities as it had been argued were first imposed upon them at the time of the reformation. He would recommend the house to read a memorable letter addressed by Walsingham, queen Elizabeth's secretary, to Pettil, in which the writer stated what was the intention of that act, (5th Elizabeth). He said it was never the intention of the act to meddle with consciences; that the queen did not wish to interfere upon that head with any political views, &c. The right honourable gentleman continued, that he hoped that the religious wisdom of the present possessor of the throne would induce him to apply the same liberal and equitable rule. During the reigns of Elizabeth, James the first, Charles the first, and down to the unfortunate reign of Charles the second, the crown continued to give the strongest proofs of its affection for protestant and Roman catholic subjects indifferently. He would now refer to a case which occurred in the reign of Charles the second. It was the case of sir Solomon Swale, in 1667, who was expelled from that house for contempt. He was expelled because he was a popish recusant convicted; it so appeared by the debates and resolutions of the house; and one of them was expressly, "that sir S. Swale being a convicted popish recusant, is disabled to sit in this house." The title of the act of Charles the second, was most

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most persuasive on the same point; it disabled papists from sitting in either house of parliament—not merely in the house of lords. It was not therefore, he apprehended, too much to say that he had brought down the principle of the constitution to the 30th of Chas. the second. At that time, let it be remembered, the king upon the throne was more than suspected of being a papist, and a papist in the most offensive sense of the word. His successor was notoriously so. Thus the fullest confirmation was afforded of lord Bacon's rule: the functions of the throne were then paralyzed, and if the king had been at liberty to pack a popish parliament, and to appoint papists to all the offices of the state, there could have been no safety for civil or religious liberty. But every man acquainted with the history of the time, knew that the act of Charles the second, was merely a substitution for a bill of exclusion; and if they could have carried a bill of exclusion, they would have done it. In that case no such test would have been proposed; so that, when properly understood, the act itself afforded a confirmation of the rule. But was it pretended that the 30th of Charles the second, was intended to remain a permanent, unalterable, and unrepealable law? Was it meant to be contended that it was to be regarded as one of the immoveable bulwarks of our constitution? He would demonstrate from the statutes and from the journals of parliament, that the very reverse was the fact. It might be asked why, when the inconvenience the act was intended to remedy was removed—when a protestant prince was upon the throne—this, which he represented as a temporary substitute, was not repealed. He answered first, that the tenour of a popish dynasty continued long afterwards—that the danger of a popish succession hung over the country until even the accession of his late majesty. Bishop Burnet rested the law of the 30th of Charles the second upon the fact that the king was not a protestant: it was then the only security; but coming down to the days of king William and the revolution, when the unalterable and unalienable principles of the constitution were settled, was this law considered and made of them? No. The men of that day applied the remedy to the evil; there they left it; they declared that the king of these realms must be a protestant, and if he were not a protestant he must lose his crown; but they gave no opinion, no hint even at that glorious and memorable period, that this law of Charles the second, was to be perpetual and unalterable. Coming then to the revolution, he would state one or two facts not generally known. In the 4th and 5th of Anne, an act was introduced for enabling certain lords justices to act as commissioners in the event of the demise of the crown, and until the arrival of a successor. These persons were disabled from giving their assent to any statute repealing the act of uniformity, and why? because the act of uniformity was a perpetual and unalterable law. But it was proposed in the commons (he believed it was in the lower house) also to introduce into the bill a clause to

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to disable the commissioners to repeal the 30th of Charles the second. What was done? It was rejected; yet we were now to be told that the 30th of Charles the second, was an original elementary and fundamental part of our constitution. What was the case of the act of Union on the following year? When it was passed, and the parliaments of both countries came to declare the laws, they did not venture to propose the 30th of Charles the second,—they did not venture to propose the test act. In the commons it was suggested that the test and corporation acts should be made unalterable laws; but instead of being adopted it was rejected. The act, indeed, securing the churches of England and Scotland, the parliament declared should ever thereafter be held one of the fundamental laws of the union. But the 30th of Charles the second was mentioned in the act of union; but it was also mentioned that the declaration required by it should be taken "until the parliament of Great Britain should otherwise provide." Was not this a distinct recognition—a clear proof that they were keeping the constitution open to any change that might be thought necessary, and that they intended to prevent this law from being fastened for ever upon it? Next he came to the Irish union: what was done then? The legislatures of the two countries established it only "until parliament should otherwise provide." Now, then, (continued Mr. Plunkett) I call upon parliament "otherwise to provide." Backed by these clear proofs of the original nature of our constitution--backed by the plain object and scope of the reformation—by the plain object and scope of the revolution—by the provisions of both the unions—by the subsequent declarations of parliament, that the catholics are liege and loyal subjects—but, above all, backed by the practice of the last fifty years—by the whole course of the late reign, which, if the doctrines now maintained were true, would be an outrageous violation of the constitution; backed too by the declared opinions of all the great men who have lived since the agitation of this question—of Mr. Dunning, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Windham; in short, by the authority of every man whose name has had buoyancy enough to float upon the stream of time, have I not then triumphantly accomplished what I set out with asserting, viz., that the exclusion of the catholics was no fundamental part of the constitution? Yet, why do I say triumphantly? When I miss so many of the ornaments that illustrated this house when the subject was formerly agitated, I should feel any thing but triumph. Where is Whitbread, the incorruptible and sleepless sentinel of the constitution? Where the more than dawning virtues of Horner?--the matured excellence of Romilly, that steady light that threw a lustre, not merely on his profession and his country, but on every thing connected with the interest of our nature? Where is my illustrious friend Ponsonby, the constitutional leader of the ranks of opposition, revering alike the privileges of the crown and the rights of its subject? Where is the lamented Elliot, as noble in his nature as liberal

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liberal in his sentiments,—the model of a true and unaffected aristocrasy? Where is the firm constitutional integrity of Pigott; but, above all, how shall I deplore that overwhelming and inestimable loss last sustained, and with which I dare not trust myself? Missing the presence of all these, can I feel any thing like triumph? Walking before the sacred images of these illustrious dead, as in a public and solemn procession, shall we not dismiss all party feeling, all angry passions, and unworthy prejudices? I will not talk of triumph; I will not mix in this act of public justice any thing that can awaken personal animosity. I do submit, however, that I have established the point with which I started. I believe that many members are present who have never by their vote given an opinion upon this subject; many who have entered the house, anxious to be informed, and, if not deterred, anxious to render justice if justice shall appear to have been withheld. I trust that they will not allow themselves to be dictated to by any man who may choose to get up and assail their ears with such phrases as "the glorious principles of the constitution"—"the sacred principles of the reformation," without showing that they have either been infringed or violated. Will they not require that these historical facts should be met and disproved by historical facts? Are the catholics to be dismayed by one who gives them words instead of reasons, and who deals in gratuitous assertions instead of substantial arguments? I feel that I may be unreasonable in my demand upon the patience of the house, but there is one part of the subject yet remaining to which I feel it necessary to advert. There are many who really think, and some who affect to think, that great dangers may result from concession to the establishment and to the constitution. I declare solemnly that if I could enter into that opinion—if I could see any thing of peril to the church or state, dear to my heart as are the interests of my fellow men, I would abandon these long-asserted claims, and range myself with their opponents. I therefore most earnestly entreat the dispassionate attention of gentlemen to this part of the question. And here I must particularly apply myself to the right honourable member for Oxford (Mr. Peel), and I assure him that in selecting him I do it with all the respect due to his talents, to his acquirements, to his integrity, and to his high principles as a statesman and a gentleman. I am well aware that there is no honourable member likely to be more influential on this subject, and I may add, that there is no person, whose being confirmed in what I must call unbounded prejudices, is likely to work more serious injury to the country. Do I mean to say that the established church is not in any danger? No; but I say that the danger, whatever it be, exists at this moment. It consists in this—in a disproportion between the population and the establishment—it lies in the narrowness of the basis; and I defy the art of man to find any other remedy than to take care that the interests of the population are connected with the state. The right honourable gentleman asks

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asks "what security can you give if we adopt this measure?" I reply, every security that we possess, if we do not adopt it, and a great deal more. I say that concession cannot augment the danger—nay, I will go further and assert that it is most eminently calculated to diminish it. Now, what is the danger as represented by the right honourable gentleman? and I am aware that I am taking a license in referring back to what fell from him on the last occasion; and mark here that I state no danger; I give merely what was suggested by the right honourable gentleman: it is this—that there is a large majority of the people of Ireland of a religion different from that of the establishment. My own opinion is that that majority is larger than is usually supposed, but it is sufficient for me that there is such a disproportion as to produce danger. Further, the right honourable gentleman says that that majority in Ireland principally contributes to the support of the clergy of the establishment and entirely support their own church; that for spiritual purposes they are necessarily under the control of a foreign power uncontrolled by the state; and that their own clergy possesses an extensive influence over their feelings, prejudices, and passions, and that that clergy is appointed by its head, without the interference of the sovereign of this country. In addition, it is argued that this majority has been ejected by those who are now in possession of the establishment, and not ejected, as in England at the reformation, by the force of public opinion, but by the strong arm of power, thereby unavoidably leaving behind discontent and irritation. Since the right honourable gentleman made that statement a new circumstance occurred —viz. that some of these persons have now the command of our fleets and armies—that is, they are admitted to the possession of substantial power in the state: they are gradually advancing in numbers and wealth, and they are admitted to these important privileges by virtue of oaths. If then (the right honourable gentleman contended) the Roman catholics are true to the principles of their nature—to their passions, sentiments, and impulses—if they are like ourselves, and governed by the same motives, they cannot be faithful to their oaths. According to his notion, then, these persons are admitted into the heart of the state, upon oaths by which they will not be bound, so that they enter tainted with the odious crimes of hypocrisy and perjury. In addition to all this, they are excluded from the remaining privileges of the state by oaths, and by oaths only. This forcibly ejected majority is not less than four or five to one; and I ask the right honourable gentleman—I ask any man interested in the welfare of the establishment, whether this is a condition in which matters should be left? Is this the bed of roses—the heap of Elysian flowers on which he is disposed to take his repose? Indeed the manner in which he argued the question is most dangerous: he says, that if the catholics are true to the religion they profess, true to their prejudices and passions, they must aim at the subversion of the establishment. If then they are bound

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bound to aim at its subversion, I hope we are equally strongly bound to aim at its support: all are bound to do so, as we regard our property, our lives, our liberty, and as we regard the connexion between the two countries. On the other hand, they are urged forward to its destruction, not only by every feeling of their nature, but by the awful sanction of religious obligation. Thus catholics and protestants are in a state of interminable hostility; we are bound to support our establishment to our last gasp, and they to their latest breath bound to attempt its destruction. Thus are we lashed together, for ever struggling, and never in security. Yet cried the enemies of concession, "Would you come forward to disturb this state of blessed tranquillity? Let us remain in our delightful condition of ease and safety!" Let me ask whether they have a right to leave the country in this condition? If I could view the question as the right honourable member for Oxford looks at it, I would at once abandon all intention of legislation; not in the hope that I should bring back the freedom, the glory, and the security of our ancestors, but because I should think they were doomed to perish. I should retire from the question, not like him to a state of rest, but of torpor—not to repose, but to that insensibility which is the prelude to dissolution. I do not believe that the right honourable gentleman sees all the consequences to which his argument leads: in his view toleration would be an act of suicide, not of liberality; and if, as he maintains, it be a necessary principle of their religion to pull down our establishment, we must on our part strive to pull down their faith; if this serpent of division be engendered under their altars, we must overturn those altars: if this spark of animosity be cherished and fed by their religion, we must extinguish that religion. This duty — this principle of intolerance which we impute to them, recoils with fearful increase upon ourselves, it resolves itself into the pure, unmixed, sublimated spirit of religious bigotry, and nothing else. It is really a great consolation to me, that in resisting this argument I at the same time vindicate the Roman catholics from a frightful imputation cast upon them and upon the protestants. On the part of the Roman catholics, I will be bold to say that they harbour no principle of hostility to our establishment. The precedent of the Scotish union, formerly referred to by the right honourable gentleman, has really no application to the case: the presbyterian religion was established at the reformation; it was incorporated in the act of union, and makes part of the fundamental law of the land. The reverse is the fact with the catholic faith; and every rational Roman catholic feels himself no more at liberty to attempt the subversion of our establishment than to entertain the unworthy purpose of depriving an individual of his property. He knows that the same principle gives him and us life, liberty, and property; and he wisely prefers the protestant establishment in an unimpaired state to a Roman catholic establishment in a subverted one. He is bound by the oath

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oath he takes, both as a man and a christian, not only not to make the attempt, but to resist it, if made in any other quarter; and if indeed the oath were, as is contended, so contrary to the principles of his religion and his nature, it would be as unjustifiable in the legislature to impose it as it would be disgraceful in a catholic to take it. I ask the right honourable gentleman on what authority he takes upon him, in opposition to the assertions, to the oaths of the catholics, to brand and burn this stigma upon their foreheads? What have they said or done since the period of the revolution to show that they mean to touch the establishment? This is answered by the assertions that it is no matter what they swear; let them swear what they will the catholics must break their oaths, and our establishment must be endangered. The right honourable gentleman maintained that he was authorised by his views to exclude them from this state on principles that would make them unworthy of any state. I cannot find in the large volume of human nature any principle which calls upon Roman catholics to subvert that state by whose laws he is protected, merely that the heads of his priests may be decorated with a mitre; and the right honourable gentleman must excuse me if I say that he equally mistakes the institutions of man and the principles of human action. The alliance between church and state depends upon principles of the highest kind, and its consequences are beneficial to any man who professes any religion. The catholic does not indulge the chimerical notion of heaving the British constitution from its basis that his priest may wear lawn sleeves and a mitre. If, however, he is excluded from the privileges of the state merely on account of his religion;—if he is made an invidious exception in a country which permits the talents and virtues of all other men to advance them to the highest honours; and if this exception extend to the *filii natorum et qui nascentur ab illis*, they will indeed have a sufficient motive to aim at the destruction of that state which heaps upon them only so heavy a load of injustice. What then is the difference between us? If the house consented to the committee, one suggestion he should make would be, that the intercourse between the Roman catholics of these realms and the see of Rome should be under the inspection of the state, and that it should be applied to spiritual purposes only. What is the remedy of the right honourable gentleman? To leave that intercourse as it is, uninspected. I propose in the next place that, in the appointment of bishops and clergy, effectual means should be given to the crown of being assured of the loyalty of the person selected. What is the remedy of the right honourable gentleman? To leave it exactly as it is. He is strangely satisfied with the existence of these evils; he seems in love with the perfection of his danger, and to his utmost resists every attempt at mutilation. But my third and last remedy, in comparison with which the rest are trifling, vain, and nugatory, is to incorporate the Roman catholics with the state, that their interest

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interest shall be our security to rivet them as it were to the state, and through the state to the establishment. I would unite the catholic by every affection and every good feeling of his nature—by every motive that can operate upon his heart and head—by every obligation that can bind his conscience, and every argument that can convince his understanding: not so much by adding to his power as by removing every offensive exclusion—every unworthy distinction. Now what is the object of the right honourable gentleman? To leave him as he is. To have the great majority of the people of Ireland bound by every law of nature to aim at the subversion of the state; for to me the subversion of the state is the subversion of the establishment. I do not propose here to strike the shackle from his limbs, for he is free; but to remove the brand from his forehead, for he is stigmatized. I would not have him a marked man and a plotting sectary, but would raise him to the proudest rank man can attain—to the rights and privileges of a free born subject. Do not, I entreat you, as sincere friends to the protestant establishment, reject this appeal for justice and grace: do not drive your Roman catholic brother from your bar a discontented sectary: do not tell him who wishes to be a friend that he is, and ought to be an enemy. The power of all men depended upon their numbers, wealth, professions, upon their interest in commerce and manufactures, and upon their rank in your fleets and armies. These are, and have been, the imperishable materials of political power since the foundation of the civilized world: "gold and steel are the hinges of the gates of political power, and knowledge holds the key." The honourable gentleman proceeded to assure the house that the hatred of the Roman catholics would never increase because they were admitted to the privileges of the state. The cry of the meanest individual from the remotest corner of the country, when supported by truth and justice, found an echo in every honest heart within the walls of parliament and within the limits of the empire; and in all conflicts between governments or large divisions of the people, that party ever succeeded on whose side truth and justice took the field. Victory belonged to those only who ranged themselves under this invincible standard, and the enemy who resigned it lost all the terror of his arms. One word more on this point, and he had done. Did the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Peel) mean that concession should never be made? —that the penalty should for ever be inflicted?—that Ireland should remain, as it were, a moral jungle only fit for the abode of beasts, and men like beasts? He would probably answer no: he was compelled so to answer, because he could not refuse to admit that restriction was an evil. He maintained, however, that there was a point at which concession must stop. The state of the catholic generally, according to the bill of 1793, was such as could not now be reconciled to just policy or sound reason; was it right that he could appoint to any office in a corporation, and yet not be eligible to fill the lowest? Was it reasonable

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reasonable that he should be admitted to the constituency, by being qualified to vote for a member of parliament, and yet be declared ineligible as a candidate? If the intention of the catholic was to subvert the church and constitution, why was he permitted to vote for members of parliament? If his intention was not to subvert either, why was he not competent to be elected? This view of the subject would show that it was neither politic, rational, nor wise to leave the catholic in the situation in which he was placed by the act of 1793, and that the right honourable gentleman had no good ground for wishing to continue him in that situation. There was still one point which he (Mr. Plunkett) could not pass over—it was one that, besides its importance in relation to the empire at large, had a personal claim on himself—he alluded to the situation of the catholic at the bar: he was admitted as a member of that profession, but its power and honours were refused him; he was invited to display his talents and information in a public theatre, and every person bound to him by religion and affinity was gladdened at his progress; but, after advancing into honourable character in his profession; when his heart beat high with hope, and the prospect of success ought to have opened on his talents, and attainments, he was obliged to stay short; his hopes were dashed to the ground; his manly and useful ambition was checked; he saw many of his friends who had started with him in the race, pass by him on the way, and he was left in a state of gloomy hopeless despondency at the outer door of the temple, not allowed to step over the threshold to acquire any of those honours which invited his more fortunate competitors, and thus his fate finally disheartened every person connected with him by affinity and religion, who had been delighted by the promise of his outset. Was it right to hold out hopes in this manner, only to produce a more cruel disappointment? Was it wise to turn the honest and useful ambition of the catholic into disgust and fruitless despair? Was it politic thus to sow the seeds of discontent, and disseminate them so lavishly throughout the country? He knew many catholics in the profession, and he knew them to be as loyal and as much attached as any men could be to every part of the constitution. He knew them to be actuated only by such motives as honest and well-affected subjects could avow, and he felt the disgrace which was inflicted on the bar by their exclusion from its honours. For the protestant part of that bar, and on its behalf, he besought the house to rescue them from the stigma of this odious monopoly, and to give to talents and honourable exertions their fair reward. But it was asked where concessions should stop? He answered, concessions should stop when there was a necessity that exclusion should still exist; but that necessity should be clearly made out, and the difficulty which attended it would be more than compensated by the result; for wherever the necessity was clearly shown to exist, there the exclusion conveyed no insult. If the catholic saw the reason, he was

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bound to submit as the protestant would be, whose law, which should be nothing but the supreme reason of the state, placed him of necessity under civil restrictions. Exclusion so originating could not brand the object of it; it might be felt as an inconvenience, but not suffered as a dishonour. It was for the purpose of seeing how far this necessity existed that he called upon the house to go into a committee. If the house did go into that committee it was his design to propose that the declaration against transubstantiation should be removed from our establishment; and also to submit some alteration in the oaths of abjuration and supremacy. On behalf of the protestant population, he would propose a measure for their security, and a pledge of the loyalty of the catholics. There were many modes by which this object might be obtained, but that was not the time for considering of any of them. The feeling which he wished to see acted upon was this—on the part of the protestant, not to ask the catholic for any thing in the way of security which necessity did not require; and on the part of the catholic not to refuse any thing which, consistently with his principles and conscience, he could give, although it might appear to him unnecessary. It was this mutual feeling and this alone, which could lead to the removal of prejudice, the abandonment of irritating or extravagant propositions, and produce final and complete conciliation. The right honourable and learned member, who had been heard throughout with the most profound attention, only interrupted by frequent cheers, concluded, amid peals of acclamation from all parts of the house, by moving that "The house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider the laws relating to the declarations taken as justifications for offices, so far as they affected the Irish catholics, and whether it would be expedient to alter or modify the same, so as to enable the said Irish catholics to take them; and also to consider the propriety of removing the declaration against transubstantiation."

Mr. Dennis Browne seconded the motion.

Mr. Peel rose, and said that nothing but the mode of argument pursued by the right honourable member, and the direct personal interest which he took in a mode of attack so novel and unusual, induced him to rise at that early period of the debate. He was aware that he should justly incur the charge of presumption by following the right honourable member under other circumstances, but the necessity of defending himself on an occasion when he was so directly assailed, would be his apology to the house. He knew well, that under any circumstances his adversary would be an overpowering antagonist, but under the present, when he replied to a speech which he (Mr. Peel) had made four years ago, and which he, having the power of tearing it to pieces by that extraordinary faculty of reasoning which he possessed, chose to leave unanswered until that night, when, besides his great talents, he had every other advantage, the difficulty was beyond calculation increased; but whatever

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ever the disadvantages might be, he was resolved to attempt a reply to the right honourable gentleman who had ushered in his arguments by reference to the opinions of so humble an individual as himself. In attempting to follow him, he would first allude to that subject with which the right honourable gentleman had prefaced his powerful speech, when he paid that feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of the departed senator under whose auspices this question had been first brought before the English parliament. He wished, and felt it his duty to state, that all which that eulogium said of the late Mr. Grattan, had his full and heartfelt concurrence; there was not a word of it to which he did not fully subscribe. It might seem presumption in him to follow the orator who had so well characterised departed worth, and arrogate to himself the right of praising so great a man. He had not, like the right honourable gentleman, enjoyed with the man who was the subject of his eulogium those early habits of intimacy—he had not maintained with him that political relationship —that unity of political object—that *necessitudo sortis*, as it was expressed by an elegant writer, which tended to draw so closely the alliance of the intellect and the heart. Though such was not his knowledge of the late Mr. Grattan, he knew him well enough to be able to concur in any thing which his eloquent friend said of him; and he felt that he had not exceeded the strictest truth in bearing testimony to the lustre of virtue and of talent by which he was so eminently distinguished. But while the country had to lament the loss of Mr. Grattan, he must be allowed to say that the great question which the vigour of his mature genius, the decline of his life, and even his departing breath had advocated, met with a congenial supporter in the person of the right honourable gentleman, one fit to be the successor of the eloquent and intrepid statesman who had preceded him, and one than whom no man was more worthy to wield the arms of Achilles. He would now proceed to remark upon the arguments of the speech which had called him up; but he begged leave to premise, that if any gentleman supposed he rose to express an unqualified satisfaction in the state of things as they now existed, or that he was ready to take a temporary advantage, not of argument but of prejudice, and, like a skilful disputant, to turn to his own account whatever, not reason but ingenuity, could call to his aid, he laboured under a great mistake. He had never viewed the question but as a choice of evils, nor had he been ever satisfied with the alternative proposed; but it had grown out of the anomalous state of society which he found pre-existing. He had selected that which he thought the best mode of remedying the evil, under the actual circumstances, without, by any means, looking on it as perfectly satisfactory. He had never thought the mode absolutely good in itself, but as a refuge from greater evils. The right honourable gentleman had declared, that every subject of the realm had a right to office; and in order to furnish ground for

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excluding him, it was necessary to show from the circumstances of the country, some great and paramount danger. On this point he was at issue with him; he was decidedly of opinion that it was not the right of every subject to enjoy any office; and if he erred in this opinion, he had the consolation of erring with men whose names ought to have great weight with that house, if authority could have any weight. When the right honourable member applied his principle as an argument for the removal of the civil disabilities under which the catholics laboured, he (Mr. Peel) had a right to consider to what extent that principle might be enforced; and therefore he must say, that if it was to be taken as an argument for conferring on the catholics a capacity for office, there was no reason why it should not admit the various classes of dissenters to the enjoyment of the same right. Under any circumstances, but particularly after the principle laid down by the advocate of the catholics, if a permanent right of this kind was acknowledged in the one body, one equally permanent and co-extensive, should be recognised in the other. This being taken as granted, what would be the infallible consequence? Why, it would be necessary to repeal the test and corporation acts, not to modify, but to destroy their operation by a total and unequivocal repeal. On this point he had great authorities, who dissented from the right honourable member, or at least who were hostile to the consequences which flowed from his argument. With him (Mr. Peel) on this subject were Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and he believed, Mr. Windham. The honourable member then proceeded to state the opinion of king William, in 1687, when prince of Orange, upon the corporation and test acts, in a letter to Mr. Howard, who was employed to ask his concurrence to their repeal. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to read an extract from the letter to which he had alluded. It was to this effect—that "if his majesty thought fit further to desire their concurrence in the repeal of the penal laws, they were ready to give it, provided always that such of them were allowed to remain in full vigour as kept Roman catholics out of parliament and other offices of trust and emolument, into which it would be dangerous to admit any persons that were not of the established religion." Another extract which the right honourable member read to the house from this document stated, that "their highnesses would not repeal the test act, nor any other of those acts which tended to secure the protestant religion; and which further declared that neither the test act, nor any other act, carried in itself any severity against the Roman catholics, but merely laid down what qualifications it was necessary that those should possess who wished to bear office: one of which was, that they should declare themselves friends to protestantism." Could any distinction be more strong than that which was thus drawn, by king William, between a penal law excluding from certain offices and a penal law inflicting direct punishments? He, for one, thought that there could not be a stronger distinction;

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distinction; and he, therefore, quoted those extracts as authorities against the position which had recently been advanced by the honourable and learned gentleman; and having made that statement, he deemed it unnecessary to make any excuse for reading to the house another extract from the same document. These laws, it was argued in that paper, inflicted neither fines nor punishment on Roman catholics, but merely disqualified them from certain offices, which it would be extraordinarily dangerous to the protestant religion to allow them to fill, inasmuch as all persons in office necessarily favoured more or less that particular religion of which they themselves were members. He wanted no more than that declaration of king William to justify him in the vote which he intended to give that night upon the question then before the house. But, besides that declaration, there were other authorities on the same subject, and those, too, much more decisive, to which he should beg leave immediately to refer. The principle for which the honourable and learned gentleman had been that evening contending with so much eloquence and ingenuity, was not recognized as a principle of the British constitution, nor admitted to be part of it by those who were best acquainted with its letter and its spirit. The honourable and learned gentleman had asked whether there was in the bill of rights any clause for excluding Roman catholics from office. He (Mr. Peel) allowed that there was not. But was there not in the recital of that bill, which stated the manner in which James had violated the fundamental compact existing between all sovereigns and their subjects, certain points which immediately affected them? The right honourable gentleman proceeded to explain the proposition which he had thus laid down.

When he had finished it, he proceeded to say that he should then read to the house the authorities to which he had just alluded — authorities which appeared to him so important, that at the risk of wearying their attention he must read to them at full length. Immediately on the accession of king William an act had been passed for the toleration of protestant dissenters. He (Mr. Peel) was well aware of the objection by which he should be met when he proceeded to argue upon this toleration act. He knew well that he should be told that it was passed under very peculiar circumstances, and that at that time the influence of the pope and of Louis the fourteenth, were so considerable as to be objects of just alarm both to the church and to the state. He would not, therefore, press very strongly upon that act, which, however, was in favour of his argument, but would proceed to the reign of queen Anne, when an attempt was made to exclude the protestant dissenters from the former act of toleration by the revival of an act, called an act against occasional conformity. The house must be well aware that the corporation and test acts made certain qualifications necessary to the holding of offices. Those acts rendered it necessary for all persons who held office to make

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make a declaration once of their attachment to the protestant religion, and likewise to take once the oath of supremacy; after doing that, they entered upon their offices without showing further conformity to the established church, and were no longer liable to fine or penalty. The bill, which was then introduced into parliament, was intended to deprive the protestant dissenters of this privilege. It passed the house of commons by a considerable majority, but met with very great opposition when it went to the lords, by which it was supposed to trench upon the great principles of toleration. A conference took place between the two houses upon it, and managers were appointed to conduct it. Who were the managers appointed by the lords? Men whose opinions, if any were entitled to carry weight with the gentlemen opposite, ought to be received with the utmost attention. The managers appointed by the lords were the earl of Peterborough, lord Halifax, the bishop of Salisbury, the earl of Devonshire, and lord Somers. There was extant a full account of the arguments used upon that occasion, as well of those in which the tories had the better, as of those which were so ably refuted by lord Somers. Now he would ask under what influence did these men act? Did they consider the church in danger? No: in 1705, three years afterwards, the peers came to this resolution, which he quoted to show that no danger was at that time apprehended, either from the influence of the pope or the power of Louis the fourteenth:—"Resolved, that the church of England, as by law established, which was rescued from the extremest danger by king William the third, of glorious memory, is now, by God's blessing, under the happy reign of her majesty, in a most safe and flourishing condition; and that whoever goes about to suggest or insinuate that the church is in danger, is an enemy to the queen, the church, and the kingdom." At that time the very distinctions which he had that night been urging were drawn between penal laws and laws of exclusion. The right honourable gentleman then read an extract from the account of the conference between the two houses of parliament in corroboration of his assertion, and afterwards proceeded to argue, that if the doctrine which was then admitted were allowed to be correct, namely—that it was proper to exclude from office such as entertained sentiments not in accordance with those of the established church, he had a right to apply it to the present case, and use it as one ground of objection to the motion of the honourable and learned gentleman. But, independently of that objection, he wished to know how far the honourable and learned gentleman wished to push the principle which he had that night advanced, as also the reason which he had for applying an oath as a test to those who, he was well aware, were not allowed by their principles to take it. A certain class of dissenters would not take an oath at all; and the legislature had permitted their declaration in all civil cases between man and man, to have the same validity as an oath. The house would see that

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that he was alluding to that legal and respectable part of the community the quakers. Now the house required of them the same oath upon admission to office as it did of the Roman catholic; and their inability to take it had acted upon them as an exclusion from office. He was not putting any fictitious case; circumstances had occurred, in which their refusal to take the usual oaths had disqualified them from discharging duties to which they were otherwise fully competent. A quaker had been elected a member of that house; but he had not been permitted to sit in it, because he would not take the usual oaths. Now he would ask the house whether, in the case of the quaker, they had any fear of his being influenced by the pope or by any other foreign power? He was sure that the house entertained no such fears: on the contrary, it was well known that the society of friends exhibited in their conduct a pattern of every thing that was virtuous and amiable. In saying so, he (Mr. Peel) meant them no flattery; he only did them the justice they deserved; and he was glad to have an opportunity of bearing his testimony to the generous manner in which they devoted both their time and their fortune to every good and laudable object with which he had become most intimately acquainted in the course of his official duties in Ireland. If, however, the Roman catholic were admitted to a seat in parliament and to other offices in the way proposed by the honourable and learned gentleman, so also must the quaker; and the principle which would be asserted by such an admission would lead to the introduction of such innovation upon the British constitution, that he, for one, must be permitted to oppose it. In doing so, he trusted that the house would not consider him as acting upon any intolerant or bigoted prejudices. He could assure the house that he was actuated by no such motive. He opposed the present motion, because if it were granted and danger should originate from it (as he conceived it to be likely, that it would,) the evil done would be irremediable. The present motion was to introduce into the statute book a new set of laws, conceding privileges and granting rights to those who did not now possess them; as such it was entitled to, and would no doubt meet with, their most serious consideration. The house should recollect that they were legislating for posterity; and he, in doing so, could not shut his eyes to the danger in which such a proposition as the present might possibly involve the country. He would admit, for the sake of argument, that none of the dangers against which the present penal laws were intended to guard the community at present existed; but was it altogether certain that no others would arise in the lapse of years? Acting as a legislator, he was obliged to look at the history of the past; and reverting to it, not for the purpose of rekindling the smouldering ashes of religious animosity, but for the purpose of directing himself with regard to the future, what was the result which it placed before him? He would shortly inform them. For the penal laws enacted in the reign of queen Elizabeth he

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he found that the claim made by the pope to a supremacy over the kingdom was the alleged cause. No such claim, and consequently no such cause, at present existed. In the reign of Charles the second, no danger was apprehended from the pope; but much danger was apprehended from a king indifferent to all religion, and who had among his counsellers a lord Arlington and a Bennet. In the reign of James the second, the ground alleged for the penal laws then enacted was a king attached to the Roman catholic religion, and doing every thing in his power to promote it. In the reign of William the danger was of another species. There was no apprehension of the pope; there was no desire on his part to maintain king James against king William; on the contrary, it was said in one of the histories of that day, that whilst he was giving to the ambassadors of James chaplets and indulgences for his master, he was giving money nominally to the emperor, to assist him in his wars against the Turk, but in reality to support William in his newly-acquired kingdom. In the reign of Anne the penal laws were justified by the danger arising from the policy of Louis the fourteenth, who was doing all that he could to destroy the power and prosperity of England, and who was acting in concert with a dangerous and discontented domestic faction. If, then, at five different periods, there had been five different dangers against which the penal laws were enacted as securities, how could he (Mr. Peel) be certain that other dangers might not arise, even though he did not at that period see them, against which it would be necessary to use similar precautions? The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to state that it had been asked of him and other gentlemen who supported the same opinion on this question as himself, what had the state to do with religion, and why did it interfere with the direction of men's consciences? The state, he was ready to grant, had no concern with religion, when religion had no concern with the state. But in making laws to govern this moral and religious country, was he to exclude from his notice all considerations of religion? Was he to be told that he was not to meddle with any measures that were calculated to affect men's consciences? Was he to be informed that such interference was unnecessary, or that it had never been previously exercised? If so, how stood the fact with reference to the past? Was it from the pages of the history of England that honourable gentlemen had gleaned their information? or from those of Scotland? or from those of Ireland? or, last of all, from those of the three constituent parts of the empire collectively? Where was it that they found that among the motives which influenced men as political members of society, religion was not one? It could not be in this country: for what was it then which induced the honourable gentleman opposite in bringing forward the present motion, to proclaim his attachment to the church of England? Why did he think it necessary, in order to guard himself against all misrepresentations to declare that he believed the church of England

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to be pure and holy, and most wisely established? Why, except that he saw the great importance which was attached to such declaration, and the great influence which religion possesses over the minds of our countrymen? Was he (Mr. Peel) to be told that he ought on so momentous a question as the one then before the house to neglect in his consideration the influence which religion was certain to exercise even upon affairs of a temporary nature?

The next topic to which Mr. Peel referred, in the course of his speech, was the observations which Mr. Plunkett had made upon the speech which he had delivered upon this question in 1817, in his place in parliament. The right honourable gentleman complained that that speech had not been fairly treated, inasmuch as the honourable and learned gentleman had forgotten to state that it was made with reference to the bill introduced into that house in 1813. That bill was founded on a resolution of the house, declaring that it was expedient to go into a committee to deliberate upon some modification of the present penal laws that would be productive of satisfaction and conciliation to all classes of his majesty's subjects. A great part of what he had said in 1817 was in reference to that bill; and his principal objection to it was, that the arrangement which it proposed was not calculated to produce satisfaction and conciliation among all classes of his majesty's subjects. If he were asked what were the dangers which he apprehended from the passing of that bill, he would refer to the bill itself, of which full three-fourths was occupied in taking securities against apprehended dangers. He would put it to the candour of the honourable and learned gentleman opposite, and would call upon him to state whether he thought that if that bill had been persisted in which he (Mr. Plunkett) had said gave political power to the catholic on conditions to which he thought that the most zealous protestant could not object, and to which the most inimical catholic could not refuse to accede, it could have been carried into execution in Ireland. Would greater difficulties have been found in carrying its enactments into effect among the protestant or the catholic part of the population? He (Mr. Peel) recollected well that the honourable and learned gentleman had even called upon the house to suspend the usual course of legislation, and to wait until it knew whether the Roman catholics would or would not acquiesce in its provisions. Was he right in stating that, if they had done so, the catholics themselves would have prayed for the rejection of the bill? Was there not a general feeling of disapprobation excited against it, not only among the clergy, but even among the laity? Did they not say that they would prefer to labour under their present disqualification rather than accept emancipation upon such terms as were then offered to them? Had not the house the authority of the pope to say that the catholics could have accepted them without incurring his disapprobation? And yet, notwithstanding such a declaration from such a quarter, was not the bill itself considered as

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as more objectionable by the Roman catholics of Ireland? After such an occurrence; after such a steady refusal, originating from an honest and praiseworthy attachment to principle, of advantages which they had long wished to acquire, would he (Mr. Peel) be justified in excluding from his consideration the influence which such a religion must exercise upon the minds of those who professed it? But the honourable and learned gentleman had insinuated that he had accused the Roman catholics in a body of perjury and disloyalty. He begged leave to say that he had done no such thing. It had always been his wish no less than his intention to discuss the present question with calmness and temper; and no man could be more unwilling than he was to condemn large bodies of men on account of the violent language adopted from interested motives by some of their members. There might be some obliquity of intellect in him that prevented him from seeing the propriety of yielding to the wishes of his catholic countrymen; but he could assure the house that there was no hostility to them in his bosom. Indeed he should be guilty of the utmost ingratitude and illiberality, if he could include any set of men from whom he had received such assistance as he had done from the catholics in Ireland, in any one sweeping charge of disloyalty or perjury. Allowing them, however, to be as loyal as any of their protestant countrymen, and to be equally as incapable of falsehood and perjury, he still must maintain the doctrine advocated by lord Somers, that it was only reasonable that persons who were to be intrusted with high office, or with legislation, should give security for their attachment to the doctrines of the reformed religion. He did not charge the Roman catholics with being less able to discharge their social duties with propriety than other individuals; but he was sure that if he were to be acting upon the same principles as those for which he gave them credit, and to be placed in the same situation with regard to the established religion of the country as they now were placed, he could not feel an attachment to that religion which had displaced his own, or refrain from a wish to replace his church in the proud situation which it had formerly occupied. Was there any thing then in the doctrines of the catholic religion, or any thing in the past behaviour of its professors, which was calculated to exempt them from that suspicion which he owned that he himself should have deserved had it been his fate to have lived in a catholic country? But though these apprehensions might be entertained, this he would admit, that so little was he satisfied with the present condition of Ireland, so anxious was he to remove all causes of dissension, both political and religious, from her inhabitants, that if he thought that the present measure would act, he would not say as the panacea to her distresses, but as an operative to restore that concord which he could assure the honourable and learned gentleman, he was as anxious as he was to restore to her, all his fears of danger to the church would vanish and give way, and he would be the first to hail the success of the present

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present motion as a happy and joyful omen of future happiness and tranquillity. The honourable and learned gentleman, he was sure, would observe that he had admitted the state of Ireland to be a dangerous state; for he was well aware of the political animosities which prevailed in it, and the religious jealousies which distracted its inhabitants; and no man could reprobate more than he did the existence of any system within it which tended to promote the interests of one class of men at the expense of those of another. On this point he believed that justice was done him even by those whose claims for emancipation he felt himself bound upon principle to resist: for he could not review the past history of England and Ireland; he could not revert to the gallant struggling for mastery which had long been carried on between them? he could not recollect the perpetual transfers of power, the repeated confiscations of property, and the constant bickerings between the catholic and protestant interests of the country, without thinking that they were sufficient to produce that degree of animosity between the contending parties, which the honourable and learned gentleman had attributed to the penal laws alone. He trusted that the progress of mutual refinement and civility among the inhabitants of Ireland would lead to that general harmony among them, which he should vainly hope to see attained by the relaxation of that code of laws which it was the object of the right honourable gentleman to repeal. There might, indeed, be other causes besides religious animosities which were calculated to retard the growing unanimity of the people of Ireland. There might be commercial and other laws, which had alike a tendency to keep alive popular fermentation. Admitting such to be the fact, it might be said, why then resist this single act of concession, this step towards the attainment of a more general spirit of harmony among the different classes of his majesty's subjects? His answer was, that he did not concur in the anticipation of such a result; he did not think that the repeal of the laws affecting Roman catholics would harmonize contending and conflicting feelings. He did not wish to touch prospectively upon the consequences of intemperate struggles for power; he did not wish to use language which might be construed into a harsh interpretation of the acts and objects of men who pursued a career of ambition; but he must say this, that if parliament admitted an equal capacity for the possession of power, between protestant and catholic, in this empire, they would have no means, considering the state of the population, of securing that equal division of power which was, in his opinion, essential to the stability of the existing form of government. The struggle between the protestant and catholic would be violent, and the issue doubtful; if they were to be sent forth together as rival candidates, with an equal capacity for direct parliamentary representation, so far from seeing any prospect of the alleviation of points of mutual difference, he could only anticipate the revival of animosities now happily extinct, and the continuance, in an aggravated

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vated form, of angry dissensions now happily gliding into decay and disuse. If the consequence of this alteration of the constitution should be accompanied with an alteration in the duration of parliaments—if, instead of sitting for seven years, they were to sit but for three, then again would the more frequent collision of protestant and catholic furnish a still greater accession of violent matter to keep alive domestic dissension, in every form in which it could be arrayed against the internal peace and concord of the country. These were his honest sentiments upon this great important question. They were uninfluenced by any motive but an ardent anxiety for the durability of the constitution. He spoke his own sentiments, without attending to the apprehensions of others, for he had taken no pains to collect what might elsewhere be the feeling of persons who thought upon this subject. Much had been said, both upon this and another subject, of the opinions which prevailed out of doors. Of these, or of the impressions which they diffused, he was perfectly careless; and upon that point he should say, that if this bill succeeded, and eventually revived hostile feelings among the people of this country against the concessions which it involved, he for one should not appeal to that angry spirit, if it arose against the principle of the bill; if the people of England became roused by its success, he should deprecate on this as well as he had done upon any other occasion, an appeal to their excited passions upon the wisdom or the justice of the measure. Against such appeals he should always set his face, believing, as he did, that the deliberative wisdom of parliament was better calculated to weigh maturely the important bearings of any great question, than the general opinions of parties elsewhere. If he thought the claims contended for were formed to promote the good of the state, the whole voice of England, out of doors, should not dissuade him from admitting the necessity of their adoption. It was because he thought the motion not calculated to promote any good purpose, that he was prepared to oppose it to the utmost of his means. His opinions and his duty here coincided, and upon them he meant consistently to act. Upon this occasion he had declined resorting to any influence to counteract the fair consideration of this question; he had been, it was true, consulted about the means of opposing it, and he now solemnly declared that his advice was expressed rather against than for petitioning to impede the bill. He told the parties by whom he had been consulted, that he cared not for their petitions; he valued them not; for, in his view, the house of commons were fully competent to decide upon the whole merits of the case, unaided by external assistance; he thought they required no illumination from without, to enable them to form a sound decision upon whatever question was submitted to their consideration. This being his opinion, he had given no encouragement to counter-petitions upon this great question. He could most conscientiously assure the house, that no result of this debate could give him unqualified satisfaction.

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satisfaction. He was of course bound to wish that the opinions which he honestly felt might prevail; but their prevalence must still be mingled with regret at the disappointment which he knew the success of such opinions must entail upon a great portion of his fellow-subjects. If, however, on the contrary, the motion succeeded, there was no man who heard him would more cordially rejoice if his predictions proved unfounded, his arguments groundless, and that the result should exemplify the sanguine expectations of the right honourable mover, and give an increased confidence to all classes of his majesty's subjects, in that interesting country in which such union and harmony was most desirable.

Sir James Macintosh said, that if the right honourable gentleman who had just sat down, felt he had reason to allude to the disadvantages he laboured under, in having to follow so powerful a speech as that of the mover of this great question; if he (Mr. Peel) should have thought he had reason to complain at being called upon to rise immediately after the great display of the prodigious talents of his right honourable friend, who had often been admired for his commanding powers, never so greatly exercised as upon this night, when he showed himself to be the greatest master of eloquence and reasoning now existing in public life, how much more was he (Sir J. Macintosh) entitled to crave their indulgence, when his duty was to follow in expressing a coincidence of opinion with a man who had exhausted every part of his subject. He was not sure that under such circumstances, and in this exhausted state of the side of the question which he meant to advocate, he should have intruded upon the attention of the house were it not for some of the concluding observations of the right honourable gentleman who had just spoken. Were it not for these observations, he should not perhaps have seized this his first opportunity of delivering his sentiments in behalf of the great cause of religion, of liberality, wise policy, national unanimity, and, indeed, national security. The right honourable gentleman had framed the greater part of his speech by assuming that certain propositions had been laid down by his right honourable friend, which he had never uttered, and by encountering other propositions which he had mistakenly attributed to him. His right honourable friend (Mr. Plunkett) had laid it down as a general principle, that by the law and constitution every Englishman was of common right entitled to admissibility, not to admission to the privileges of the state. He had, however, never contended for it as an unqualified principle, as one which was open to no exception or reservation. All his right honourable friend had contended for was this, that every Englishman had a common right not to be disabled from an admissibility to the attainment of the distinctions conferred by the state. And in laying down this broad principle, so far from putting it free from exception or qualification, his right honourable friend had justly and forcibly ridiculed the pedantry of those metaphysical politicians who had attempted

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attempted to reduce the system of legislation to the fixedness of an abstract science. His right honourable friend's arguments deduced from his positions were principally expressive of his sense of the injustice of continuing these restrictions, and of the visionary danger which was apprehended from their removal. The right honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel,) in reply to the powerful reasoning of his right honourable friend, urged the danger to be, according to his opinion, apprehended from adopting such a course, and enlarged upon what he called the successive dangers which at all times operated to prevent the adoption of such a measure, both before and since the accession of the house of Hanover. But the right honourable gentleman had forgotten that this series of successive dangers uniformly arose from the prevalence of one apprehension, which was against the domination of a catholic party at home, acting by the instigation of foreigners. So that the succession of dangers alluded to by the right honourable gentleman ought rather to be described as one continued than disjointed danger, which occasionally became more apparent from the influence of particular circumstances. The opinions of catholics were then used as a test, with reference to the foreign influence complained of. So it was at the time of the danger apprehended from Philip the second; so it was in the time of Louis the fourteenth; afterwards, during the reign of Mary queen of Scots, and downwards to the time of the Pretender. But the danger in all these cases was one and the same, and alike imminent and urgent, and required from the lawyers who framed these disabilities the great exception which they felt themselves then authorized to make in the case of the catholics. But this exception, and indeed every deviation from the broad principle of equal admissibility, was, as his right honourable friend had said, enacted upon grounds professedly temporary, and with a limitation which the right honourable gentleman opposite had in the whole course of his argument studiously overlooked. The statesmen at the time of the revolution were providing against what appeared to them to be a great present danger; against that alone were they protecting themselves; and yet the right honourable gentleman, who appears anxious to follow their example, thinks he does so, by advocating a continuance of a part of these laws, not because he can see any present danger, but because he thinks there might possibly arise some remote danger to the existing establishments of the state. The statesmen of the revolution acted upon one undeviating principle of exclusion, arising out of a danger which they deemed to be palpable and immediate, while the right honourable gentleman was prepared to make permanent that which was originally meant solely for a specific and temporary purpose. With respect to the petition which had been presented from the English catholics, he called the attention of the house to the fact, that they tendered a declaration which went the whole substance of that required by the act of queen Elizabeth, an act in the

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the reign of that zealous queen deemed to be a sufficient test of the loyalty of Englishmen. The right honourable gentleman had laid great stress upon the danger which in his opinion must arise from the repeal of the statute of the 30th of Charles the second, and had loudly declared, that to repeal that law would be to alter the whole frame of the British constitution. When the right honourable gentleman attached so much constitutional importance to the act of Charles the second, it was right to refer back to its origin, and to the circumstances which called it forth. Now, with reference to the history of that act, he (sir James Macintosh) would say, that no law which had ever been promulgated sprung from a more infamous origin; no law ever flowed from so foul and impure a source; never had a law been passed under circumstances of so detestable and infamous a nature, as those which attended the enactment of that statute which the right honourable gentleman seemed to revere, as if it were the great charter of the constitution. He had taken pains to refer to the journals for the history of this statute. It had been introduced on the 28th of October, 1678, and it was curious to see how the house had been occupied just before it adopted that act—to see in what manner it had prepared itself for grave deliberation—with what equanimity and temper it commenced the work of legislating for the exclusion of a great portion of the subjects of this kingdom. Would the house believe that, during the whole of the day preceding the enactment of this bill, the house had been busily occupied in the examination of Titus Oates? It was after this preparation that the bill so praised had passed: when the minds of members were intoxicated with the flagitious perjury of that detestable and atrocious miscreant, whose shocking crimes had not only brought disgrace upon the country which he had duped, but also sacrificed the lives of so many innocent and deserving characters. In that manner had the bill been passed, and it furnished a melancholy instance of the facility with which the legislature was brought to enact severe laws, and the difficulty always manifested to have them revoked, even when their injustice was apparent. Here was an instance in which one abandoned and remorseless miscreant, an outcast from the human race, was able to inflame that house—to delude it at a moment when it contained the greatest patriots and the wisest men, some of whom shed their blood, and others lived for the deliverance of their country at the revolution. Yet this single foul and wretched perjurer was able to hurry through a measure of exclusion against millions of his fellow subjects, which it took twenty years of all the genius and patriotism of England to struggle against in the hope of undoing. Thus twenty years of the labours of such men were unable to undo the falsehoods which it only took this wretch a single morning to utter. Who then could say that such an act ought to be considered as entitled to the weight which ought only to belong to measures deep and well digested for the public welfare? It was not a little singular that the right honourable

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ourable gentleman should have arrayed the authority of king William upon this occasion in support of his argument. No monarch had ever been more calumniated by an ungrateful posterity than that sovereign. It was true that a paper had been confided, by the prince of Orange, to the private agent of James the second. It was no less true that James was anxious for the repeal of the test law, as he wished to have had as many catholic officers as possible in the ranks of his army, to assist in the accomplishment of his ulterior designs. James had two laws before him, one of which he thought he might have repealed. Had he, instead of attempting the repeal of the test law, tried that of the habeas corpus act, there was every chance of his succeeding, for the people had not then had long experience of those frequent suspensions of that act which now render it so valuable to Englishmen. King James preferred, however, to repeal the test law, and he failed in his attempt. King William formally declared that he would resist the repeal of the disabling laws, although he was ready to concur in a remission of some of the penal. And he added this very remarkable expression, that if the remission of the penal acts were found to succeed, their king might subsequently consider of the repeal of the disabling laws. Bishop Burnett, indeed, who must have had excellent opportunities of knowing the fact, stated that king William was a greater favourite of the catholics than any other English monarch who ever sat upon the throne; he secured for them toleration, and protected them from the then existing severity of the law. The right honourable gentleman had referred to the debate upon the occasional conformity question, but he was not justified in deducing from it any thing besides this, that these laws were then the subject of constant evasion, just as they had been since George the first's indemnity act. The right honourable gentleman had praised in becoming terms the character of lord Somers, and he hoped that any thing which might fall from him (sir James Macintosh) would not weaken the authority of that great man at the opposite side of the house. But the right honourable gentleman had strangely mistaken the acts of those times, when he inferred that, because their ancestors had wisely guarded against an existing danger, they meant to enact for future ages a perpetual exclusion bill. The right honourable gentleman was most unfortunate when he quoted the case of the quakers, as being analogous to that of the Roman catholics; they were, he said, admitted upon their own test in civil cases, but rejected upon it in criminal. This was, however, a singular, and he must be permitted to say, rather an absurd analogical argument to justify the exclusion of the catholics. The right honourable gentleman wished to impress upon the house that the one exclusion was not greater than the other. But did he recollect that the disabilities attaching to quakers in criminal cases, to which he alluded, could not so much be said to affect themselves as the parties who required their evidence? As the right honourable gentleman had

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man had introduced the case of the quakers, by way of illustrating the state of the catholics, he should beg leave to pursue it for a similar purpose. Of all the sects which had sprung up in modern times, none had at the commencement excited more concern and disgust than the quakers, yet none had shown in their subsequent intercourse with society more mild or benignant habits. They had alarmed all the authorities of the state at the commencement, by declaring all was unlawful, and by refusing to give in the courts of justice that test of veracity which was afforded by every other class in society. They had by such acts set a precedent of disloyalty to their country, whose invasion they would not repel, and whose laws they would not uphold. These acts naturally enough tended to alarm society, but yet experience of their conduct showed that their habits were not only harmless, but their conduct highly useful. What was the objection to the catholics? That they entertained opinions which in their remote operation might possibly under fancied circumstances affect the state. It was shamefully declared in the petition of the archdeaconry of Leicester, that the catholics hold a mental reservation by which they could annul their tests. He was shocked at this imputation upon a religion which had been that of christendom for ten centuries—which had been professed and believed by sir Thomas More, by Fenelon, and yet it was the religion which could boast of such names, that was pronounced by the clergy of Leicester to be capable of tolerating such immoral evasion. Such an imputation he believed to be a gross outrage upon any set of christians, and subversive of all society; it was a libel upon the christian religion, and one which he repeated was a libel upon the christian religion, was calumnious, when coming from any set of persons professing the principle of christianity. If he were present when the petition from Leicester were brought up, he should, if he stood singly, have divided the house against the reception of so gross a libel. With his consent, that petition should never have remained upon the table, for it was a disgrace to the country, and to the age in which they lived. The right honourable gentleman opposite had throughout his speech laid a great stress upon securities, but he had throughout evaded the real question, and continued to dazzle and bewilder it with details, which he ought to have known it were useless to discuss before the leading principle was settled. The real question was, whether the church of Ireland incurred greater or less danger by a conciliation or exclusion. He would contend that the danger was considerably diminished by conciliating the great majority, who did not profess in Ireland the religion of the state. He appealed to the experience of history to show, that emancipation had always been the best security for the established church. When the catholics were admitted to seats in parliament, had they endangered the church establishment? History answered, no, for then the conspirators were found out of doors. The rebellion of 1641 was not brought on by

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catholics, but arose principally out of the hard and cruel administration of lord Strafford. In the history of the reign of James the first, were the popish peers concerned in the plots against his life? From a review of these facts he inferred, that the greater danger must always be apprehended from the exclusion of an important part of the subjects of the empire. Conciliatory laws must always be productive of benefit. The anabaptists of Muster underwent a total alteration of character, and became safe, not by any alteration of their tenets, but by a beneficial alteration of their circumstances. The right honourable gentleman had talked of former wars, of confiscation of property, and of commercial jealousies; but in enumerating the causes hostile to the happiness and peace of Ireland, he had omitted to notice the laws of exclusion, a cause which poured fresh venom into all the others. It had been the misfortune of Ireland, from the first moment of her intimacy with this country, to be goaded and tormented by perpetual distinctions and divisions among her people. First there was the distinction, unavoidable, but not therefore less painful, between the conquerors and the conquered; then came the distinction between old proprietors and new proprietors; next, the distinction of Englishman and Irishman; but the great distinction of all, the distinction which had served to keep alive every other contention which had produced the dreadful insurrection in the reign of Elizabeth, and which had prolonged the miseries and retarded the civilization of Ireland, even to the present hour—that distinction was the distinction of protestant and papist—a distinction which animated political differences with that burning hatred peculiar to religious fanaticism. The laws from which the present motion sought relief had impeded the progress of Ireland's civilization, had condemned her brilliant and valuable talent to obscurity, and had reduced her to that state of civil dissension which ever had been, and ever must be, a state of weakness. The laws which the house was now called upon to abolish—those laws were the trophies which one body of the people of Ireland had erected over the defeat and degradation of another body: they were the brands which, for a long course of ages, had been imprinted upon the foreheads of an immense mass of population; and those marks of degradation parliament was now once more called upon to efface. At such a crisis it was impossible not to advert to the intended visit of the sovereign to the country in question. His majesty would have the honour to be the first king who, for a period of 400 years, had entered Ireland in the way of peace. Henry the second, Richard the second, William the third, had visited Ireland; but they visited it as conquerors. Most singularly unhappy had been the fortune of that country. William the third, the preserver of England, was the conqueror of Ireland; the conqueror, perhaps, in a just and necessary war—but still the conqueror. He emancipated Holland, England, Europe; but he came a conqueror to Ireland. It depended upon the conduct of the

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the house of commons this evening, not, whether his present majesty should be received in Ireland with respect and cordiality, for that no doubt he would be, but whether he should, upon his first visit, enter that country as the benefactor of his people; it depended upon the decision of that house whether the king, upon his projected tour, should meet a flattering and short-lived popularity; or, whether he should land in Ireland as a guardian and a father, bearing to his oppressed and disunited subjects the invaluable blessings of the British constitution.

Mr. Peel explained.

Lord Bury could not but consider any law in the nature of exclusion, directed against so valuable a body of men as the catholics of England and Ireland, to be a most intolerable grievance. In England the catholics were not in sufficient numbers to be dangerous; while their steady loyalty and patient obedience under the hardships to which they had been subjected gave pledge for their good conduct when those hardships might be at an end. If the catholics of Ireland were more numerous, the political arrangements of that country called still more loudly for the change; for no kingdom could be equitably ruled under laws which, of themselves, drew a line between the governors and the governed.

Mr. Dennis Browne rose amid cheers, and cries of "spoke."

Mr. W. Wynn rose to order. He apprehended it to be a fixed rule of the house that a member who seconded a motion without speaking could not afterwards speak in the debate.

The *Speaker* said that there could be no doubt upon the point. A member who seconded a motion without speaking was sometimes permitted, by the courtesy of the house, to speak in the debate; but, strictly, that course could not be taken.

Mr. Dennis Browne being cheered by the house, proceeded; but, from the confusion which prevailed, the honourable member was at first inaudible, but as soon as the honourable member's words became distinctly audible, he was contending for a reference to a committee. Emancipation had evidently been the firm intention of Mr. Pitt, who knew that it could only be safely granted by making the protestants the majority, and who, with a view to such majority, conceived and executed the union between England and Ireland. The honourable member concluded by hinting at the dangers which might attend a continued refusal of the boon in question, and by declaring that no dangers whatever could arise out of the concession of it.

Mr. G. Dawson, in opposing the motion, declared that the catholics of Ireland enjoyed as much liberty as it was necessary for any set of men to enjoy. The catholic was looked upon with jealousy in all protestant countries. He might give as examples, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. The house ought not to turn a deaf ear to the voice of experience. It ought to consider whether the granting of privileges to catholics would not excite the alarms of their protestant fellow citizens. The honourable gentleman concluded a speech,

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very little of which was distinctly heard, by saying he would vote against the motion.

Mr. Charles Grant said he would now trouble the house with the few observations which he had to make, because from the advanced stage of the night, he might otherwise be precluded from delivering his sentiments on this important question; the delivering of which, in the situation in which he stood, he esteemed a solemn and imperative duty. He had listened with the utmost attention and the greatest delight to the eloquence with which the motion had been introduced—an eloquence which, while it called to the support of the policy which it recommended the names of the illustrious statesmen and great geniuses of former times, evinced the possession of a high portion of kindred talent. He had, indeed, heard the speech of the right honourable and learned gentleman with wonder and admiration, esteeming it worthy of the cause which it defended—worthy of the principles which it advocated, and worthy of the petitioners whose claims it stated and enforced. He (Mr. Grant) presumed to think that the cause had made progress, not only from the powerful eloquence and convincing reasoning of the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Plunkett), but from the observations of his right honourable friend (Mr. Peel), who had spoken on the question as became the frankness and candour of his just and manly mind. His right honourable friend had, however, argued upon a view of the question which was not before the house, and answered propositions which had not been advanced. He had argued as if it had been proposed to repeal all the disabilities under which the catholics laboured, at once, without examination or deliberation; whereas, it merely pledged the house to inquire into them by a committee. He (Mr. Grant) owned he was surprised to hear his right honourable friend draw a parallel between the repeal of the catholic disabilities and the abolition of the test and corporation acts, and argue that because the latter could change the former, it ought not to be taken into consideration. The prayer of the petitioners contained nothing offensive or revolting; they asked for inquiry; they besought the house to examine their case; and, if their claims should be shown to be founded in policy and justice, to remove the disabilities under which they laboured. His right honourable friend answered "True it is we feel for your situation; true it is your case is a hard one: but we cannot grant your request; for if we did so we must repeal the test and corporation acts!" The catholics came boldly forward and said, that past causes of animosity ought to be forgotten; and that, in their present disposition towards our establishments, there existed no ground for alarm. To this his right honourable friend answered—"True, they are forgotten; but in the revolutions of states, at some future distant period, we may become afraid of you; and we will, therefore, persevere in the same treatment of you as before, when you were really dangerous." It was thus that we treated the catholics of Ireland. His honourable friend behind him (Mr. Dawson) had called

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called upon him to follow him to Denmark, to Sweden, and Holland, and see how the catholics were there treated. He would not obey the call of his honourable friend; he would not follow him to foreign countries; he would appeal to the British constitution, and call upon the house rather to set than to follow an example. Motives of policy and justice, which affected the whole empire, pressed upon parliament the consideration of the catholic claims; but more particularly the interests of Ireland required that so important a part of the population should not be excluded from the benefit of the British constitution. The right honourable gentleman here drew an elegant contrast of the state of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, and attributed some share of the difference of circumstances in the two countries to the anomalous disabilities under which most classes of the sister kingdom laboured; but we are sorry that our limits will not permit us to give even an outline of his observations. He represented Ireland as subject to inconsistencies and anomalies of all kinds—suffering much local oppression and great general distress, having its higher classes excluded from privileges to which the lower were admitted, wanting that sympathy between the different orders of society, and that interchange and communication of sentiment and feeling between the different ranks of life, which constituted at once the glory and the security of England. In this country freedom lived along the line which joined all the classes of the community, and our institutions were conductors of the general feeling. Why was not Ireland in this state? Why was property there stripped of its influence? Why was it divested of the force of authority? What was the result of all this? Local outrages—distrust of the laws in a people disposed to obedience—extending to all classes of the community — operating in the higher classes to a contempt of the law, and in the lower to a transgression of it. He did not attribute all this state of things to the catholic disabilities; but as little was he inclined to allow that these disabilities had no part in it. The system formerly pursued with regard to Ireland had been to legislate contrary to the opinion of the country. The calamities of the people followed, step by step, the system of degradation to which they were subjected, and the relaxation of the oppressive laws had been as invariably followed by improvement and increasing order. It should not be forgotten, that while Wales and Chester owed their liberties to Charles the second, Ireland had been deprived of hers by William the third. When he heard of the inconsistencies that would be involved in granting the catholic claims, he could not but contrast them with the inconsistencies of the present system, where Ireland might have catholic electors, but could not return a catholic representative—where catholics might be magistrates, but not sheriffs—barristers, but not king's counsel. There was nothing more inconsistent in a protestant king having persons of the catholic religion in his council than a king of the episcopal system having presbyterian counsellors;

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counsellors; and a parliament that might be filled with dissenters could admit, without inconsistency, a catholic. But did the exclusion of the catholics from the privileges they claimed, produce peace or any corresponding advantages? No. If there was danger to our establishments, as alleged from the admission of the catholics, there was greater danger from their exclusion. There were two lines of demarkation on which the house might take its stand. First, it might have repealed the penal laws, and, after repealing them, might have stood on the existing disabilities, or might repeal both. But parliament had not stood on either. It had repealed all the penal statutes, and some of the disabilities, retaining others. It was contended that, if the catholics obtained the abolition of the existing disabilities, they would become formidable to our establishments by becoming more powerful. This, he contended, would not be the case. As individuals, those who attained office or distinction would become more powerful; but the body would be less so, because less united. Besides, a government ought not to found its security on the weakness of its subjects, but on their confidence. There was no part of the constitution which ought to depend on the powerlessness of any portion of the subjects. It was impossible to tell the countless and nameless ties by which the constitution attracted to itself the affections of subjects, and therefore it was madness to persist in any measure, the inevitable tendency of which was to alienate those affections. He implored the house to consider that the fate of Ireland was at stake—to look at the state of the population of that country—to reflect on its present misery—and on what the parliament of Great Britain had already done for that country under the auspices of our late sovereign. Let it no longer be said of Ireland, that, having performed the duties which the constitution exacted, she was still excluded from the privileges to which she had a constitutional right. He called on the house to ratify this night the solemn contract of the union, and to make that great measure in reality what it was in name. What did Mr. Pitt, who had projected that measure, conceive to be its nature? He asked the house what meaning that great statesman attached to the following lines, which he had applied to the union of the two countries:—

Non ego, nec Teucris Italos parere jubebo,
Nec mihi regna peto: paribus se legibus ambæ
Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant.

What, he asked, did Mr. Pitt understand by the eternal laws of confederacy, which were in future to bind those nations, not in the relations of conqueror and conquered, but in equality of laws? "We profess to follow the policy of that enlightened statesman in our intercourse and relations with foreign countries; but on his system of domestic policy we have not yet acted, nor will the maxims on which that system was founded be reduced to practice till the inscription on his tomb records the liberation of Ireland. Look at the state of education in that country, and view its natives pursuing

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suing every means of acquiring knowledge. These are securities springing up where they were least expected, as if sent by providence to remove a base and illiberal pretext. Let us not take advantage of them to continue the present system of injustice, but let us rather avail ourselves of them, as raised up by that providence which I believe to be the peculiar protection of national faith and national justice."

When the right honourable gentleman had concluded, calls of "question, question," were loudly vociferated from all parts of the house.

Mr. Luke White rose chiefly to make his acknowledgments to the right honourable gentleman for the able support he had given to the motion, and he hoped the right honourable gentleman's arguments, from his opportunities of acquaintance with the state of Ireland, would have due weight with the house.

Mr. Bankes, sen. rose amidst the most deafening cries of "question, question," and spoke at some length against the motion. The coughing of the members, and other expressions of impatience, rendered it impossible to hear any one entire sentence of the honourable gentleman's speech.

Mr. Hart Davis rose to order. If the impatience of the house on so material a question as the present was so great as to prevent his honourable friend from obtaining a hearing, he should feel it his duty to move an adjournment.

Mr. Bankes said he was not inclined to persevere.

Mr. W. Fitzgerald rose merely to state a fact connected with the present question. The circumstance to which he wished to draw the attention of the house was the insertion in the *Gazette* of an address purporting to come from an association of orangemen in Ireland. He understood that from among the addresses presented to his majesty a selection was made for publication in the *Gazette* by the minister whose duty it was; and he was bound to say, in justice to ministers, that the individual who selected that address must have done so without the sanction of his colleagues, as it was nothing less than an insult to the sovereign. It was not perhaps generally known that this class of individuals had been pronounced by the judges of the land to be an illegal association, inasmuch as they bound themselves to a conditional allegiance, and to principles unknown to the great body of the public. The address in question had been brought over to this country by the lord mayor of Dublin, and had been presented to his majesty, surrounded and emblazoned with those symbols of the association which were understood only by its own members. The lord mayor of Dublin, who had been employed to carry over this address by a body of persons busied in exasperating one part of the community against the other, was his majesty's stationer in Ireland, and, he understood, had expected to receive the honour of knighthood on presenting it. A noble lord, remarkable for his suavity of manners, and his powers of enlivening even aldermen, had gone so far as to furnish the knight-expectant with the motto "*pro*

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"*pro patria*," which he conceived peculiarly appropriate to a stationer. Having failed, however, to obtain the honour which he had been led to expect, the lord mayor was condoled with by his friends, and an honourable alderman (sir William Curtis) whom he now saw at the bar, and who was remarkable for his festive urbanity, had resolved "to cheer him up" with a dinner. He should only add his hope that the presentation of party addresses would always be reprobated by that house, as it could never be desired that the sovereign of this kingdom should become the sovereign of a party or faction.

Lord Castlereagh and *Sir G. Hill* rose at the same moment amidst loud calls for the question. The noble lord was called for by both sides of the house, but he gave place to

Sir G. Hill, who complained that the honourable gentleman who spoke last had introduced a subject wholly irrelevant. The honourable baronet said, he had had the honour of accompanying the lord mayor of Dublin. He should oppose the present motion, because the former concessions to the catholics had failed to produce that conciliation among the several classes in Ireland, which he and other protestant gentlemen had endeavoured to promote. The right honourable secretary for Ireland had not favoured the house with an opinion, founded on his experience of three years, whether the restrictions on the catholics were not as necessary now as formerly.

Lord Castlereagh could not suffer the question to go to a vote, without troubling the house with a few observations. The present was a subject which had been often discussed, and on which he had frequently expressed his own sentiments on former occasions; but it was one which he never approached without great pain, because it compelled him to differ from those friends with whom he usually agreed on other political and national questions. Another circumstance that gave him great pain was, that from what had passed he saw no great prospect of a more favourable issue to the question at the present moment than had formerly attended it; but still he conceived it to be his duty to express himself candidly and without reserve. He had often wondered that the extent of the question now remaining for discussion had so much importance attached to it. He could indeed conceive why the catholics should consider it of great importance, because, as the right honourable gentleman had observed, it was natural for them to feel great interest in being excluded from those offices and honours which were open to the attainment of others, and in being considered, under the circumstances of the constitution, not as dissenters, but as catholics. Still, however, the question at issue certainly did not appear to him to involve that degree of advantage on the one side, and of danger on the other, which ought to provoke the warmth that at present existed. He could not conceive how that mind was constructed which convinced itself of danger arising from the equality of protestants and catholics, or which could have any other objections to the establishment of that

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that equality than a repugnance to change of every kind. He could not persuade himself, if this concession were made to-morrow, that it could bring the catholics any accession of power, and he thought that the right honourable gentleman had stated this point more strongly than was borne out by the truth. Stress might be laid on the numbers of the Roman catholics, and the danger which might be apprehended from that circumstance, if ever they should attain any considerable increase of political power; but if we looked to other parts of the empire, and see their numbers greater out of all proportion, we could not for a moment entertain any idea of danger to the constitution from the numerical strength of the Roman catholics, if they had the means or the inclination—neither of which he admitted—to turn their acquired strength against the interests of their country. He would now put it to the house, whether, considering the nice balance of opinion in that and the other house of parliament upon this question, it was a subject which ought to be suffered to hang about them in an unsettled state? Looking at the present, and what might be the future state of Europe, he would ask whether such a question, calculated as it was to create considerable embarrassment, ought to remain permanently unsettled? Giving every credit to his right honourable friend (Mr. Peel) for the candid and honourable manner in which he had discussed this question, yet he could not agree with him, that in the fear of a future possible embarrassment or danger to the country, or even in the fear of a danger of our having a catholic king, we ought to allow a question of the magnitude and importance of the present to hang about the government in an unsettled state. He had not understood as his right honourable friend (Mr. Peel) seemed to have done, that the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) had looked upon the question as one of right; if he had so done, he (lord Castlereagh) must differ from him, for he looked upon the question of admissibility as one which must be decided by the necessity of the case. He was fully prepared to maintain the right of the state to abridge the liberty of the subject, where that was found to be necessary for the general benefit, and this he held to be particularly applicable to the support of the ecclesiastical part of the state; but he did not think that necessity now existed for the exclusion of the Roman catholics; the Roman catholic was not placed on the footing of dissenters from the church of England in general; this was a marked and particular exclusion, and for which he could see no reasonable ground in the present state of the country. The noble lord then proceeded to show, that there was nothing in the state of this country or of Europe which would justify the continued exclusion of the Roman catholics from taking that station in society which their growing prosperity had entitled them to, and that the apprehension of a future danger from their increased power was not a sufficient justification for their exclusion. He could not admit that the cases of Hamburgh or Sweden, which his right honourable friend had cited, were of sufficient force

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force to support his argument; for he believed that we were the only power in Europe at present which acted upon this principle of exclusion from office on religious grounds. France did not act upon such a principle, and he believed that the only one question upon which the Congress of Vienna were unanimous was that of doing away with distinctions and preferences on account of religion. He therefore thought we ought not to be the power which should continue such distinctions, particularly as, thank God, our religion was not one which in any degree sanctioned intolerance to those who differed from it. When he applied this principle to Ireland, he saw the strongest reason for supporting it. He would not have it understood that the question of catholic emancipation was ever held out to Ireland as a pledge for the union of that country with England. It was distinctly understood that that question was to be left entirely to the discretion of the legislature. Looking, however, to the situation of Ireland, he maintained the only practical mode of effectually putting an end to the embarrassments which were met in the government of Ireland, would be by removing the discontents arising from the present situation of the Roman catholics. He would declare, that they could never expect to settle the differences which existed in Ireland, and to apply to it the remedies which its internal condition required, until this question was finally and amicably adjusted. He felt that the established church in Ireland should be supported at all risks; for if ever attempts were made against it, (which he could not anticipate as a result of the present measure,) force must be opposed to force, and such attempts would be put down, but he conceived that that church might be sufficiently protected, not indeed by making the catholic religion the established religion of Ireland, but by affording the same protection as to every other class of dissenters. With respect to the making a provision for the catholic clergy of Ireland, he would say, that if that had been done before now, the internal situation of that country would be very different from what it was at the present day. He had submitted a proposition of this kind to the heads of the catholic clergy, under the administration of lord Sidmouth, (then Mr. Addington,) and he was informed, that however liberal the offers which were made, might be, the measure could not be carried; the lay part of that religion remained excluded from the privileges which they so earnestly hoped for. He thought they acted wisely on that occasion. Nothing, he conceived, would contribute more to improve the state of Ireland than such an arrangement; he did not mean that the clergy should be placed in a state of subserviency to the government, but no measure could be more calculated to improve the internal state of the country —to advance the progress of education, than the connexion of the catholic clergy with the government of the country; but it was impossible that it should be effected whilst the great body of the catholics remained in their present state of exclusion. What they wanted was, to make the law

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law respected in Ireland, to make it effective. But he knew that government never could have the same authority, or enforce its authority with the same effect, whilst this exclusive system was continued. He did not wish to trespass longer upon the attention of the house; he could not help expressing his regret, that the right honourable gentleman (Mr. M. Fitzgerald) had introduced any thing of political feeling, which, till then, had been carried on with so total an abstinence from political feeling. He could assure him that the Dublin address was not received in the same light as he had viewed it. In conclusion he observed, that if the house should consent to go into a committee, he would do every thing in his power to forward the measure, because it was his conviction that until this was carried, a great defect would remain in the security and harmony of the empire.

Mr. R. Martin supported the motion.

The calls of "question" became very general.

The house then divided, when the numbers were:—

Ayes	227
Noes	221
Majority for going into a committee of the whole house on the catholic claims	6

The speaker put the question, that the house should on Friday next resolve itself into the said committee, which was agreed to.

House of Lords, March 2.—*Lord Calthorpe* presented a petition from occupiers of land in Suffolk, recommending the agricultural distresses of the county to the consideration of parliament.

The *duke of Devonshire* presented a petition from some places in Nottinghamshire, complaining of the increasing distresses of the country.

The *marquis of Landsdown* called the attention of the house to the transactions which had been carried on, and were, he was afraid, still carrying on, by the allied powers against Naples; and he submitted a motion on the subject, which, after expressing thanks to his majesty for having declined to become a party to the recent transactions, solicited of his majesty to exert all his influence with the allied powers, to prevent, or repair the consequences of measures, which may eventually disturb the general tranquillity of the country. This motion was opposed by *earl Bathurst* and ultimately negatived by a majority of forty-seven.

House of Commons, March 5.—Further petitions were presented on the subject of agricultural distress. A motion was made by *Dr. Lushington*, praying his majesty to remove Thomas Ellis, esq. from his office as one of the masters in chancery, in Ireland, founded upon the consideration, that as a member of the imperial parliament, he could not adequately discharge the duties of his office, and at the same time his duties as a member of the house. Upon a division, the numbers were:—

For the motion . .	52
Against it	101
Majority	49

March 6.

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March 6.—*Mr. Davenport* presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land in the county palatine of Chester, setting forth the present agricultural distresses of that county.

Similar petitions were presented from holders and occupiers of land at and in the vicinity of Wallingford and other places adjacent; from Twyford, Grove, Uffingham, Abingdon, Wantage, Lamborn, Hampstead-Norris, Hurley, Faringdon, and Thatcham, all in the county of Berks, by Charles Dundas, esq.

Also from the owners and occupiers of 17,638 acres of land in the county of Sussex, by Mr. Curteis; from the occupiers and owners of 12,000 acres of land in Middlesex, by Mr. Byng (these petitioners set forth that during the last sessions 280 petitions of a similar nature had been presented to parliament, signed by upwards of 100,000 persons, occupying some millions of acres); from the owners of lands in and near the town of Lewes, in Sussex, by sir George Shiffner; from the county of Suffolk, and from owners and occupiers of 41,000 acres in the said county, by Mr. Calthorpe; and from the county of Essex, and also from Chelmsford and Rumford in the same county, by Mr. Western, (the latter of these two petitions, being subscribed by about 1,000 persons, occupying 200,000 acres of land); from Hereford, by Mr. Lockhart; from Kent, by Mr. Honywood; from the owners and occupiers, severally, of 72,000, 76,000, 13,000, 60,000, 16,000, 14,000, 56,000, 29,000 acres in Suffolk, by Mr. Gooch; and from the north of Devon, by the same honourable gentleman.

Mr. Coke presented a petition from various owners and occupiers of lands in the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Maberly rose for the purpose of calling the attention of parliament to the comparative state of our revenue and expenditure. The object which he had in view was to lay before the house such an exposition of the present financial embarrassments, and of those permanent demands for which the country must provide, as to induce them to agree with him in voting for a repeal of the tax on houses. His first view of the revenue and expenditure of the nation would be drawn from a reference to the amount of its public funded and unfunded debt, or to the state of national credit, and the amount of the public burdens. These he regarded as of a fixed nature, and which were not to be made a subject of diminution. As the debt had been contracted by open competition, they were bound to preserve the national faith inviolate, and to discharge their bond whatever might be the hardship. Utter bankruptcy and distress could alone justify them in departing from it. But if they would do so, their only resource, the only means of avoiding a disreputable and destructive bankruptcy, lay in economy. He fully believed that the agriculturists were now paying taxes out of their capital, but so it was in a greater or less degree with the other classes. It would be important to advert to the actual state of our finances, not only now, but at some former period. It would appear that in the year 1792 the expense of the war, which preceded that period, differed so much from that entailed

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entailed upon us by the late war, that Mr. Pitt then thought himself justified in fixing our establishments on a scale that had no reference to a war expenditure. He then began actually to relieve the country from a part of the debt contracted during the war. He (Mr. Maberly) would now state the revenue and expenditure of 1792. He would in the first place, however, submit to the house a statement of the ways and means, as compared with the supplies for the year 1820, chiefly for the purpose of showing how easy it was to furnish such an account as should at once convey a clear view of the whole subject. The supplies were estimated at—

Army	£9,422,000
Navy	6,586,700
Ordnance	1,204,600
Miscellaneous Services	2,100,000
	£19,313,300
Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills . .	410,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,000,000
	£20,723,300

The presentation of accounts drawn up in this form would give much facility to every honourable member in getting at the entire charge on each year respectively. To refer to such a document was all that would be necessary, instead of the voluminous details contained in the finance report. Let them now look at the income and charge, and then at the ways and means of the same year. The income from the 5th of January, in the year 1820, to the 5th of January, 1821, was 46,120,578l. 1s. 10½d. The charge was, 46,549,905l. 18s. 5¾d., leaving a deficiency of 429,327l. 16s. ¾d.

The supplies estimated were what he had just enumerated.

To meet these charges the following ways and means were provided:—

Annual Malt Duty	£3,000,000
Excise Duties . .	2,500,000
Lottery	240,000
Old Stores . . .	260,000
	£6,000,000
Deficiency of ways and Means to meet Supplies voted	£14,723,300

Here, then, was a net revenue of 6,000,000 to meet an expenditure of 20,000,000. Now, it was to be observed here, that the nominal amount of the sinking fund was 16,864,763l., which, together with that of Ireland, 646,000l., made up a total of 17,510,763l. Deduct from this the deficiency of revenue, and the only real sinking fund would be seen to amount to 2,558,125l. for the year 1820. Now, although the chancellor of the exchequer should dispute the correctness of some of these accounts, the document itself would still show with what ease and simplicity such a statement might be made out. He should now proceed with his second statement which related immediately to the civil and military government of the country. Its amount was 19,313,300l. Without including any of the funded or unfunded debt, here was a fixed, permanent, and necessary charge, by reducing which they had at present the slightest prospect of lessening the public distress. In the account laid on the table of the reductions made in the department of the ordnance, credit was taken for

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for 125,000l. for the sale of old stores, and annexed to the reductions. This ought not to be done, because the old stores were, in fact, public property, and the sale could not render them more so. There were some other points with respect to which he could not affirm the accuracy of the account; and he thought the Irish life annuities and the Russian loan should have been excepted as incidental and uncertain charges. The charge for the civil government of Ireland was estimated upon the authority of the last accounts which were received, and amounted to 576,215l. 13s. 4d. The quarantine and packet establishment amounted to 114,463l. 17s. 7½d.; but it was not clear whether this was paid out of the gross or net revenue, whether it remained in the treasury or went out again. The honourable member then went through the other reduced heads of the expense of our civil and military government, showing, as he went along, the most advantageous manner in which they might be severally abstracted. He came then to refer to the establishment of 1792. In that year Mr. Pitt made an estimate of income and expenditure, including permanent and annual duties upon an average of four years preceding. The income he estimated at 16,212,000l., and took the supplies in this form:—

Supplies	£4,128,000
Interest and management of funded debt	9,325,866
Civil list and charges on consolidated fund	1,065,134
Reduction of debt . .	1,200,000
	15,719,000

leaving a balance of 438,000l. for the further reduction of the debt. He might here observe, that in estimating the amount of outstanding debt, it always appeared much less than it actually was. When he found it called 31,000,000l. at present, he should say that he considered it rather as 46,000,000l. It might be the one on the 4th of January, and the other on the 5th, when the dividends were paid. This was therefore an omission, as it left unknown the actual amount of the whole interest payable, and of course the whole amount of the charge. An account of the change which this year took place in the sinking fund was also omitted. The funded debt of Great Britain was now 801,500,600l. The fourth subject of comparison was that of the expence of the civil and military government at the two periods. Ireland was at that time separate; but, without including the charge of governing her as a separate kingdom, the whole expense under this head was 4,128,000l.; 1,500,000l. of which was derived from the annual taxes, and charged on the consolidated fund. The whole charge on account of Ireland was 1,200,000l. The joint charge now was 19,313,300l., which, after allowing for an increased charge of collection, and a variety of subsequent establishments, left the general charge 7,714,490l. Our expense was, therefore, double its amount in 1792. But our army was also doubled it was true. The right honourable gentleman would say that many fresh charges had arisen, and that our establishments had been greatly increased. Our whole charge was now 26,872,000l., whilst in 1792 it

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it was 7,714,490l. What could justify an increased charge of 19,159,807? If faith was to be kept with the public creditor, they must by some means reduce the public expenditure. That this was practicable he was convinced. Very great savings might be made in the collection of the revenue. Some articles of excise might be subjected to the duty at a per centage which would cause a saving of 20l. per cent. It was true a commission had been appointed, composed of persons of the highest integrity; but all the advantages which might be realized had not sprung from their exertions. A committee of that house would have carried more authority with it, and would have been less subject to influence than a commission appointed by the crown. He must now remark in the next view of this question, that the report of the finance committee of 1817, or rather the right honourable the chancellor of the Exchequer himself, had then held forth the promise of very large reductions. That committee might say that they always contemplated the maintenance of our full foreign and domestic security. They might guard themselves in this way against the reproach of having held out vain hopes; but it became that house not so to guard itself. It had been promised by the committee that, even with additional expenses, a reduction on the total might be expected. By economy alone could relief be afforded to the country, or any effectual step taken to satisfy the petitioners who crowded to them from all classes in the kingdom. He thought the public were entitled to expect that the estimates should be reduced within 17,000,000l. The right honourable gentleman ought to give the country credit for the reduction in the prices of articles necessary for the public expenditure between the year 1817 and the present time. Between the two periods there was a difference in those prices of something like thirty per cent. If, in forming his estimates, he did not take into account this important difference, and give the public the benefit of it, he was, in fact, spending more than he ought. He was aware that in estimating this difference, some consideration should be had to the circumstance that all the money was not laid out in stores; but unquestionably a part was, and a large quantity of timber, cordage, hemp, and sail articles, must still be bought for the public service. When the reduction in the prices was taken into account, he thought the estimates now standing at 17,000,000*l.* ought to be reduced within 16,000,000*l.* If to this were annexed a saving of 2 per cent. in the collection of the revenue, another million would be saved to the country. He did not mean to specify with precision actual sums, but he thought that some essential saving ought to take place, and he pointed out the departments in which it could be practically realized. He repeated it was to economy alone that he looked for any effectual measure of national relief. He would put in another way how the present system of taxation bore upon the public. The property tax, if he recollected right, was laid upon 150,000,000*l.* which he then assumed to have been the income of the country at the period of that

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that tax. He was of course aware that the national income must have been much reduced since that period; he was therefore prepared to assume that it was now not 150,000,000*l.* but 120,000,000*l.* He intimated that the gross taxes of the country bore upon its gross income in the proportion of 45½ per cent. Of that 45½ per cent. he estimated 22½ per cent. were for the expenses of the civil and military government of the country, and 23 per cent. to pay the interest upon the national debt. Of the latter he did not contemplate any reduction; so that it was out of the former—out of the civil and military government and expenditure, that the reduction must be made. It was true that the consumer paid the general taxes, but he admitted that that was not the case in agriculture. He admitted it, because he knew that the price of the bushel of corn was the same in 1790 that it was in 1820. In the month of December of each year the price was precisely the same. Agriculture was, therefore, placed in the situation of being obliged to sell its corn at a low price, and yet at the same time bear all the great increase of direct and indirect taxation of late years affecting it, with the advance of rent also incurred within the last thirty years; so that agriculture had now to pay the whole accumulation of burdens imposed upon it since 1792 out of its capital. That, he thought could not be denied. He knew it to be true in the county in which he chiefly resided; for there the agriculturist could not pay his rates and taxes except out of his capital. If it was in vain to attempt affording any relief to one class by an advance of price, without repressing another, he could see no relief for the community, except the government were conducted upon principles of the most rigid economy. He was one of those who was ready to support the public credit at all hazards; that was a national bond to which they were bound to adhere, and the faith of which nothing short of a convulsion ought to shake. He had heard with great regret certain opinions now and then dropped in that house, which went to tolerate an interference with the national faith; but he totally dissented from such opinions. He thought it a much better security for the fundholder to have the people satisfied, than to have an additional million added to the sinking fund. In delivering these sentiments he was actuated by no private feeling, for he would not in the event of any change in administration seek office; he had, therefore, no personal interest in the result, and was alone induced to take the step he had taken by a sense of public duty. He had heard a rumour that a retrenchment to the amount of one million was likely to be effected. He thought that insufficient, and was of opinion that if the present administration could not conduct the affairs of the country at a more economical rate, they ought to resign their places to competent successors, who were ready, with every regard to the public security, to do the business of the nation upon more advantageous terms for the people. He saw around him many agricultural gentlemen, whose votes he was entitled to expect if

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if they were sincere in the wishes they expressed for public relief. He hoped also to have the votes of such members as sincerely desired to conciliate the people. He hoped, alike, to have the support of the advocates for maintaining inviolable the public faith. He concluded by apologising to the house for the time he had occupied in making his statement, and by assuring them that his sole object was the promotion of the public good. He then moved the following resolutions:

"That the finance committee appointed by this house, having stated in their fourth report, on the 5th of June, 1817, that the estimates for the supply of the year 1818 were as follow:—For the army 8,500,000*l.*; the navy 6,000,000*l.*; the ordnance 1,150,000*l.*; and the miscellaneous, 1,700,000*l.*; making a total of 17,350,000*l.* and that the supplies for the year 1820 exceeded those for 1818 by the sum of 1,963,300*l.*; it is therefore expedient that the supplies for 1820 should not exceed those for the former year."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and said, the honourable gentleman had grounded his speech upon comparisons between the estimates for the public expenditure at different periods; and he rested his main arguments upon the obvious reduction which he thought ought to take place in the public expenditure on account of the different circumstances in which the country was placed at the several periods which he assumed for the purposes of establishing his economical principle. He had principally set out with a comparison of the expenditure between the last year and 1792. It would be remembered that the expenditure of the year 1792 was the very lowest which had been estimated since the period of the American war. Indeed so low had it been framed at the beginning of the year, that before the close of it Mr. Pitt found the estimate insufficient, and a larger sum became necessary; so that in point of fact the original estimate of 1792 had been never realized, for an augmentation took place at the close of that year. (It was here observed by several members on the opposition benches, that that augmentation took place in consequence of the preparations for war.) He admitted that at the close of the year some increased precautionary measures were deemed desirable, and also some preparations for armaments were considered proper. The honourable member had estimated the total for the year 1792 at 7,719,490*l.* and those for last year at 19,313,300*l.*; and he had talked of the enormous difference which was apparent in the expence of collecting the revenue of the country at the two periods he had assumed, avoiding, when he adverted to the circumstance, to state that the great difference between the amount of collecting the revenues at the two periods was necessarily occasioned by the great augmentation of the amount to be collected at one of them over and above that of the other. Besides, the honourable gentleman's comparative calculation was founded upon a fallacy; for he ought to have seen that before the data on which he made his comparison were correct, he should have struck out from last

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year's estimates that part of the expenditure which was created by the war: for instance, there was an increase on that account of upwards of 5,000,000*l.* upon the pension list, and 500,000*l.* more or thereabouts, under similar heads, created in the same manner. When these indispensable deductions were made to correct the data, it was true there would remain an expenditure about double the amount of that estimated in 1792. He had already explained the impracticable reduction attempted in the estimates of that year. When he had to account for the excess since that period, need he remind the honourable gentleman that there were 19 additional colonies to be defended now more than there were in 1792, and of course an increased charge at home, arising out of colonial casualties? It was quite impossible to undertake the management of public affairs at so low an estimate as that attempted to be acted upon in 1792. The honourable gentleman should, in point of correct order, have withheld his motion for a few days, until the army and other estimates came regularly before the house, and then he could have shown more accurately the details upon which he depended. Indeed, he had begun at the wrong end; for he had assumed an expenditure as fixed where it was uncertain, and that a reduction could be made without proving in what manner it could be realized consistently with the public service. The honourable gentleman had, he repeated, altogether overlooked the accumulated charge which had become fixed and imperative by the half-pay and pension list, which, as well as the increase of the public debt, formed the price which the public had to pay for the glories of Trafalgar and Waterloo, and for having been placed in the high attitude of being the liberator of Europe, and acquiring fresh renown for the national character. With respect to what the honourable member had said about the reduction of prices, the best answer to that would be found in the nature of the public expenditure. The pension list could not be increased nor diminished according to the price of subsistence; and other allowances equally fixed in their nature must remain at the same rate, independent of accidental fluctuations in prices. The honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Maberly) had adverted to what he termed a rumour, that in the next year a saving of about 1,000,000l. was likely to take place in the general public expenditure of the country. He was happy to have it in his power to verify this rumour, and he had the satisfaction to state that the house would perceive when the estimates for 1821 were laid before them (which he hoped would be very shortly), that the reduction in the estimates for the public expenditure of 1821, as compared with that of 1820, would amount to considerably more than 1,000,000l. sterling. That was, that the public expenditure for 1821 would be much more than 1,000,000l. less than the expenditure of the year 1820.

Mr. Calcraft said, it appeared that in 1792 the charge for managing the civil and military affairs of the empire was somewhat more

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more than 7,000,000l, while in 1820 it had cost no less than 26,000,000l. He allowed that what was pledged to the public creditor ought never to be touched, and that retrenchment could, therefore, only apply to this sum of 26,000,000l. After objecting without reason to the form of the notice of the motion, the right honourable gentleman had complained of the comparison with 1792, alleging that the establishments were then below what the safety of the state required, and that they had, on that account, been increased by Mr. Pitt. True: but why were they increased? Not because they were inadequate for peace, but because there was every appearance of an approaching war. When subjects of this kind were first started after the peace of 1815, even the colleagues of Mr. Pitt, in this and the other house of parliament, had started from this point, viz., that ministers were bound to account for every shilling of expenditure beyond the charge in 1792. He did not mean in any way to dispute the propriety of the pension list, amounting to 4,500,000l., which was an addition since 1792. He held that it ought to be considered as sacred even as the rights of the public creditor; and as he wished to argue the subject fairly, he would admit also that our new colonies required an increased expenditure. But then, said the chancellor of the Exchequer, "when you talk of reductions, you choose the wrong time and the wrong mode: you begin at the wrong end." This was always the answer: the proper time never arrived, and the proper mode never was adopted, and the proper end was never discovered. Yet what were the right honourable gentleman's time and mode? which was his right end and which was his wrong end? He was never to be disturbed in his sublime operations of arithmetic; and when any motion was made on the subject of finance, he satisfied himself with coming down and exclaiming "What are you doing? why do you interfere? I am going to save more than a million; only wait till my estimates come down, and you will be gratified and the nation happy!" This might be true; he might be about to save 1,000,000l.; but let it be remembered that he had added two, and by special grace and favour was about to let 1,000,000l., still continue added to the burdens of the people.

After various observations from *Mr. Huskisson*, *Mr. Ricardo*, *Mr. Lushington*, and others, the house divided on the previous question.

Ayes	83
Noes	109
Majority against the resolutions	26.

Mr. Gooch called the attention of the house to the numerous petitions on the table from the agriculturists. Those petitions were signed by more than 100,000 persons, and were not got up in streets and alehouses, as had too often been the case recently. They were not signed by women and children but by the yeomanry of the country, the heart's blood of the state, the most loyal and independent part of his majesty's subjects. If our greatest enemy wished to call down upon our heads his heaviest

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curse, he could not call down upon them a heavier than this—that the prayer of these petitioners should be allowed to pass unnoticed. He could not concur in the opinion of a noble lord (Liverpool,) that the existing distress had arisen from the superabundance of last year's crop, for in Suffolk, in Norfolk, and in Cambridgeshire, the crop of wheat in the last year had been deficient, though that of barley had been abundant. Too much stress had been laid on the increased returns of malt, which were to be ascribed to the abundance of barley only. There was some latent evil in our system of corn laws which defeated their purpose of protecting the farmer against foreign importation. The warehousing system hung over the home grower like the sword of Democles, suspended by a single hair. He would suppose that there were 800,000 quarters of wheat warehoused. The moment the market rose to a remunerating price, this stock of wheat was thrown into it; and the farmer who, sent his corn there, in consequence, found himself, contrary to his hopes and expectations, in a market already glutted. The following was the return of property made by the owners and occupiers of land:—The owners of land returned 4,297,247l; the occupiers 2,176,228l, making a grand total of 6,473,475l. The property returned by the trade was two millions and upwards. He did not mention this for the purpose of drawing any invidious distinction between the trading and the agricultural interests of the country; but to show that the proportion which the land bore to the other branches of the public revenue was as three to one. If we were desirous of remaining a great agricultural, as well as a great trading nation, if we did not wish to degenerate into what our great enemy had called us, a *nation batiquiere*, we were bound to assist the agricultural interest. It was impossible for the country to go on so for any length of time. After stating that the only way of saving the country from ruin was by meeting this question boldly and manfully, the honourable member concluded his speech, amidst considerable cheering, by moving that the petitions relative to the distress of the agricultural interest should be referred to a select committee, who should be empowered to report to the house their opinion thereon.

Mr. F. Robinson was pleased to find, that, from what had been said, it was not in contemplation to bring forward in the committee any measure to disturb the laws relative to our currency, nor to look for relief through the medium of any operation on the public debt. As to any reduction of taxation, he hoped the committee would consider how far such a measure might affect public credit. He feared that, without giving up all hope of reducing the debt, it would be vain to expect any great relief to the agricultural interest by means of diminished taxation. Pains had been taken to impress on the agriculturalists that the only adequate protection was high duties on foreign corn. In 1812 many articles might have been imported duty free, such as cheese, butter, and various kinds of seed, that now paid a high duty

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duty, and produced 600,000l. a year to the revenue. Should these be prohibited, a large sum would be lost to the revenue. The spirit that actuated the promoters of the present motion was that spirit which alone could do good, if carried into the committee. Even should no remedy be discovered, the impartial enquiry on the part of the committee would tranquillize the public mind.

Mr. Curwen said, that all that the English agriculturists required was, to be placed on a fair footing of competition with the foreign grower. If ministers did not remove some of the existing burdens, irremediable ruin to the nation would be the consequence. In the best and most flourishing times, the income of the whole empire could never be placed higher than 400 millions, while taxation amounted to 80 millions. At present the income was only 300 millions, yet taxation was the same. Thus the income being reduced one quarter, the expenditure had in no respect been diminished. In what situation then was the farmer? The average of grain, if properly taken, did not exceed 52s. per quarter; the consequence of which was, that the farmer lost not less than 3s. by every bushel of grain he grew. In wheat alone the agricultural interest had lost 15 millions. Barley and oats were always considered equivalent to wheat, and there they lost again 15 millions more. The value of his stock had been deteriorated not less than 10 millions, so that in England only there was a total diminution of 40 millions. The diminution in Scotland and Ireland might be taken at the lowest at 15 millions; so that the capital of the country was reduced 55 millions; or, lest that should be considered exaggerated, he would consider it as only 50 millions. While the agriculturists had lost one quarter of the value of his productions, the rate of taxation had actually increased. That rate had formerly been considered as 20 per cent. but to that another burden of 6½ per cent. must now be added for the diminution of the value of his productions, so that it actually now amounted to 26½ per cent. Here was one great cause of the evil, enormous taxation. He defied ministers to contradict the statement he had made. Some gentlemen exclaimed to their landlords, "lower your rents." There were 72 millions of acres in the united kingdom, producing a rental of 40 millions; and the diminution already was equal to one year and a quarter of that rental: if this state of things continued, the effect must be to annihilate all landed property. A great polish proprietor had told him that 12s. a quarter would be an ample remuneration, and could the British grower compete on such terms? The wheat of the kingdom amounted to 18 million quarters, of which seven and a half millions were grown on the poorer soils, and that gave employment to 300,000 individuals, and produced a revenue of six millions; and if those were thrown out of employment as agriculturists, how could other employment be procured for them? A protecting duty should be imposed on wheat, in the same manner, as on butter, cheese, and seeds. The honourable gentleman then

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then entered into some details to show that the manufacturing districts had greatly decreased in their consumption of animal food; after which he called the attention of ministers, with much earnestness, to the precipice of destruction on which we stood at this moment. He repeated his former sentiments as to the propriety of taxing funded property. It was useless to go into the committee unless the members came out of it with a strong report, that would compel ministers to grant what was required. If the country were disappointed, those who checked its hopes must answer for the consequences.

Mr. Whitmore said, that it was in consequence of taxation that every interest in the country was depressed. There seemed to him to be a wish in the country to raise the price of corn beyond its natural level; while the value of rents had been raised disproportionably. He was thoroughly of opinion that the high rents would not last, because the fall of the price of corn would oblige the poor land to be taken out of cultivation. This he should lament as much as any man; but such was his opinion. The first remedy, and one of absolute necessity, was every species of economy in every branch of the revenue of government. He wished that a variable, and not a fixed duty should be placed on foreign corn, similar to the law of 1804. But, however those duties might be graduated, he thought 80s. a quarter too high a price to regulate the importation of foreign corn.

Mr. Honeywood urged the necessity of all practicable retrenchments in the public expenditure.

Mr. W. Burrell thought the great importation of 1818 and 1819, was the main cause of the present distress.

Mr. Tremayne spoke in favour of economy and retrenchment.

Mr. Wodehouse contrasted the expenses of labour and rates, and taxes of a particular farm in Norfolk, in the year 1791 and 1819; and contended that the price of corn being nearly the same at both periods, the distress of the farmer was mainly owing to increased taxation.

Mr. H. G. Bennet said, if the question of taxation was to be blinked, the appointment of a committee was a complete delusion. England could not afford to maintain her existing establishments; she could not support so large an annual cost for a standing army to keep up her colonies, and keep down her subjects. If the voters for a committee were in earnest, let them oppose the first grant of public money, and they would have credit for being sincere; but, if they took a contrary course, he (Mr. B.) must believe, and the people of England would believe, that they supported the present motion from interested motives.

Mr. Western contended that such protection should be afforded to agriculture, as to keep in tillage all the land now in that state.

Mr. Dennis Browne thought the only way to accomplish the great object of the committee was, to prohibit the importation of foreign corn altogether, leaving it to the discretion of parliament to decide when it was proper to be removed.

Mr. Barham said, that this was the

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the last year that the farmers could afford to pay their rents.

Mr. Ricardo dissented from the doctrine that the interests of land-holders and fund-holders, tenants and farmers, were all one and the same. He had generally been alluded to as a mercantile man, but the fact was, that he was not a merchant, nor a fund-holder, but a land-holder. But he would not look to his own interest on this subject, nor to that of tenants and farmers. He must, as an honest member of parliament, look to the general interests of the community, and therefore he must oppose any attempt to effect, what the land-holders had an interest in effecting—the monopoly of the home market for their own corn. Countervailing duties ought to be carried no further than to indemnify them for any particular burdens which they sustained beyond the foreign grower. A moderate duty would have the desirable effect of preventing that fluctuation in the prices from which so much evil had arisen. He then proceeded to argue, that the present depressed state of agriculture arose, not so much from taxation as from excessive production. If lands were so poor as not to yield a profitable return in corn without an enormous price, as compared with what it could be procured for elsewhere, it was evident, that so much of the capital of the individual and the community was misapplied, and some more lucrative channel should be sought for its employment. As to what had been said upon the subject of the national debt, he had, individually no interest in it, because he derived no revenue from it; but he would say, that the landed interest, the agricultural interest, the trading, and every other public interest, were pledged to the public debt. He had better hopes of the country than some of the members who had spoken, and his belief was, that we were near the end of our difficulties.

Mr. Davenport spoke in favour of the agricultural interest.

Mr. Calcraft said, he would resist any attempt to impose a higher protecting duty than what now existed.

Gen. Gascoyne said, that he would look with extreme jealousy on any measure which was at all calculated to raise the price of the necessaries of life.

Mr. T. Wilson conceived that the price of corn ought to be raised. If the farmer got a better price, the owner of land would of course get a better rent, which would enable him to pay his taxes, and government might go on the better. The question was then put. and carried *nem. dis.*

Among the members who were named as the committee, the following were named:—Mr. Gooch, lord Castlereagh, hon. F. Robinson, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Sumner, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. T. Wilson, lord Althorp, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Western, Mr. Baring, Mr. Davenport, sir H. Parnell, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. D. Browne.

March 12.—*Mr. Hume* moved the following resolutions:—

"That there were in the service of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1792 (exclusive of the regular cavalry and infantry), 25,757 troops, namely, 3,730 of royal artillery, 4,425

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4,425 of royal marines, and 17,602 of disembodied militia; and in 1802 (exclusive of the regular cavalry and infantry,) the number of 125,492 troops, namely, 7,872 engineers and artillery, 8,000 royal marines, 51,998 disembodied militia, and 57,622 yeomanry cavalry and volunteer infantry; being in number a larger force by 132,367 men, available for purposes of the government, in this year than in 1792.

"That it is the opinion of this house that, under the present circumstances of the country, it is expedient to make a large reduction in the amount and expenditure of its military establishments, and to approximate as soon as possible to the establishment of 1792, as recommended by the finance committee of 1817."

The resolutions were seconded by *Mr. Creevy*, but opposed by *lord Castlereagh* and *lord Palmerston*, the latter of whom pointed out several inaccuracies, which, however, were not acknowledged by Mr. Hume. On the previous question being moved, it was carried by ninety-eight against seventy-four, and the resolutions consequently lost by a majority of twenty-four.

The house then resolved itself into a committee, when *lord Palmerston* stated the military estimates of the ensuing year, which he defended at considerable length, and concluded with moving his first resolution of 81,468 men.

Col. Davies recommended a farther reduction in our military establishment as absolutely necessary in the distressed state of the country.

This idea was supported by *Mr. G. R. Dawson*, *Mr. J. Macdonald*, *Mr. Bernal*, *Mr. H. G. Bennett*, *Mr. Calcraft*, *Mr. Maberly*, *&c.* but the original estimates of lord P. were supported by *gen. Vivian*, *lord Catlereagh*, and *Mr. Huskisson*. Twelve divisions took place, and the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

14.—The house having gone into a committee of supply, *Mr. Brogden*, the chairman, read the first resolution of the army estimates.

Mr. J. Macdonald entered into various calculations to shew that 16,000 of the proposed number might be well spared. He should, however, propose a reduction of only 10,000. This would still leave a force for Great Britain and Ireland, including regulars, yeomanry, and volunteers, of not less than 100,000 men, and by calling out the militia, in case of any emergency, there might, in less than three months, be raised a force of 200,000 men. He concluded with moving that for 81,000 there should be substituted 71,000.

Sir H. Vivian opposed the motion. He contended, that with the establishment proposed, there would be only 5000 men for reliefs of the colonial garrisons, in consequence of which the troops must be only three years at home and nine years abroad.

Mr. N. Calvert supported the amendment. He was against retaining either Gibraltar or the Ionian islands. Gibraltar cost us 500,000l. a-year in the time of peace, and 1,500,000 in war; it did not command the Straits, and it was a source of perpetual irritation to Spain. The guards were

too

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too numerous: their only use was to assist the police, and he would prefer having that service executed by an increased number of police officers.

Mr. Hume said, he would not part with the Ionian islands; but he would make them pay for the means of their own defence. The reduction of a considerable part of the guards, would afford the means of making the required reliefs to the colonial garrisons, by leaving a larger body of the disposable troops. The honourable member then replied at considerable length to the arguments advanced in support of the estimates. He contended that, including the militia, yeomanry, and volunteer corps at home and in the colonies, there would, after a further reduction of 20,000 men, be still left a force of not less than 270,000 for the defence of the empire. By such a reduction, there would be effected an immediate further saving of 786,000. It was a fact worthy of remark, that since the year 1816, the duke of York had filled up 1105 new commissions, while by the returns it appeared that there were 7000 officers on half-pay.

Mr. Goulburn defended the estimates, and went into various details respecting the civil and military establishments in the colonies and foreign settlements, to shew that all possible attention had been paid to economy.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, that from the papers on the table, it appeared that for the same service for which, in 1792, 42,000 men were employed, there were now not less than 66,000 required. Allowing 4000 for the new mode of reliefs, there was an excess of 20,000, which might safely be reduced; but the motion of his honourable friend went only to a reduction of half that number, and the refusal of ministers to assent to this was, of course, the more unjustifiable.

Sir R. Fergusson insisted that the governor of the Cape of Good Hope was most scandalously over-paid. In all the colonies, as compared with 1792, the officers were nearly in the proportion of ten to one, and their salaries were raised in the same proportion. The proposed reduction should be made in the guards and cavalry.

Sir R. Wilson contended that our light cavalry was not a description of force that should be sent abroad. He thought the garrison at the Cape too numerous, and the emoluments of the garrison too large. The longer we retained the Ionian islands, the more we should get embarrassed with them, politically and financially. He concluded with adverting to the war by Austria and Russia against Naples, and said that sooner or later we must interfere; for we never could look tamely on a Russian fleet entering the Mediterranean, as he had reason to believe, was at this moment intended, to take possession of Sicily.

Mr. Goulburn stated, that the governor of the Cape of Good Hope had only an income of 10,000l. a-year, and that all the former military allowances had been withdrawn.

After some further discussion, in which *Mr. Evans, Col. Wood, Generals Hart and Vivian, sir F. Blake, &c.* took part, the proposed amendment was negatived, on

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on a division, by 211 to 115. *Mr. Dawson* proposed an amendment for a reduction of 5000 men, which was negatived by 195 to 130. The remaining resolutions were then gone through, and the report was ordered to be received.

House of Lords, March 15.—The general enclosure bill was read a third time, and passed.

The earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the mayor, aldermen, &c. of Colchester, praying that no further concessions might be granted to the Roman catholics.

House of Commons.—The flax manufacturing encouragement bill was read a third time, and passed.

March 16.—Several petitions were presented for and against the catholics.

Mr. Plunkett in moving the second reading of the bill for the relief of the catholics, stated, that, the bill went to remove two grounds of disqualification. 1st, The disqualification by means of the oath of supremacy, and 2dly, The disqualification by reason of the declaration against transubstantiation. On the latter he conceived it unnecessary to dwell, as referring merely to speculative opinions. The former (the oath of supremacy) he wished to be taken with some limitation. Whereas these words, "I do declare that no foreign prince, prelate, states, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm,"—"might be construed to import a disclaimer of the spiritual authority of the pope, or church of Rome, in matters of religious belief," here he meant to introduce an explanatory clause stating, that this was meant only to extend to "such acknowledgment of foreign jurisdiction, &c. as is or could be incompatible with the civil duty and allegiance which is due to his majesty or his subjects; or with the civil duty and obedience which are due to his courts, civil and ecclesiastical, in all matters affecting the legal rights of his majesty's subjects." He wished to act upon that scheme of comprehension which had been the great object in queen Elizabeth's reign. He would so modify the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, as to make them one and the same for persons of both religions; but if it were insisted on, he would incorporate with them, as to catholics, the strong oaths already taken by the catholics of Ireland. The only offices from which he would propose to exclude catholics, were those of the chancellor, privy seal, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and first lord of the treasury. He could not agree to exclude them from the bench of justice. In addition to these precautions, he thought it but right that the protestant mind should be thoroughly set at rest on the subject of the nomination of catholic bishops, and their correspondence with the see of Rome, and he explained the provisions which would be introduced for that purpose, and the following oath to be taken by the catholic clergy in reference to this point, viz.—

"I. A. B. do swear that I will never concur in or consent to the appointment or consecration of any Roman catholic bishop, or dean, or vicar apostolic, in the Roman

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Roman catholic church in the united kingdom, but such as I shall conscientiously deem to be of unimpeachable loyalty and peaceable conduct; and I do swear that I have not and will not have any correspondence or communication with the pope or see of Rome, or with any court or tribunal established or to be established by the pope or see of Rome, or by the authority of the same, or with any person or persons authorised or pretending to be authorised by the pope or see of Rome, tending directly or indirectly to overthrow or disturb the protestant government, or the protestant church of Great Britain and Ireland, or the protestant church of Scotland, as by law established; and that I will not correspond or communicate with the pope or see of Rome, or with any tribunal established, or to be established, by the pope or see of Rome, or by the authority of the same; or with any person or persons authorised or pretending to be authorised by the pope or see of Rome, or with any other foreign ecclesiastical authority, on any matter or thing which may interfere with or affect the civil duty and allegiance which is due to his majesty, his heirs and successors, from all his subjects."

Mr. P. then stated that he meant to propose several alterations in the committee; but as to any stipend for the catholic clergy, that might be a subsequent consideration, and he thought it would come better as a matter of pure grace and favour on the part of the crown. He concluded with moving that the bill be read a second time.

Sir W. Scott said, as so many alterations were to be made in the bill, it would be a waste of time to discuss it in the present stage.

Mr. Plunkett said, none of the proposed alterations would go to the principle of the bill.

Mr. Bankes opposed the bill.

Mr. Wilberforce supported it: Persecution could not be perpetuated in harmony with the British constitution. Ireland had expended much of her best blood in the service of this country; and now that we were an united kingdom, we were bound to endeavour to assimilate the catholics and protestants in all the privileges of the constitution. The possession of political power could not be refused to those who had the means of acquiring great landed property. Let the Roman catholics come into the house, for here we can deal with them. After the concessions already made, things could not remain in their present state, which was one not of restriction, but of degradation. It was wearing the prison suit after the prisoner was at large. This country was remarkable for all being aware that they had the protection of the laws. But in Ireland the feeling was one of resistance to the laws.

March 17.—On a motion by *Mr. Plunkett*, the second reading of the bill for the relief of Roman catholics was carried by a majority of 11.

19.—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer* called the attention of the house to the subject of the resumption of cash payments by the bank; and leave was granted to bring in two bills.

21.—*Mr. Western* rose to propose the repeal of the last duty, of

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of 1s. 2d. per bushel, or 9s. 4d. per quarter, which had been laid on malt. The question was in itself simple, though of vast importance to the community. A great portion of the people looked with anxiety to the result of the present motion. He trusted that he should be able to make out a strong case for the repeal of this duty, whether it was viewed in its operation on the agricultural classes, or to its effects on the habits and morals of the people—whether we viewed it as a question of justice or of policy. In looking at the immense burdens which pressed on the agricultural classes, he would say that nothing was more severely felt by them than the heavy duties on malt. He would first call the attention of the house to the extent of the burdens already upon malt: they would find them astonishing. The total amount of the tax on malted barley, including that on beer and spirits, was 10,000,000*l.* In the last budget of finance it was 8,670,000*l.* in England, and about 1,300,000*l.* in Ireland. But he would for the present look to it in Great Britain only. To go into the detail—there was, first, the tax of 28s. per quarter on the malt; then a tax of 32s. per quarter on it in the beer—making in the whole 3*l.* per quarter on malt and beer. The duty on it as manufactured into spirits actually amounted to 10*l.* per quarter: that was, every quantity of spirits made from a quarter of malt paid that duty. The house might wish to know what was the progress of this duty. In the year 1780, the duty was 10s 6d. per quarter on malt, and so it continued with a very little deviation, which he should afterwards notice, until 1802. In that year it was raised to 18s. 8d. and in 1803 it was farther raised to 34s. per quarter. He now came to state the progress of the duty on spirits. In 1791 the duty was about 2l. 10s. per quarter; in 1793 it was raised to 2l. 17s. 4d. and in 1796 to 4l. 3s. 4d. per quarter, and so on, till it reached its present amount of 10l. the quarter, exclusive of the duty as derived from malt and beer. Now he begged the house to consider how this operated on the grower. Supposing an acre of land to produce 4 quarters of malt barley, the duty of 28s. per quarter would amount to 5l. 12s. per acre. The duty on malt and beer together would amount to 12l. per acre, and the duty on spirits, at the same average of 4 quarters to the acre, would amount to 40l. on the acre. Now he was not prepared to say that all this pressure fell upon the agriculturist only; undoubtedly it fell in a great measure on the consumers; but it still could not be denied that a great portion of the evil fell also upon the cultivator, because this heavy pressure of taxation necessarily reduced the consumption, and of course occasioned a reduction of the growth to a great extent. He thought it was worth the observation of the house that the duty on malt barley, which was at 10s. 6d. in 1780, was not increased during the whole of the administration of Mr. Pitt. Notwithstanding the great difficulties and financial distresses of his administration, he had never thought of raising this tax to any extent worth mentioning. In 1791 the house did enact, that an additional tax of 3d. per bushel should be laid on malt barley; but it was then only considered

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considered as a temporary measure; and in 1792, so convinced was the legislature of the impolicy of continuing it, that it was repealed. The question was very ably discussed in the house of lords, where the impolicy of pressing on the lower classes of the people, and depriving them of the comforts which they derived from the use of the beverage which was thus taxed, was very forcibly maintained. The additional tax of 3d. per bushel was in consequence repealed, nor during the remainder of Mr. Pitt's administration was any additional tax on that article proposed. In the administration of lord Sidmouth in 1802, the tax was raised to 18s. 8d. and in the following year it was farther raised to 34s. Now to show how the increased duties pressed on the farmer, by the diminution of the consumption in England, Scotland, and Ireland, he would take three periods, each period being the average of four years. In these averages he would not include the year 1800, as it was a year of great scarcity. Taking the average from the year 1791, he found that the consumption was 27,672,047 bushels. Then came the high duties in 1802 and 1803. After this, taking the average and beginning with the year 1804, there was a consumption reduced to 23,450,000 bushels, and in the last four years the average was 22,600,000, making a diminution of five millions of bushels in the consumption as compared with the year 1791. In Scotland the diminution was in that time nearly one half; and in Ireland it was still greater. In 1791 in that country, taking the same averages, the consumption was, 4,855,000; in 1804 it was 2,750,000; and, in the last four years, not much more than one million. This was the exact diminution; but, by a comparison of the increase of population within the time mentioned, we should find that it ought to be considered greater. By a simple calculation in the rule of three, we should find that the population, since 1791, being increased, and the consumption less, the proportion of decrease must be considered greater than the nominal amount he had stated. If the calculation was made upon a population of ten millions of people consuming upwards of twenty-seven millions of bushels, as was the case in 1791, the defect of consumption in 1804, considering the increased population at that time, would appear 12,675,000 bushels; and in 1818, the defect would be 14,672,000 bushels; or, in other words, making a diminished consumption of 1,824,000 quarters within the period of thirty years. He was convinced that if this tax were reduced, the increase of consumption would more than adequately supply the deficiency in the rate of the tax. But, independently of the benefit that would accrue to the revenue, would it not be a great advantage to agriculture to have a market for an additional quantity of 1,824,000 quarters of grain? and was it not an injustice, as well as a discouragement, to agriculture to be deprived of that market by excess of taxation? He was one of those who thought that consumption was the best subject for taxation; but whenever it appeared that the tax reduced the consumption, there was a sure proof that it had been

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been carried to a prejudicial extent in every point of view. If it were necessary to give any additional proof of the effect which high duties had in reducing the consumption of corn, it was only necessary to look at the immediate operation in each successive year of that period during which he had already given the average amount. In the year 1803 the number of bushels consumed was 31,900,000; in 1804, it was reduced to 22,421,000; in 1805, it was 22,343,000; in 1806, when the increased duties began to operate, the consumption was 27,400,000; in 1807, it sunk to 24,920,000; and, in 1808, it was 23,486,000. The honourable member then stated the annual amount of the consumption in Scotland during the same term of years, and showed that it was in the same proportion as that of England. Was it possible to expect any other result, when the duty had been raised from 10s. 6d. to 34s. 6d? The general difference between the price of wheat and that of barley was one half; but, by the last returns, it appeared that wheat was now at 54s., and that barley was down to 24s., which showed, in a clear point of view, the operation of this tax. It was evident that the agriculture of this country was at present oppressed by excessive taxation; but he believed that there were two other causes which contributed materially to increase the evil. One of these was the act of 1815, which did not afford adequate protection to the farmer. The consequence was, an inundation of foreign corn. He believed that, from the year 1817 to 1819, no less than 2,600,000 quarters of foreign wheat had been imported; which was five times the amount of the annual import during the twenty years preceding. In addition to this, there had also been immense importations of Irish wheat. Some regulation was unquestionably wanted to restrict this superabundant importation; and he was persuaded that an adequate remedy might be devised without altering the object, or violating the spirit, of the act of 1815. It was necessary that the foreign and the British agriculturist should be placed on a fair footing; for if the latter must start in the market with the load of aggregate taxation to which he was at present liable, it was impossible that he could compete successfully with the former, who had no such burden to support. But another cause of the sufferings of the agriculturist, and one, indeed, which affected all classes in the country, was the act of 1819, vulgarly called Peel's bill. He had not the presumption to call in question the wisdom and talents of those who devised the measure in question, but he was bold to affirm that that act could not be permanent in its operation. The honourable member concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for repealing the last additional duty imposed on malt.

Mr. Mackenzie, seconded the motion.

Mr. Ellice supported the motion of his honourable friend (Mr. Western).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to recall the attention of the house to the question immediately before them. The honourable member for Essex could not deny that which was proved by

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by the accounts on the table, that the produce of the tax of 1819 had fully answered the expectation, and risen to the amount which the country had been led to expect. The honourable member had contended that the consumption of barley had been reduced by taxation; but he (the chancellor of the exchequer) denied that the honourable member had accurately exhibited the accounts which were before the house, or stated a fair view of the subject. The inference which the chancellor of the exchequer drew from these accounts was, that the repeal of the war duty in 1816 did not afford relief to the agriculture of the country; and this he proved by an argument of expressly the same nature as that used by the honourable gentleman himself in favour of the repeal of the duty at present. The repeal in 1816 did not increase the consumption during the succeeding year, although not only was the duty then withdrawn, but that which had been advanced for the stock on hand had been repaid. The average quantity of corn, on which duties were charged, between July, 1816, and July, 1819, when a considerable proportion of the war duty was resumed, was 22,000,980 quarters, making an actual diminution of nearly 3,000,000l. on the revenue during these three years, as compared with the three years' preceding 1816. Neither had the re-imposition of a part of that duty in 1819, diminished either the consumption or the revenue since that period. The quantity was in fact increased by 1,200,000 bushels. The right honourable gentleman continued his reply to the propositions of the honourable members for Essex, Rosshire, and Coventry; but his arguments were given in so indistinct a tone, that it was with difficulty we could catch even a few detached sentences. The right honourable gentleman contended as we understood him, that the new duty on malt had in no degree lessened the consumption of strong beer; and that, by consequence, the tax falling not upon the farmer but upon the consumer, was an eligible impost, pressing fairly and equally upon the public at large. He next proposed to meet the objections to the new duty as they applied to the case of Scotland peculiarly. It was said that the imposition of so high a duty held out an encouragement to illicit distillation; but it would not be found, he believed, that since the new duty had been in operation the extent of legal distillation had been diminished. On the other hand it was to be remembered that Scotland had a free importation of English grain; and if English barley could be carried into Scotland, there, at a reduced duty, converted into malt, and in that state brought back into the English market, what security was there for the English grower or maltster? He certainly could not consent to a partial reduction of the duties, therefore, which was to benefit Scotland exclusively, at the expense of crippling the revenue of the country. There was another point on which the honourable mover had expatiated — he meant the superannuations which had been adopted under the system of 1818. Persons, he admitted, had been allowed to retire; but the alteration of circumstances

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circumstances rendered it necessary; and if any increase of expence had been the consequence, those circumstances could be fairly pleaded as a reason for it. Many persons considered that it would be far more desirable to reduce some of the duties on foreign products for the purpose of effecting general relief, rather than to remove such an impost as this: but when he himself proposed to remove the tax on one article, (we believe on the importation of certain description of silk goods,) he found that persons interested in the trade would not agree to such a proposition. If, then, a reduction of an impost on foreign articles would not be allowed, still less was it likely to be admitted with respect to a great internal duty, which fell equally on all classes of the community, and the amount of which could be accurately computed. Under these circumstances he should oppose the motion.

Lord A. Hamilton observed, that he was anxious to express his opinion on this subject, with reference to the operation of the last malt duty on Scotland. He would endeavour to make out a strong case, in the hope, feeble as it was, that his countrymen would be able to get something back. The right honourable gentleman (the chancellor of the exchequer) had stated, that the taking off the duty in 1816 was not met by an adequate consumption. He had urged that that measure did not augment the consumption. Now, he (lord Archibald Hamilton) thought that it would be conceded on all hands that the abandonment of the tax then existing could not operate on the crop, and any person who recollected what the crop was in 1817 must be aware that it did not amount to more than half the ordinary average. Therefore the right honourable gentleman could not fairly expect any increased consumption. What followed? The first operation of the new measure must have taken place under these circumstances in 1818, when the crop was improved, at which time the new measure was revoked. What did the chancellor of the exchequer do? With that promptitude which, perhaps, belonged to, or was inherent in, the nature of his office, because the alteration did not operate in three or four months, he returned to the original tax, exclaiming "There is no use in a repeal: you see it has produced no augmentation of consumption." But a fair trial was not given to the measure; in fact, there was no trial at all. How did it happen that, supported as the right honourable gentleman was, by the landed interest in that house, not one individual connected with that interest got up and said, that the taking off this duty would have no effect in improving the state of agriculture? No person ventured to advance that opinion, even amongst those who on other occasions were extremely willing to give their vote in favour of the measures of the right honourable gentleman. This argument he would press more immediately to those gentlemen who were connected with that country, the interests of which he was particularly anxious to further on this occasion. The honourable members, to whom he alluded, were not backward in supporting the measures of administration; but there was not one of them who

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who would say that this tax was a matter of indifference to them. On the contrary, they must admit that it appeared as a cruel grievance on the landholder of Scotland. That it was so, must appear evident when he stated that the amount of duty for malting a boll of barley (being about half a quarter) in the last year, exceeded the original price of the article. He would say nothing more in the way of detail, except to state the progress of those duties, as they had been laid on, and then leave it to the candour of the house to decide whether it was an inordinate and excessive burden. The noble lord then went on to show that when an additional duty of 1s. 2d. per bushel was laid on English malt in 1819, there was a duty of 1s. 10d. imposed on the Scotch malt. This increased duty, he observed, was attempted to be justified, on the principle of correcting illicit distillation; but it had no such effect. It was, he conceived, a very wrong mode of calculating on the part of the right honourable gentleman, because he found some small districts of land in Scotland, perhaps in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, equal in production to the best land in England, to make his calculation on that land, which did not, in fact, constitute the one hundred and tenth part of the whole account.

Lord George Cavendish agreed with the honourable mover in thinking that this measure would afford great relief to the agricultural interest: and although he did not concur in some of the general principles thrown out by the honourable member (Mr. Ellice) in the course of the present discussion, still he felt it to be his duty to vote with him on this occasion.

Mr. E. Wodehouse conceived that there could be but one opinion as to the principle of this tax, which was, that it was the very worst principle on which a tax could be founded, since it was calculated to produce a pernicious effect on the physical powers as well as on the moral feelings of the working classes, by subsituting an unwholesome beverage for a wholesome one. He knew that it had tended to decrease the consumption of malt liquor. One individual had informed him that he had formerly brewed 700 quarters of malt, but that he now only brewed one. He had endeavoured to procure all the information he could on this subject from different individuals in the towns of Norwich, Yarmouth, and in other places; and they all agreed that there was a great diminution in the brewing of beer; some estimating it at one third, and others making it much more. Let the house consider calmly the effect of this tax on the growth of barley, and they would find that it tended to destroy the cultivation of barley altogether. Persons would cultivate wheat as the most remunerating crop. The consequence of adherence to that system must be to overwork and impoverish the land. The land must at length become exhausted, and then would come the greatest of all curses—a high price of bread.

He was one of those who was ready to confess that he was amongst the most determined and devoted of the partisans of

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government. But, avowing that, he conceived it to be his duty to declare, that if there did exist in his majesty's government any wish to underrate the general distress which now prevailed, and to which agriculture was particularly exposed, they not only deluded themselves, but they deluded the country. Agriculture was never so much oppressed as it was in the present moment; and it was owing in the first place to the magistrates, and in the next to the yeomen of the country, that the distress was not much greater. The evil was not confined to one county or to another: it extended more or less to all. In his opinion the distress was only warded off by the magistracy and the yeomanry; and if no project of relief were held out to them, which would speedily operate (for immediate relief was out of the question) the most lamentable consequences must follow: because it appeared to them that they were fast approaching to that state, when the magistrate would be compelled to make orders of maintenance for men whose substance was gone, and whose fortunes were destroyed. On these grounds he would support the motion; guarding himself, however, against any implied censure on the conduct of government.

Mr. Holme Sumner said that it was not enough to show that two and two make four: the circumstances must be considered in order to make that proposition satisfactory to the mind. The war which had requlred the present heavy taxation had been supported by the people. Never since man became a pugnacious animal had a war been more cordially supported by the people. He voted for the repeal of the horse-tax; and he would vote with every member who proposed any reduction of taxes that might relieve agriculture; yet he would vote against the present motion.

Lord Folkestone expressed great regret that the pugnacious disposition of the honourable gentleman who had last spoken had induced him to resist the motion, notwithstanding the reasons which he had given for supporting it. It was his (lord Folkestone's) decided opinion that it was impossible for the country to go on paying the interest of the national debt. There might be circumstances where to break faith was the only mode of keeping good faith. If faith could not be kept, it was not only excusable, but proper to break faith. "*Nemo tenetur ad impossibilia.*" It might, therefore, be an act of good faith to break faith. If the whole was to be preferred to a part, if the substance was to be preferred to the form, if the reality was to be preferred to the appearance, the relief and security of the community were to be preferred to the wishes of a small part. This view of the subject was becoming every day more clear to his eyes, and he was glad to perceive that it was becoming daily more open to the observation of others. It was incompatible with the security, peace, and freedom of the country, to keep what was called good faith with the public creditor. Let it be supposed that there were an invasion —that, as the honourable general had stated last night, the congress of Laybach sent an army to invade this country, and that there was

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was a difficulty to raise money to pay the interest of the debt, and to repel the invader—would it not be a gross dereliction of duty not to break faith with a part in order to protect the whole of the community? If the interest of the debt could be paid only by constant suspensions of the *Habeas Corpus*, it followed, in like manner, that to preserve our own freedom we must break faith. He thought it right thus to avow his principles. He hoped, however, that those who were disposed to support the motion would not take the alarm. The best way to avoid the extremity he had supposed—and an extremity it was—the best way was, to support retrenchment, economy, and in short, to vote for the motion of his honourable friend.

Lord Castlereagh complained that the present time should be fixed upon for with-drawing this tax. Would the house tolerate such an attempt, when the country was in a course of restoring its currency? The house had pledged the government to that course, and could not now, when the manufacturing distresses were not so great in any degree as they were some time back, call upon them to reduce its revenue two millions, without knowing whether next year they could reckon upon the same state of the revenue in the ensuing year.

Mr. K. W. Douglas thought that if the present scale of taxation were necessary, no more general tax than this could be selected.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For Mr. Western's motion	149
Against it	125
Majority	24

The result was hailed by loud cheering.

Mr. Western then obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the malt tax.

March 22.—*Mr. Hume* moved for the abolition of the offices of receivers general and distributors of stamps, upon the ground of promoting economy in the collection of the revenue, and reducing the power of patronage. This motion was negatived, but an amendment, proposed by the chancellor of the Exchequer, for the selection of a committee for inquiring into the subject, was agreed to.

The following committee was then appointed:—

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hume, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Macdonald, the Solicitor General, Mr. Bankes, Mr. C. W. W. Wynn, sir C. Long, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Courtenay, sir T. Acland, Mr. Tremayne, Mr. E. Wodehouse, Mr. Holford, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Chetwynd, sir H. Parnell, Mr. R. Smith, (Lincoln) Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. W. Whitmore, lord Binning.

23.—*Sir John Newport* moved the order of the day, for the house going into a committee on the Roman catholic disability removal bill. The question for the bill being re-committed, was carried affirmatively. The house then resolved itself into a committee *Mr. R. Smith* in the chair, when a debate took place on the first clause, and the house divided:

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For the clause . . .	230
Against it	216
Majority for it . . .	14

30.—The third reading of the Irish catholic disability bill was carried by a majority of 19.

A discussion took place upon the subject in the *house of lords*, on the 16th of April, when the question was adjourned; and, upon the renewal of the debate on the 17th, a majority of 39 was against the second reading of the bill.

House of lords, April 3.—The catholics' repeal bill was brought up from the commons by *sir. J. Newport*, attended by an unusually large number of members.

The *earl of Donoughmore* moved that the bill should be read a first time. He said, that from the communications he had lately had on the subject of the bill with some of the first men in the kingdom, he had hopes that such amendments would be made, in the progress of the measure, as would remove every material objection that might be entertained on the part of the catholics, without, at the same time, failing to give those securities which every man in that house must think the protestant established church and state had a right to require.

The *earl of Liverpool* gave notice that he should oppose the bill in its future stages. He could not agree to grant the proposed privileges to the Roman catholic subjects; but, even if he were disposed to grant them, or their lordships should be of opinion that they ought to be granted, still he should feel it his duty to object to the clauses in the bill which relate to Roman catholic clergymen, because they would have the effect of taking from the bill (to which those who agreed must agree on the principle that there was not that danger to be apprehended from it which he had anticipated) all appearance of grace. He thought the clauses to which he alluded were most impolitic, and would defeat the object of those individuals who had introduced the present bill.

The *earl of Donoughmore* was sorry the noble lord did not concur in the general principle of the bill. As to the other point, he felt exactly as his lordship did. Did the Roman catholics entertain sentiments opposed to the principles of the constitution, he should object to grant them the proposed relief; but he was convinced they were as loyal subjects as the members of any other persuasion.

The *lord Chancellor* felt himself called upon to declare, upon the fullest conviction, that the great interests of the country would not permit of any alteration in the laws affecting the Roman catholics. He would state his objections to the proposed bill fully on the day appointed for the second reading. At present he should only observe, that it was impossible to reconcile the provisions of the bill with the principles on which it was introduced, and that it was impossible he could give his consent to it, consistently with his duty to the public, under almost any modification.

The bill was then read a first time.

On the same day, in the *house of commons*, a variety of petitions were presented on agricultural distress, the wool trade, against the malt duty, &c.

Mr.

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Mr. Western moved the order of the day for the second reading of the additional malt duties repeal bill. The tax had not realized the sum at which it had been estimated, viz. 1,400,000*l.* The object of the present measure was to repeal the new duty of 1s. 2d. per bushel without entering into the question of the 8d. per bushel, imposed on Scotch barley in 1819 to equalize it with the English duty.

Mr. Vansittart said, that though the tax had fallen short of the fair average by 150,000*l.* the first year, it had last year exceeded the average. He certainly was disposed to re-consider in a committee whether there existed any good grounds for making a distinction between English and Scotch barley.

Lord A. Hamilton said, there were some spots in Scotland which produced fine barley; but it was absurd to say, that the Scotch barley crops in general equalled those of England. He should join the English members in endeavouring to effect the general reduction of 1s. 2d. though he had heard that the English members were not inclined to join the Scotch in doing away the inequality of which the latter complained.

Mr. Coke and *sir John Shelley* spoke on the same side.

Mr. Ward opposed the bill. It would be highly inconsistent in the house to have voted the present establishments and expenditure, and yet to reduce the income 1,500,000 a year. If it was intended to absorb the sinking fund, let it be done openly and above board; but if that fund was a fallacy, as was now asserted, it should be recollected that ten successive parliaments had legislated upon it as a reality. He could not consent to reduce our army at a time when it was evident that an obstinate struggle still existed, and was likely to exist, between the inordinate ambition of enterprising monarchs on the one hand, and the wakened vengeance of suffering and indignant nations on the other.

Mr. Grenfell could not vote as usual with his friends in opposition this evening, as he thought it necessary to maintain a surplus of revenue.

After a long debate the house divided.

For the second reading .	144
Against it	242
Majority against the bill, and in favour of ministers .	98

CHAPTER III.

Game Laws.—Agricultural Horse Tax.—Committee of Supply.—Petition against Wool Tax.—Assesssed Taxes Acts.—Motion on Parliamentary Reform.—Cash Payments.—Breach of Privilege.—Bill to amend the Poor Laws.—Outrage at Manchester.—Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill.—Grampound Disfranchisement Bill.—Second reading of the Poor Laws Bill.—Ways and Means.

HOUSE of Commons, April 5.—A great number of petitions respecting the depressed state of agriculture were presented

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sented, and referred to the committee appointed to investigate the subject.

Lord Cranborne, after enlarging on the evils resulting from the present system of game laws, moved for a committee to inquire into the state thereof. The motion was seconded by *sir J. Sebright*, and supported by *sir J. Yorke*, *sir W. Wynn*, *colonel Wood*, *Mr. Bennett*, (of Wilts,) *Mr. Warre*, and *Mr. Harbord*, and opposed by *sir J. Shelley*, *Mr. Bankes*, *Mr. Douglas*, *sir C. Burrell*, *Mr. Lockhart*, and *Mr. Coke*, *jun.* On a devision, it was negatived by 86 to 52.

Mr. Curwen addressed the house on the subject of the agricultural horse tax, which, he said, was felt as a great grievance by the small farmer, and the occupier of sterile and stiff soils. It operated with peculiar severity in Wales and the northern counties in England, where the using of horses was a matter of absolute necessity. The repeal of this impost, though it would go but a little way to that relief to which the farmers were entitled, would yet be received with gratitude, as shewing a disposition, on the part of government, to attend to their sufferings. The prohibition of applying metallic springs to carts, without subjecting the owner to the gig tax of 6l. 10s. was another grievance which was severely felt by the small farmer. Mr. C. then again intimated his willingness to agree to a 5 per cent. property tax, in lieu of the tax just mentioned, and those on soap, candles, &c. He combatted the idea of throwing the poor soils out of cultivation as fraught with the most disastrous results. Monarchs had now become speculators in corn. The greater part of the immense importation which took place in August last, was from the stores of the king of Sweden; and if we ever experienced a scarcity, which God forbid! and we should require a sudden importation of grain, there was the king of Denmark ready to supply us with enormous quantities, which were already collected in Holland, in the event of such a demand being made. Mr. C. concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the acts of the 48th and the 52d of Geo. III. and of the 2d of Geo. IV. as imposes certain duties on horses employed for agricultural purposes, and for the conveyance of lime, coals, and certain merchandise."

Sir W. Wynn seconded the motion, but would have preferred that it had been postponed until the report of the agricultural committee was received.

Several other gentlemen expressed the same sentiments.

A conversation ensued between *Mr. Vansittart* and *lord Belgrave*; and after some further observations, *Mr. Curwen* said he should withdraw the motion, if he were to understand that the chancellor of the exchequer was disposed to extend relief to the agricultural interest, by a modification of taxes which bore most heavily and mischievously on them.

Mr. Vansittart said, he could give no explanation until he saw what the agricultural committee recommended. He should be disposed to pay every attention in his power to their recommendation;

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tion; but he could not promise to relinquish 500,000*l.* a year, unless upon grounds of undoubted expediency and justice. If the motion were now persisted in, he should certainly oppose it.

After some further debate the question was withdrawn without a division.

House of lords, April 6.—The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The commercial intercourse bill, the husbandry horses' duties bill, the Irish attorneys' fees bill, the Irish witchcraft repeal bill, the court of king's bench regulation bill, the Grampound witnesses' indemnity bill.

House of commons.—Mr. Vansittart having moved that the house should go into a committee of supply, *Mr. Creevey* opposed the motion, complained that the petitions of the people for retrenchment were treated with contempt, and moved an amendment, allusive to the general distress, to the number of placemen in the house, and to the dismissal of lord Fife, for his late vote against the malt tax; and concluding with a declaration "That, under all these circumstances, the house is of opinion, it will better consult its own honour and the interests of the public by immediately inquiring into the facts before mentioned, than in going any longer into committees of supply, to vote away the money of the people, without the slightest possible prospect of relief to the country."

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion, and argued in its support. At this stage of the proceeding, strangers were ordered to withdraw. On their re-admission, *Mr. Calcraft* was addressing the house in support of the motion, upon an understanding that Mr. Creevey did not mean to go the length of excluding all the officers of government from that house. He strongly condemned the dismissal of lord Fife.

Lord Castlereagh, in opposing the motion, described the mover as the protestor general against the measures of government, and libeller general of parliament. When Mr. Creevey held a situation in the board of control, he never said a word about the excessive influence of the crown. The dismissal alluded to called for no explanation. It was the prerogative of the crown to dismiss its servants at pleasure. Least of all should such a call come from a party who had refused their services to the public, unless they had the appointment of the officers of his majesty's household, alleging, as they did, that the want of such patronage would go to show that they had not the full confidence of the sovereign.

Mr. Tierney could not support the resolution mixed up as it was with the case of lord Fife, whose dismissal was denied to have been occasioned by his vote. Had the case been otherwise, it would have been a fit subject for impeachment. Though himself and his friends had refused to take office with a crown interest, separated from the ministerial interest, they had never maintained the right of dismissing any one for his vote in parliament.—On a division, Mr. Creevey's motion was negatived by 120 to 36.

Lord Palmerston moved that 59,418*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* be granted to his

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his majesty, to defray the charge of allowances for the office of the secretary at war.

Colonel Davies repeated his objections to several items in this charge, and moved to substitute the sum of 45,418l. 16s. 8d. After a long and general discussion, the amendment was negatived by 106 to 67. The original resolution was then agreed to, and the house resumed.

Mr. T. Wilson presented a petition from a number of dealers in wool, praying for a repeal of the new duty on foreign wool. The petitioners set forth, that, in consequence of this tax, the importation of foreign wool had fallen off very materially, the consequence of which was, that certain branches of the woollen manufacture had suffered greatly. He had learned from a letter which was dated so late as the 8th of February last, that in one port of Spain no less than three American vessels were loading with wool, which it was found useless to send here, on account of the high duty with which it was charged. This was a circumstance entirely new in our commercial transactions, and showed the bad effect which the tax produced. A gentleman, having 300 bags of wool consigned to him, was compelled on account of the duty to send them abroad; and a merchant at Liverpool having purchased 350 bags, finding that the commodity could not bear the extent of duty, had shipped the wool to the United States. A communication had been made to him from a respectable house in the city, stating that a demand to the amount of about 6,000l. annually, for broad-cloths, ordinary cloths, and stuffs, which they were accustomed to ship to the continent, had been transferred, in consequence of the advanced prices, to Bremen and other towns, which were thus encouraged to become our rivals in trade. The raw material was driven from this country; and other states, in consequence of the increased price of the articles they had been accustomed to purchase from us, were compelled to depend on their own manufactures. The old duty produced a considerable revenue, and enabled the manufacturer to carry on a profitable trade; but when a duty of from 25 to 30 per cent. was levied on the raw material, it was absolutely forcing the United States, whether they would or not, to become manufacturers.

Mr. Baring said an honourable friend of his had given notice of a repeal of this tax; and he must observe that a more important subject could not possibly be brought under the consideration of that house. He could not suffer a petition of this sort to be brought up, without stating his perfect conviction, that if parliament did not listen to the voice of the manufacturers, in all parts of the country, Great Britain was in danger of losing a large portion of her trade.

Mr. Huskisson said, as notice of a motion for the repeal of the wool tax had been given, it would be much better to go into a consideration of the question when that motion was made, instead of arguing it on the *ex-parte* statements of certain petitioners, as had been done by the honourable member. With respect to the tax ruining the import trade, the fallacy

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fallacy of the assertion was proved by the fact, that the tax last year produced 180,000l. and that near 8,000,000lb. of wool were imported. This showed that the importer did not consider it to be a ruinous speculation.

After a few words from *Mr. Baring*, the petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

April 17.—The house having gone into a committee on the assessed taxes acts, *Mr. Lushington* moved three resolutions, which were agreed to, viz.—1. That the composition for the window-tax be continued for six years; 2. That the composition for the servants' carriages and horses' taxes be continued for three years; and the 3d related to those who had already compounded, that an addition of five per cent. be added to the composition.

Petitions for parliamentary reform, and retrenchment in the public expenditure, were presented from Tavistock, the county of Devon, the freeholders of Plymouth, Boston, Ely, Alresford, Southwark, a numerous body of the inhabitants of Suffolk, the county of Cumberland, and the town of Nottingham.

Mr. Lambton then rose to address the house on the subject of the above petitions. He quoted a recent observation of Mr. Justice Best, in an address to a grand jury, to the effect, that knowledge had been greatly extended; and that a state of knowledge was so different from a state of ignorance, that it would be as absurd to apply the same regulations, as to treat in the same way things that had, and things that had no animation. This observation he had found to be correct with regard to the population of the northern counties, and he believed it was equally applicable to the kingdom at large. In his last canvas there was not a village, however secluded, in which he was not questioned on every important topic of our national interests, and reminded of those abuses which required correction. Amongst these they felt the most prominent, and the fruitful parent of all the rest to be, the glaringly defective state of the representation of the people in that house. To this they distinctly ascribed that mismanagement of our political affairs, which had saddled us with an enormous standing army, 850,000,000l. of debt, and an annual taxation of 53,000,000l., which had involved our agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests, in unparalleled distress; and which had tarnished our national honour, by making us parties to the disgraceful cessions of Norway, Genoa, Venice, and Parga; to the obstruction, by alien acts, of the free intercourse between civilized nations; and to the efforts now making by that *unholy* league, which arrogated to itself the title of the *holy* alliance, to crush the awakening spirit of other states, and to rivet, for ever, the chains which they had already worn too long. Mr. L. after expatiating on this topic, proceeded to state the encroachments made on the original right of election, which extended to all freemen, and the measures by which parliaments, at first elected every year, became triennial and afterwards septennial. He then gave an outline of his plan of parliamentary reform. He proposed to make the duration of

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of parliament triennial, to disfranchize the rotten boroughs, transferring the representatives to the counties, and to extend the elective franchise for counties to householders, copyholders, and leaseholders, paying taxes. There were clauses in his bill for abridging the period of polling, and for dividing counties into districts, by which means the electors might give their votes without going to a distance from their place of residence; the returning officers in those districts, to be magistrates, annually chosen by the overseers. Upon this plan he calculated that each representative would, on an average, have 2500 electors. He proposed to disqualify from sitting in parliament all persons performing duties abroad, such as ambassadors, governors of colonies, and naval and military officers. He should not now move for leave to bring in the bill; but should move that the house should resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the state of the representation.

Mr. Whitbread seconded the motion, which was also supported by *Mr. Hobhouse*, *sir R. Wilson*, *Mr. Abercromby*, *Mr. F. Palmer*, *lord Bury*, *lord Milton*, *and Mr. Honeywood;* and opposed by *Mr. Wilmot*, *Mr. H. Twiss*, *Mr. S. Wortley*, and *Mr. R. Martin.*

Soon after one o'clock, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an adjournment, which was agreed to. The next evening the motion was lost by a majority of 12.

House of Lords, May 4.—The *earl of Liverpool* moved the third reading of the Cash Payments Bill, after briefly stating its provisions.

The *marquis of Lansdown* observed, that nobody could now doubt the capability of the bank to pay all demands upon it. But whether a recurrence to cash payments would diminish the number of crimes was doubtful. He found that in the course of the last twenty years the convictions for coining amounted to 3191, whilst the convictions for forgery during the same period, with all the facilities afforded to the commission of that crime, by the defective state of the existing notes, amounted to only 1581. When gold came into circulation, the temptation for coining would be greater; and he was sorry to learn that, in the opinion of the best informed people on this subject, great facilities were afforded for the adulterating of gold by the introduction of platina. He regretted that the resumption of cash payments, which, to a certain extent, must have the effect of increasing the weight of the existing public burdens, was accompanied by an addition to the taxes, for the purpose of merely keeping up the show of a nominal sinking fund.

Lord Lauderdale hoped the bank would cautiously use the powers vested in them by the bill. It was a remarkable circumstance, that gold had remained nearly at the same price for the last six months. He thought silver ought to be made a legal tender to any amount, and urged the total abolition of the sinking fund.

Lord Liverpool said that the object of the bank was, in the first instance, to substitute gold for the one pound notes, the amount of which was between six and seven millions. He vindicated the measures taken to establish an efficient sinking fund to the amount

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amount of five millions. A compulsory reduction of the interest on the public debt would be monstrous injustice. A depreciation of the currency would only be doing the same thing in a more objectionable mode. Ministers were, of themselves, disposed to make all practicable retrenchments. The best course would be to try the effect of the present bill for one year.

After a few more observations from lords *King*, *Darnley*, and the *duke of Wellington*, the bill was read a third time and passed.

May 7.—The royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Irish Starch Duties Bill, the African Company Abolition Bill, the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland Cash Payments Bills. The commissioners were the lord chancellor, the earl of Shaftesbury, and the marquis of Winchester.

Petitions from Whitby and Luton were presented on the penal laws.

Mr. Brogden brought up the Scotch Hereditary Revenue Bill, the Scotch Court of Admiralty Bill, the Irish Prison Fees' Abolition Bill, and the Irish Court of Chancery Bill, each which was read a first time.

House of Commons, May 8.—*Mr. H. G. Bennet* complained of an article in the Sunday newspaper called *The John Bull*, in which he was charged with having told an untruth, and of having basely and in a cowardly manner broken his faith. A resolution was in consequence put, and carried unanimously, that the article was a false libel and a breach of the privileges of that house, and that R. T. Weaver, the printer attend at the bar of the house to-morrow.

Mr. Lemard, in a speech of great length, moved for the repeal of the seditious meetings and the blasphemous and seditious libels bills. The motion was lost by a majority of thirty-one.

Mr. Scarlett observed, that he should state the grounds of his motion for the amendment of the law for the relief of the poor as shortly as possible. The subject called for the most anxious and deliberate attention. He could certainly have wished that whatever measure he might suggest should have received the previous sanction and countenance of government, or at least that it should have been recommended by that body of gentlemen who had formed the select committee from which the able and laborious report on the question had proceeded; but as neither of these had brought forward any remedy for existing evils, he had undertaken the task, not from a consciousness of his own abilities, but from a deep and solemn conviction that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done. The subject was not by any means new to him; it had for years occupied his thoughts, and although until lately he had not been able to go through the mass of information the house possessed upon it, he had found all his views confirmed and strengthened by that information. The great evil appeared to result from this—that by the law or practice of the country there was established an unlimited provision for the poor. He laid the more stress upon the word *unlimited*, because, *a priori*, it seemed

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seemed necessarily to operate as a premium upon poverty, licentiousness, and immorality. It was the condition of our nature that we must earn our bread by our labour; and nothing could be more unfortunate than for a people to disconnect the ideas of labour and of profit. A refuge was thus given to the idle, an asylum to the vicious: the system lowered a man in his own estimation, and tended by degrees to involve in its fatal circle the whole mass of the labouring population. If such an effect were to be expected, *a priori* it would naturally be supposed that an unlimited provision would go on increasing in itself and rapidly increasing in its consequences. As he was quite satisfied that the house would agree with him on the effect of these laws, he should take up but little of their time in commenting upon that result. He might be permitted to observe, that the mode of bestowing relief according to the poor laws was no charity. It had not the grace of charity; for it was bestowed without compassion and received without gratitude. It dissolved that best and most important connecting feeling between the poor and the rich, by cutting off the link of charity which was the best bond of union between them. Such was the direct operation of these laws; and let the house examine still closer their result by looking at the progressive increase which appeared to be inseparable from their operation. They would find that so rapid was the augmentation of the poor rates, that unless some attempt were made to stem the torrent, they must at no distant time absorb all the land in the kingdom, and thus consume that upon which the poor had altogether to rely. In tracing back the produce of the poor rates, it would be found that in the years 1748, 1749, and 1750, the annual amount was about 689,971. In 1776 it was 1,530,804, making in twenty-six years an advance of nearly 1,000,000l. In the year 1783 the amount was 2,000,637, making an increase of half a million in seven years. In 1803 the amount was 4,267,963, making an increase in the twenty years preceding of almost 2,200,000l. In 1813 the amount was 6,129,000l., so that it appeared to have increased in ten years two millions. Looking therefore at this increase, during the successive years he had mentioned, it would be found to stand thus:—During the first period there would be found an increase of half a million in thirteen years. In the second period the increase was half a million in seven years. In the third period it was one million in the same space of time; and in the last period it was a million in five years. In the year 1815 the poor rates amounted to 6,129,844l. If they were suffered to go on progressively at this rate, unaffected by either peace or war (for such seemed to be the anomalous case of their operation) their gradual accumulation must, as he had said before, absorb the whole property of the country; indeed it would very soon be found that a number of parishes would be utterly unable to relieve their poor. He had extracted from a document (we believe the honourable and learned gentleman said in the house of lords' report) a statement respecting Nantwich, in

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in Cheshire, in the year 1816. From that document it appeared that the progressive expense had become so intolerable, that the parishioners in their reference to it declared that though the price of corn was not then higher than it had been in 1801, and though the wages of the poor were considerably higher, yet still the parochial claims had increased, to the injury and deterioration of the morals, industry, and habits of the working classes, and to the abandonment of their diligence, prudence, and economy. Such being the state of things, and the sense entertained by the country of the operation of the poor laws, it became absolutely necessary that something should at length be done to endeavour to stem the torrent. The simple remedy in such a case was to ascertain the source of the evil, and then take away the cause. This was the obvious course, unless in removing the cause, a greater evil was likely to be inflicted, than that which the removal was intended to remedy. The first step to be taken was in his judgment to limit the provision collected under the existing laws. With this view he meant to suggest the declaring a *maximum* beyond which there should be no assessment for these rates. Now, according to the attention which he had bestowed upon this part of the subject, he thought it most expedient that the last year's rates throughout the kingdom should be fixed as the poor rate *maximum*. They were not then at the highest ratio; but they were perhaps nearest to it; and he should propose that from and after the passing of the act, it shall be unlawful to assess or levy in any parish or place in England any larger assessment for the relief of the poor than that assessed and levied for them in the year ending on the 25th of March, 1821. That was the first measure which he intended to submit to the house; and if he found that they were likely to go with him in the principle which he laid down, it was his intention to follow up such a bill as he had sketched with another, having for its object the establishment of a different system of administration for the poor laws. It was well known that the original object of the legislature, when the act of Elizabeth was passed, was not to disseminate a premium for idleness, but to confer a relief for those whom old age or infirmity had disabled and rendered incapable of supporting themselves by the efforts of their own industry. A practice, however, had since grown up in the administrative system of those laws, not to confine the relief to the original objects of the law, for whom it was alone intended, but to extend it (which was done in very many parts of the kingdom) to persons who represented themselves as unable to obtain work. The abuses of this modern practice were incalculable. He thought it absolutely indispensable that the legislature should correct either the law or the practice. To correct the latter was perhaps impossible: if even it could be practised, the effect would perhaps be deemed extremely severe; for it should be retrospective in its operation, and would consequently affect large families reared up under the security of a protection which the law led them to think permanent

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permanent. He thought that much attention was due to the families of the poor under such circumstances; for instance, every gentleman acquainted with agricultural pursuits knew that when the labouring man married, he reckoned on having the second child supported by the parish, and the overseer had regularly to meet a claim of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week for that purpose. A new principle ought to be infused into the poor: why was not the labouring man to be impressed with the same necessity for husbanding his resources for his family, that were felt by other classes in society? It was obviously the same advantage to all classes, that such an impression should prevail, and a most immoral system must be the result of any particular relaxation from so just and provident a responsibility. His second provision would then be of this nature —"That it shall not be lawful for any overseer of the poor or justice of the peace, to order or apportion any relief to be given to any person who at the time of passing this act shall be single, except in cases of actual infirmity of body, old age, or debility by sickness." The effect of such an enactment would, he thought, be to restore habits of industry and provident regulation among the poor, and to make them look a little more to their own resources when they had them, instead as was now the case, of compelling the really industrious classes of the community to sacrifice a portion of their hard earnings to support the idle. If these two measures were deemed acceptable, he should have another to offer, upon which he was perfectly prepared to meet a contrariety of sentiment. His own opinion upon it was, however, fixed; and as it was the result of long reflection, he hardly expected it could be shaken by any argument which might be opposed to it. As the law now stood, all parish paupers might be removed from the place at which they sought relief, to any other where they had been within the last 40 days. The acts of 13th and 14th of Charles the second, enables justices of the peace to order the removal of such paupers. Now the effect of these laws was to restrict the free circulation of labour, and to expose the labourer, who, being unable to obtain employment in his parish, honestly endeavoured to seek it elsewhere, to the penalty of being seized and sent back to a parish where there existed no demand for his labour, and where, from the situation of the place, he was sure to remain a pauper. A more oppressive and impolitic law than that never existed anywhere: it made poverty a crime, and its punishment banishment. A part then of his (Mr. Scarlett's) object was to abolish the law for removing paupers from one place to another by an order from justices of the peace, &c. He anticipated that it would be objected to this alteration, that it would entail upon manufacturing towns a heavy expence for supporting those for whom they had no longer the employment which first attracted them to the spot. He had selected Manchester as being the place where the operation, whatever it might be under such circumstances, must be particularly felt. The labouring classes collected in that town were

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were numerous, and, according to the present practice, as they became paupers, they and their families were removed, some to London, some elsewhere, by the Manchester parochial officers and justices; but in looking at the assessment for the poor at Manchester, he found it less than that in the agricultural parishes. In the year 1816, when a great additional expense was thrown upon the town by the equalization of the county rates, he found that the assessment for the poor was 8s. 6d. in the pound; it was afterwards much less; while at the same time in the midland and other agricultural counties the assessment amounted to 20s. in the pound on 4-5ths of the rent. What would be the effect of the proposed alteration upon the town of Manchester? Suppose it prevented them from removing 400 or 500 families in the course of the year, and that this made a corresponding increase in the local assessment for their support; yet still the town would be saved the support of its own distant poor, who were conveyed back according to the present practice. On principle, however, he objected to the power of sending away, when business declined, those by whose labours in the time of demand the town had become enriched; and sending them away to places to which they had previously contributed nothing. In looking at the consequence of the alteration, he thought it could easily be shown that no serious apprehension need be entertained; the effect would, in point of fact, be to make that practice general among the manufacturers, which was now only partially adopted. In one of the largest manufactories at Manchester, an excellent and politic practice had prevailed, which prevented a single labourer from being thrown by that factory upon the parish. The condition of the manufactory was, that each workman should, while employed, subscribe a small sum to a fund which was reserved in case of contingency, for his future support. The honourable and learned gentleman then detailed some of the expenses incurred by the Manchester parochial officers for the removal of out-poor, and compared them with the expense incurred for their own poor who were brought back; no great difference of expense would be found likely to accrue to them from the proposed alteration. In Manchester it was the practice not to hire servants for the whole year to prevent their gaining a permanent settlement; but there was a very large number of Irish labourers, as well as some Scotch, who were fixed residents in the place. There were in the parochial accounts standing heads for the Irish, the English, and the Scotch poor; and it was a remarkable fact, which must be mentioned to the honour of the Scotch people, that only four had ever been known to require relief. The list of Irish in 1815 was 1676, and it greatly augmented since, as well as the English; but the educated, enlightened, and industrious people (the Scotch) whom he had first named, had only furnished four instances of obtaining parochial relief at Manchester. The honourable and learned gentleman concluded by summing up the three measures which he had opened to the house: the first was the establishing the assessments for

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for the last year as a maximum: the second, the preventing parochial relief where the parties merely grounded their claim upon being unable to obtain work: and the third, the abandonment of the power enabling justices to order the removal of paupers. His motion was for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the relief of the poor in England.

The *Marquis of Londonderry* begged leave to express his thanks to the honourable and learned gentleman, for the pains he had evidently taken with this important subject. And in refraining at present from making any observations upon the details which had been so forcibly submitted by the honourable and learned gentleman, he trusted that he would not infer from his silence any want of zeal, or any disinclination to lend his assistance in considering the whole subject. As the honourable and learned gentleman at present merely moved for leave to bring in his bill, time enough would no doubt be hereafter allowed to consider the whole question.

Sir Robert Wilson must protest against any attempt to abridge the rights of the poor secured to them by the existing laws. Why not try the effect of a reduction of taxation in the first instance?

Mr. Calcraft was of opinion that the connexion was close between increased taxation and the growth and progressive increase of the poor laws. It must also be recollected that, as the price of corn increased, the wages of labour diminished; and from thence arose the necessity of an additional supply to furnish the means of subsistence for the labourer. Unless it were found practicable to raise the price of labour, they could not well expect any considerable diminution of the poor rates. Those who were old enough to remember, must know very well that the lax state of the existing system arose from the peculiar circumstances of the country. He recollected, when he was acting as a magistrate in the country, so sudden a rise took place in the price of provisions, that it became almost impossible to know what to do with the labouring population. The magistrates were in consequence reluctantly driven to adopt that course, as a temporary expedient, which undoubtedly had the effect of increasing the poor rates. The third point touched upon by his learned friend was the settlement of the poor. They all knew the expence, the litigation, and the inquietude the present system created in every part of the country. Still, however, he was fearful of entering on any new system. He had however, no objection to the introduction of his learned friend's bill.

Mr. S. Bourne begged leave to offer his sincere thanks to the honourable and learned gentleman who had turned his attention to a subject of such deep importance. With respect to the first point proposed by the learned gentleman; that of a *maximum*, it had been brought under the notice of the committee by a gentleman to whose opinion great deference was paid. He, in common with many others, was in the first instance, startled at such a proposition; and, in drawing up the report, pains were taken to place it in the clearest point of view. Reference was made to its having already been acted on as a local provision. The isle of Wight, the place where the

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the experiment was tried, was eminently calculated to give it every fair chance of success. The plan did not, however, answer. Application was made to the legislature for an increase of the *maximum*, and he believed it went as far as double the sum originally proposed. The object of the committee from which the report emanated was, not only to introduce measures for legislative enactment, but to bring the whole subject fairly before the house and the country. Having done so, they proceeded to do that which would be subsidiary to any better plan that might hereafter be brought forward. With that view a bill had been introduced for the creation of select vestries. The effect of these vestries had been to reduce the poor's rates considerably; and he was the more anxious to state this, because he understood the system had been opposed in different parts of the country by certain parish officers who were interested in continuing the existing practice. The honourable gentleman here enumerated several parishes in which poor's rates had been reduced in consequence of the establishment of select vestries. The second measure, relating to the right of claiming relief, was in fact the great object to which the attention of the house should be directed. If that were once settled on a solid and equitable basis, he thought all the evil of the present system of poor's laws would be corrected. The last report of the committee was particularly directed to that point, and he was asked to carry the principle into execution by introducing a declaratory law, that relief should be afforded to the aged and infirm only.

Mr. Monck said, that though, in their debates, they reprobated the principle of an agrarian law, or of Spencean justice, yet, in the act of parliament, they had absolutely adopted that principle. Gentlemen of landed property, were the nominal owners of the land, while the rents and profits silently found their way into the hands of the parish officers, to be distributed to the poor. The poor-rates were extremely objectionable. They degraded the poor man, because he received that, in the shape of alms, which ought to be given to him in the more creditable shape of wages. But though the system was objectionable, he was not ready to abridge the poor of that assistance which they had hitherto received. He traced the great amount of the poor rates to excessive taxation; and before he abridged the rights of the poor, he must see a repeal of the malt-tax, of the tobacco-tax, and, above all, he demanded in their name a repeal of the corn bill.

Mr. Mansfield objected to the introduction of a *maximum*.

Mr. G. Phillips said, if the poor-rates did not exist, the rate of wages would rise in proportion to the price of provisions; and therefore he did not think the view of his honourable friend (Mr. Calcraft) was correct.

Mr. Ricardo observed, that the object of his learned friend was, to give the labourer a fair reward for his labour. Situated as the country was, the supply of labour was greater than the demand, which rendered the poor-laws necessary. His learned friend wished, by this measure, to bring the supply and

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demand more nearly on a level, and by that means to give the labourer a fair chance of remuneration. Much had been said about the pressure of the national debt, and the extent of taxation; but he was convinced that, if the poor were regulated with respect to numbers, and if a fair remuneration were granted to those who were able to labour, although the country might be distressed by a great national debt, and large taxes, all the evil of that debt and of those taxes would fall on the higher classes of society.

Mr. M. A. Taylor was of opinion that one great cause of the increase of the poor-rates was the vast number of disputed cases of settlement.

The question was then put, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Scarlett immediately appeared at the bar, and brought in a bill "to amend the laws relative to the relief of the poor in England."

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

April 16.—*Sir F. Burdett* rose. After the various petitions which had been presented to the house, stating, in terms as simple as they were incontrovertible, and as affecting as they were unaffected, the injuries which had been inflicted on the people at Manchester whilst peaceably assembled for a purpose of the highest importance to the country, namely, the expression of their feelings upon the necessity of reform—he rose, not knowing to whom the blame of the transaction ought to attach, but with the intention of discovering that point by his motion: for, whether it was to the ministers, or whether it was to the magistrates, or whether it was to the yeomanry, who so particularly distinguished themselves on that occasion, that the great share of blame ought to attach, or whether it was to attach to them all collectively, was more than he could tell at present, and was, therefore, a proof that some inquiry into the subject was necessary. In order fitly to introduce it, it would be necessary to recur to what had passed upon a former occasion, and to animadvert on what fell from different gentlemen in parliament, who had endeavoured to show that there was no ground of complaint; that all the statements made, of violence committed on the people, were without foundation—or that that violence was justified by the circumstances of the case. He recollected particularly that the honourable member for Lancashire (lord Stanley) asserted that it was not until the yeomanry had been attacked with bludgeons, stones, and brickbats, that they "turned round upon the mob, and some wounds were inflicted." His respect for that noble lord made him (sir F. Burdett) believe that he would be glad to embrace this opportunity of confessing that the representation he then made was not founded in fact. In commencing a subject of so delicate and extraordinary a nature, it might be necessary for him in the onset to guard himself by protesting that in the language he should employ he meant nothing personal to any honourable member. He was called upon to say this, because he really knew not of what terms to avail himself, unless he used those that most strongly expressed his meaning; and

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and if he introduced the word "falsehood," as he must unavoidably do over and over again, he hoped it would be taken by those to whom it was applied, only in the sense of a statement contrary to the fact. The next honourable gentleman, whose language he bore strongly in memory, was the member for Dover (Mr. B. Wilbraham.) He had said that it was not until the yeomanry had been most violently assailed by sticks, stones, and missiles, collected for the purpose on the ground, that they lifted an arm against the people. After him, rising in a just climax of—(he knew not what word to use)—in a just climax of statement, since proved to be groundless and untrue, followed the solicitor-general for the crown. He asserted not only that attacks were made by the people, but that some of the yeomanry were literally unhorsed. He begged leave to observe that he did not impute to the learned gentleman any wilful intention to mislead by falsehood; and he should be especially sorry to charge improper motives in this instance, because he confessed that particular circumstances, of which the solicitor-general might think nothing, had produced a feeling in his (sir F. Burdett's) mind which he should never forget, and which made him anxious not to animadvert on the conduct of that learned gentleman in terms more harsh than were absolutely necessary. He belonged to a profession, the business of which was to make the best of a case: *dolus an virtus* ought to be the peculiar motto of every lawyer; but he trusted that even that learned gentleman would have sufficient candour to own that he had been mistaken. He now arrived in due course of ascent to the speech of the noble lord opposite, who in his airy flight of imagination mounted far above his compeers. He had stated to the house matters, not only since proved to be totally groundless, but proved not to have the slightest verisimilitude—to have no distant resemblance to the fact, but to be utterly and absolutely false and fabricated. His lordship had maintained that there had been no interference on the part of the magistrates until the meeting assumed the character of tumult and treason. He went on to relate that the people assailed the yeomanry with sticks, stone, brickbats, and even with fire-arms—that fire-arms were used by the people against the military, not by the military against the people—that though great care was taken to clear the square of stones, brickbats, and missiles, on the day previous to the meeting, yet that a violent attack was made on the cavalry, that showers of stones were poured upon their heads, and that from the very same place that the day before had been cleared, waggon-loads of stones were removed. He should like to know from whence those stones had been obtained. The noble lord had stated that the people brought them in their pockets, yet it was admitted that they were so densely wedged and jammed together that they could not even lift their arms from their sides. From whence, then, had the stones come, unless the noble lord, with certain philosophers, held that they fell from the moon; and assuredly that

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was a much more probable conjecture than that the people should have brought them in their pockets. This flight to the moon, however, was not high enough for the noble lord: he mounted with a bolder pinion, and ventured to add, not only that the magistrates did not and would not interfere with the meeting until it assumed the formidable shape of tumult and treason; but that even then they were determined to act according to the strictness of the law, one magistrate read the riot act from a window in the first instance, but as that was not held to come up to what was required, another magistrate, notwithstanding the tumult and formidable appearance of the meeting, like another Decius, devoted himself to his country—plunged into the midst of danger to read the riot act, and was trampled down by the people. That was not all: the self-devoting magistrates multiplied like Falstaff's buckram men, and a third actually made his way to the hustings, and there read the riot act; so that no person present could have the pretence of saying that he was ignorant of the fact. If this had been truth, he (sir F. Burdett) could have had nothing to say; but it was proved to be utterly and completely false: it had been proved so in a court of law, which observed great strictness in evidence, and did not, as the house of commons too often did, receive implicitly the bare assertion of a minister. A court of law looked into facts; it sifted them and tried them by many severe tests; and the statement of the noble lord had there been disproved by numerous and respectable witnesses, who had no connexion with the parties accused, and no political feelings in common with them. If gentlemen would take the trouble to read the evidence taken on the trials at York, they would find that, with the exception of Mr. Hulton, there was not a witness for the crown who did not bear testimony to the peaceable and orderly conduct of the people. Mr. Hulton was the only person who had seen the showers of stones which the noble lord had added were afterwards collected in waggons. He (sir F. Burdett) hoped that the noble lord would take care of these precious stones —that he would cause them to be preserved in the British museum, or some other public depository, as a memento to the house to beware how it allowed itself in future to be misled by statements intended to be followed by new and violent encroachments on the rights, laws, and liberties, of the country. But even Mr. Hulton, who took the chair among the magistrates because no other man could be found to fill it, did not state how the attack commenced—whether it was by order to the troops, or whether, without authority, they had fallen upon the unoffending multitude, excited by animosity or inflamed by intoxication. Surely, if there were nothing else, this alone demanded inquiry. Surely it ought to be ascertained, at least, why and by whom the shedding of blood upon that day was occasioned. Mr. Hulton took upon himself to say that he saw the yeomanry beaten; and he accordingly ordered col. L'Estrange, with a party of the 15th dragoons, to support them; yet

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yet it was as notorious as the sun at noon, that not a single witness had corroborated this assertion; even Nadin, the runner, who said, but only said, that he could not serve a warrant without the aid of the military, did not confirm it: even the rev. Mr. Hay, who before and since the Manchester massacre had been in constant communication with ministers, did not confirm it: only Mr. Hulton had been gifted with senses differently formed from those of all the rest of mankind. He took it for granted that it would not be denied that the evidence produced at York completely disproved all those inflamed, exaggerated, and false statements with regard to the conduct of the people on the 16th of August, 1819. Without looking at any other part of the question, that alone demanded the fullest inquiry. He took it to be so clear that the interference of the military could not be justified, that he confidently trusted the house would adopt measures to ascertain where the blame ought to lie. It appeared that the magistrates were not the least aware that there was any illegality in the meeting. The imperfect correspondence on the table showed that ministers had been long before acquainted with the intended banners, mottos, and all the other circumstances; yet they had never given a hint that the civil power had a right to interfere. It was evident, from a letter dated the 1st of July, 1819, signed by Mr. Norris and four other magistrates, and addressed to lord Sidmouth, who filled an office known to the old tyrannical government of France, and to the new military government of England, that of *lieutenant de police*, that they had no notion that there was any thing illegal in the assembly. The next letter was from Mr. Spooner, of Birmingham, regarding the meeting to elect a legislative attorney, which was alleged to be illegal, though he (sir Francis Burdett) should hold it no more so than a meeting to elect a mayor of Garratt. Mr. Spooner, however, entertained great fears upon the subject; yet the very next day he wrote that all his apprehensions were groundless. The people had been intoxicated and excited to no illegal act, though this had been one of the most objectionable meetings throughout the kingdom. It was to be remembered, too, that the Manchester meeting was held after those of the metropolis, under the very eyes of ministers. It was after the great Smithfield meeting, at which the lord Mayor of London had figured, having applied to the *lieutenant de police* to prevent it, who in his turn applied to the law officers of the crown. The meeting, nevertheless, was held; and nothing could show more decisively the resolutely peaceable conduct of the people than the manner in which they behaved when the rev. Mr. Harrison, who presided, was arrested upon a warrant from the lord mayor. No resistance was made, the intention to irritate failed, and the good sense and temper of the people triumphed. He could not but believe that the object at that time was to excite the multitude to some acts of violence, that ministers might turn those acts to their own advantage. One reason for saying so was, that, at that

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that meeting, a most inflammatory hand-bill was circulated, calling upon the people to rise, in the strongest and coarsest terms, and ending with "go it, my boys," had been seen by lord Sidmouth before the meeting, and had been traced to Edwards, or some of the spies notoriously employed by government, and always found operating with the greatest eagerness, whenever individuals were to be entrapped into acts fatal to themselves and mischievous to the public at large. The next document was the dispatch of Mr. Hayes after the memorable 16th of August, and which was quite enough to satisfy every reasonable man, independently of the evidence at York, that nothing would have been more easy than to execute a warrant by the peace officers; for it was acknowledged there was a line of constables from the hustings to the house where the magistrates were posted. Nadin, indeed, had asserted the contrary; but he had shrunk from swearing it at York; and many others, as well as he, declined making oath to what they had previously stated. Yet all these horrid scenes were grounded on the representation of Nadin that he could not serve a warrant without the aid of the military. Mr. Hay added, that there was no appearance of arms or pikes, though a noble lord in another place had said that the multitude had great store of pikes. In another part of his dispatch this reverend divine and magistrate, so relied upon by the crown, had asserted what was utterly false; for it appeared by Nadin's testimony that he did not precede the cavalry, but that they preceded him, and that all the violence was committed without the slightest pretence. To show the spirit of the yeomanry, it was worth observing that the case of Mr. Saxton was very remarkable. One of the yeomanry pointed him out, "there is that villain Saxton; run him through." The man declined doing so; in consequence of which the other made a blow at Saxton, which luckily failed of its effect. Yet "that villain Saxton" was totally guiltless; the crown had abandoned his prosecution at York, because it could produce no evidence against him. Nevertheless, such was the conduct of the yeomanry, that this innocent man might have lost his life. What said the law of England to this? Even in apprehending a criminal, more violence than was necessary was not to be used; and his life was not to be assailed unless he made the most desperate resistance, and unless the crime with which he was charged rendered his life forfeited. The law of England was founded on the law of God, delivered in that book which all believed, but which many in the situation of ministers must "believe and tremble too." The first precept given by the Almighty to the surviving ancestor of mankind was this—"whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." The only expiation of blood was by blood; and if it were shed by accident, the shedder was not held free from guilt. This was wisely ordained for the protection of mankind; and though pardon could in no case be granted, yet a mitigation was allowed; for he who shed blood by misfortune might fly to cities of refuge, where

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where he was considered polluted and guilty, and whence he might not depart till the death of the high-priest. The law of England in like manner said that shedding of human blood under no circumstances but one was free from guilt. It was justifiable homicide in self-defence, or in the prosecution of some legal act rendering the alternative inevitable. But when death ensued from misfortune or accident, more or less carelessness might be mixed up with the act. The law had been nice and tender upon this subject; if a man were attacked, he must not attempt to destroy his enemy until, according to the old and plain expression of the law, he is himself "driven to the wall." Though encroachments had been made of late in public law, and though it had been rendered monstrously severe by various enactments, and by none more so than by that intended temporary statute which now, like other abuses, was made a part of the permanent constitution, the great riot act, yet that authorized no man to shed the blood of his fellow. If instead of three times, it had been ten times read at Manchester, unless due care were taken, unless time were given to the people to disperse, unless great and immediate danger would arise from their not dispersing, there was no justification under that severe law for any violence, much less for such violence as was perpetrated on the 16th of August. Did it say that the soldiers should come in and kill the people? Certainly not; it provided only that those who remained an hour after it had been read, should be taken into custody, and if convicted, should be deemed guilty of felony. Under that law an execution had taken place at Shrewsbury, where a young man of 17 or 18 years had committed no other offence, it being thought necessary to make an example of the kind. But had it ever till now been held legal under it, to attack unarmed men, nay, even women and children? To attack an indiscriminate mass of people closely assembled together—to cut them up with sabres prepared for slaughter, and that too without distinction of age or sex, was an outrage which froze the blood in one's veins: and that no part of the eclat of the day should be lost upon these Manchester heroes as they had reason to call themselves, it was right to mention an occurrence which took place even as they were going to the atrocious attack upon an unarmed and unresisting multitude. They encountered a woman on their way who held a child in her arms: she naturally enough must have looked upon herself as safe from any ferocious attack: she had about her that protection which one would think would have told for her, with any thing that bore the human shape; but what was her fate? This woman, bearing her infant in her arms, was ridden over, and her child killed at her bosom as these heroes advanced to the attack! And then, to crown the whole, the verdict of the coroner's inquest was, that the child had died by a fall from its mother's arms. When, however, they at length arrived upon this memorable field of massacre and slaughter—when they attacked, sword in hand, the people who had peaceably assembled, and who were left without

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without any intimation of what was intended, then it was found in what situation the meeting had placed itself. The people fled, or attempted to fly, from the dreadful charge made upon them: but to their horror and surprise they found flight impracticable; for the avenues of the place were closed by armed men. On one side they were driven back at the point of the bayonet by the infantry, while on the other they were cut down by the sabres of the yeomanry. The description of the event in the daily prints conveyed a full idea of the horror of the scene. In one of them the description of the personal danger of those on the spot was striking in the extreme. In that print it was represented that so great was the frightful confusion among the crowd in their attempt to escape from the sabres of the yeomanry, when they found all the regular outlets shut against them, that they actually bore down a wall or building by the pressure of their own weight; and the writer of the paragraph in question described that he saw many of them buried under the ruins which they had caused by their violent contact with the building. The writer added—and well he might—that the cry of the multitude was *sauve qui peut*. Happy indeed was he who could save himself amid that frightful confusion.

The writer afterwards states that he had the good fortune to escape by placing himself under the protection of a constable. The account given of the massacre bore, indeed, no resemblance to the legal dispersion of any description of meeting: it rather described the taking of a town by storm, when the officers had lost in the fury of the moment all control over the excited passions of the soldiery. Well might he have asked (he would not say what answer he got to his question)—"Is this a Christian land? Is this a land of liberty? Yes, he would repeat, it was a Christian land. Yes, he would call it still a land of liberty—one in which power, however absolute might be the attempt to exercise it, had yet its limits; and where, whatever became of the money which was torn from the pockets of the people, there was one place, and that place the house of commons, where the shedding of their blood must be atoned for, shed by whom it may. It was some consolation for him to have heard that night, that a few of the wretches who had perpetrated the massacre at Manchester were at the time in a state of intoxication. It was always more consolatory to think that men engaged in a bloody purpose were not deliberately acting under the guidance of their own reason, but under the frenzy of feverish and drunken excitement; and he was happy to find that at least that excuse could be offered for some of those who were engaged in the outrages of that day. An idea might be formed of the violent and indiscriminate manner of the massacre, when it was known that these yeomanry, in their fury and blindness, actually cut down some of their own troops; for the constables on that occasion were armed, and some of them had fallen under the hoofs of the yeomanry. When a man was asked how he came to know the constables on that day, his reply was singular enough—that

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that he did not know them until he saw men in the crowd knocked down by their bludgeons, and then he ascertained they were peace officers. Every thing both at the time, and subsequently to the 16th of August, was characteristic of the indiscriminate havoc of the day. A woman examined before the Oldham inquest, when describing the state of the body of the deceased John Lees, which she had seen stripped after death, said it was cut and stabbed from shoulder to hip; and she gave an illustration of its disfigured state, which he mentioned, on account of its allusion, with shame, namely, that the back of the deceased looked like that of a soldier after being flogged. With respect to the avenues to the place of meeting being closed upon the multitude by armed men, there was no doubt of the fact. People were forced back again into the field of havoc and slaughter: that act had been recorded in the face of the country: it was known in the courts of law, where it had been disclosed; and well might his honourable friend the member for Southampton (sir W. de Crespigny) have again described it upon the authority of those who were eye-witnesses of the fact. Referring again to what had been written by Mr. Hay, he found that that gentleman went on to state that they (the Manchester magistrates) took Mr. Hunt, and that a few were hurt during the affair. But afterwards came that most extraordinary part of the whole of this peculiarly anomalous transaction; for it seemed that when the man was taken and the meeting dispersed, there arose an unexpected difficulty. Difficulty! of what nature? why, for the magistrates to determine, and after the fact, what was the nature of the crime with which they were to charge the prisoners. They first apprehended a man they had no right to take into custody, and after that act they sat down for the first time in consultation together, to consider with what they should charge him; that was, they took a man first, and then they held a council to see what was the crime he might have committed. Having, however, done all this, they made it the subject of a despatch to government; and surely such a despatch, both as to the crime charged, and the manner of charging it, was never before transmitted to any government in any country. Doubtless the government, by whom that dreadful act was applauded, had consoled themselves with the hope that the terrible example of the massacre at Manchester would silence all public complaint, and terrify the people from meeting any where to promote parliamentary reform. It appeared, however, that the example, notwithstanding its obvious intention, had altogether failed in its effect; for the people, indignant as they were at the outrage, were not yet so entirely appalled as to be driven from the great question of reform; they met as before, and the ministers were compelled to desist from carrying on their system. Though, like Macbeth, they had stepped far in blood, yet they did not, like him, think that "returning were more tedious than go o'er:" they thought it better to stop where they had gone, than advance still deeper; and the people of Westminster and other parts of the country met, he believed, in still greater numbers than

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than they had done at Manchester, to consider of the best means of relieving the unfortunate sufferers on the 16th of August.

The number of victims by the catastrophe of that day was considerable: it exceeded the number of killed and wounded in some of those glorious battles which redounded to the national fame; above 600 were relieved by the public subscription; and, strangely enough, there would be seen in the list of those who had received pecuniary relief, special constables who had been wounded by the yeomanry, and also a man named Murray, who had even been represented as a spy of the magistrates on that day, and who had got 15l. to pay his doctor's bill for attendance, received during the cure of his wounds. In that melancholy and distressing list of sufferers, relieved by the subscription, would be seen the names of 120 women: aye, and of children at the breast: neither age nor sex had found nature's safeguard. Mr. Hulton himself admitted, in his evidence at York, that he had seen in the house where he and his brother magistrates sat, a woman fainting under a wound received upon her breast. This was no doubt admitting enough of the fact of the atrocities having been indiscriminately committed on that day; but it was said, "await the justification." They had awaited that justification, and found it false. The ministers had themselves confessed the guilt of the parties. There could be no more correct conclusion than this—that when any party accused set up a justification for having committed a particular act, it was a confession, *per se*, that he had committed that act. If, therefore, all the reasons alleged in justification proved false, there remained only the parties' own confession of guilt that stood on record; and such was the situation in which his majesty's ministers stood before parliament and the country for this flagitious act. He repeated, that all the attempted justificatory reasons had failed; and, in pronouncing that decision, he was not recording alone his own opinion, but also that of, he might say, the highest judicial authority on the bench, namely, Mr. justice Bayley, who said, at the trial at York, that none of the circumstances relied upon by the government, abstractedly considered, did of themselves necessarily imply guilt. The learned judge had distinctly laid down that the numbers at the meeting did not alone constitute guilt. No, nor even the carrying banners in the procession, nor the drilling itself: he said that the intention alone constituted the guilt of the parties: that it was the intention with which their acts were done which must govern the jury in their verdict; and that it was unimportant in estimating the circumstances of the meeting whether the crowd consisted of three persons or 3,000—that the intention of those assembled, be they large or small, was the whole point for consideration in the case. The learned judge was an old lawyer, and had, no doubt, read in his old books the maxim—"*Voluntas et propositum, distinguunt maleficium.*" If to meet peaceably for the consideration of a peaceable and legal subject was to expose a meeting to military violence, and to put them out of the protection of the law, then it was time for every Englishman to reflect

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reflect upon his situation, and bid adieu for ever to the liberties of his country. If numbers alone constituted guilt, how could the people ever meet with effect? It was by numbers they could alone speak, so as to give strength and consistency to their voice, and make their grievances listened to by the reluctant ears of that house. Mr. Hunt, at the Manchester meeting, had, in recommending a peaceable demeanour to the meeting, acted with more becoming prudence than the magistrates who had apprehended him. The pretence of the people having carried arms to the meeting was utterly groundless; and to talk of their having commenced the attack upon the armed soldiers was, on the face of it, absurd and ridiculous. To tell him that an unarmed and defenceless multitude were preparing to attack an armed and equipped soldiery, was to talk of the attack of a flock of sheep upon a body of wolves. The thing was, on the face of it, nonsensical. The people knew they had no means of repelling the attack. They thought they had assembled under the protection of the law, and they knew they had no other protection than that law, which used to be, according to the expressive phrase of an able lawyer, "the shield and helmet" of the people; but which, unfortunately at this sad crisis, they felt neither as a shield nor as a helmet. The people were, in fact, employed in doing that for which it might be said they had the sanction of the magistrates who had so outrageously dispersed them. Upon a previous day (the 9th of August) there was to have been a meeting at Manchester similar to one held at Birmingham for electing a legislatorial attorney, or some such object. The magistrates denounced that intended meeting, and thinking it to be for an illegal object, they did that which it was their duty—they gave public notice of their intention, and warned the people against attending any such assembly. That was a fair notice to the people: it had its due effect, and the original meeting was abandoned.

But it was said, the intentions of the people remained the same, although they had nominally changed the purpose of their meeting; that they still intended to subvert the existing order of society; that there were among the people those who sought rank by convulsion, who meant to become dukes and peers when they had divided among themselves and their associates the estates of the aristocracy of the country. Really persons who honestly and conscientiously entertained such sentiments of the people, were either very wilfully mistaken, or else they must have obstinately kept themselves in a strange state of ignorance. It would be in vain to argue with those who stedfastly entertained such opinions. With just the same reason might they in their fears apprehend, that Atlas would resign his load, and the world fall into pieces around them! He had already said that when the people were warned of the illegality of the first intended meeting, they abandoned it in obedience to the admonition of the magistrates, and they then assembled for a different purpose, which they and which he considered both proper and

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and lawful—namely, to prepare a petition for a reform in parliament. If the magistrates deemed the meeting of the 16th of August illegal, why not, as on the preceding occasion, have denounced it? Mr. Hunt had waited upon them a day or two before, in consequence of some rumour that a charge was intended to be brought against him; he wished to surrender to that charge if any existed, rather than expose the meeting to inconsiderate interruption at the time it was to take place. What was on that occasion the conduct of the magistrates? They denied having any charge against him; they notified no opposition to the approaching meeting, and therefore he felt himself entitled to assume that the meeting must be considered as having had the sanction of the magistrates. The people had invariably preserved the peace when not obstructed at their meetings. After the Manchester business, one was held at Wigan, which, according to the letter signed "*Balcarras*," addressed to lord Sidmouth, was attended by all the symbols of sedition, and such like; the people had their leaders, their flags, and their marches, and what happened? They were left unmolested at their meeting, and "the day passed away in tranquillity." The same occurred at the subsequent meeting in York, at which there was, he had heard, a still larger attendance than at Manchester; and the people, after going through the business of the day in a peaceable and legal manner, quietly dispersed without any obstruction from the bludgeons of the peace officers. Indeed all the meetings throughout the country were conducted in the same spirit of order when left to their own management, and without interference. The people uniformly showed the utmost deference to the laws, which were, he was sorry to say, only violated by those whose solemn duty it was to have kept them free from violation. He hardly knew a circumstance in history which was so much to be deplored as the dreadful occurrence at Manchester. The people of England, he feared, never could, never would forget it? He was entitled to say that all would have been peaceable if the meeting had been left unmolested. Who then were the authors of that calamity which could never be forgotten? He would not stop to assign their share in the deeds of the day to the Manchester yeomanry. He would not stop to investigate the respective shares of the subordinate actors: but would at once demand investigation into the conduct of ministers themselves, and hold them responsible for all the calamities which they had countenanced.

But to return to the list of the killed and wounded, a list which was swelled in amount beyond the loss endured by admiral Jervis in that great and brilliant victory off Cape St. Vincent, which conferred the splendor of a title upon his name. In that victory fifteen sail of British ships defeated twenty-seven sail of Spanish, and brought (what was unusual) a number of them into port; and the loss, in killed and wounded, was between 300 and 400—a number falling short by upwards of 200 the amount which had suffered in the massacre at Manchester;

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Manchester; an amount comprising men, women, and children. It was surely impossible for the house to listen to this recital, and resist an inquiry into the particulars of an occurrence so unprecedented and so fatal. The courts of law had been referred to, but those who referred to them knew that the subject was of too vast a size for the courts of law. The courts of law, if, instead of being closed upon this occasion, were even open, they could not conduct such an inquiry; all they could do would be to redress individual wrongs. They might inquire into the scale of redress or quantum of injury applicable to the cases of A. B. or C. D. but they could not adequately inquire into the fatal injury inflicted upon the British constitution.

He had gone thus far, and almost forgotten a document which, though short, was most precious. He alluded to lord Sidmouth's letter, dated Whitehall, August 21, addressed to the Manchester magistrates, and which expressed, by command of his majesty, "the great satisfaction" the king derived, "from their prompt, decisive, and efficient measures for the preservation of the public tranquillity." It was monstrous to declare that the king of England could have derived "great satisfaction" from the perpetration of these horrid crimes. The king had no connexion with that letter: it conveyed no feeling in which a king of England could ever participate, nor any words which such a king could use in the expression of his sentiments on such an occasion. "Great satisfaction," indeed, at the slaying of his subjects! He (sir Francis Burdett) would venture to say, that had the noble lord (Sidmouth) ransacked the whole English language, he could not have picked out one which would have risen before his eyes like a rock that he ought to have altogether avoided, like the term "great satisfaction," to put into the mouth of his sovereign. What! the king to be made to feel and express great satisfaction on hearing of the instantaneous massacre of a large number of his subjects without distinction of age or sex, and to communicate to the perpetrators of such atrocious deeds, his "high approbation of their support and assistance!" — the thing was impossible; it never could have happened.—It was the act of the minister; the king stood free from such an imputation. For the outrage of Manchester, he could find no parallel in the history of the world. Perhaps there was something like a parallel with it to be found in the conduct of the Romans, who decreed in their senate the destruction of the Goths, in their Asiatic provinces. This inhuman decree was carried into effect by Julius, the master-general of the Roman troops, who carefully collected together on the appointed day the Gothic youth in the square or forum; the streets and avenues were occupied and blocked up by the Roman troops, and at a signal given, the unprepared and unexpecting victims were surrendered to indiscriminate slaughter. He would do the king of England the justice to believe that he had not expressed "great satisfaction" at the communication of the slaughter at Manchester. Nothing had been ever acted in the name of a king which could have been so inimical to the real feeling of that king, as the expression of such

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such a sentiment as was on this occasion put into his Majesty's mouth by his minister. It was not the least remarkable part of this unparalleled outrage, that the minister should have selected nearly such expressions for transmission to the authors of the crime as had been used in describing the massacre of the Goths in the Asiatic provinces of the Romans:—

"His diebus Julii Magistri militia enituit efficia, velox et salutaris."

Whether the noble lord when he transmitted thanks in the name of his king to the authors of the crime, for "their prompt, decisive, and efficient" conduct, had had, in his classical recollection, the words used by Ammianus, or whether it was that the same devil which prompts men to do the same evil acts, had suggested the same words for conveying their description, he could not tell; but it was strikingly remarkable, that the only two acts which in history bore any thing like a resemblance to each other, should, at such a distance of time from their respective occurrence, be expressed in words nearly of the same import.

The courts of justice were, he repeated, shut against inquiry; and the attempts of the sufferers to obtain redress were defeated out of doors by every species of chicanery. This was the first time since England was England, that a coroner had taken upon himself the responsibility of refusing to perform his duty. Such an act must be received with detestation and horror. He first neglected to perform his duty, and then made that neglect the ground of his ultimately abandoning it: when he had instituted an inquisition, his unwarrantable adjournment of that inquest was an obstruction to the stream of justice pursuing its even course. How was it that a judge had acutely discovered that the defect in the mode of conducting the inquest was fatal to its continuance after the defect was remedied? First, the coroner being necessarily absent upon other business, suffered his clerk to swear in the jury, as was customary upon similar occasions; but the court of King's Bench at length discovered that what never had been the practice ought to have in this case occurred, and that the coroner (not his deputy) and the jury, before they were sworn, should have together seen the body of the deceased. There probably never was a legal inquisition conducted in this country with all the nice legal technicalities which it seemed should have been observed in this particular case. Here the honourable baronet took a review of the manner in which all the attempts made by the sufferers to obtain legal redress had been repelled. The magistrate refused informations, because a grand jury had thrown out some of the bills. The people finding that to be the case at Lancaster, went to Warrington to tender their complaints. There again Mr. Bonham refused the pro-offered information; and in this manner by one evasion or another, justice was obstructed, delayed, or denied. He must again say that this was not an inquiry into individual wrongs, but into a flagrant violation of the constitution. Unless that house had lost all respect for itself, unless

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unless it had thrown aside all regard for public liberty; unless gentlemen had not only dismissed all reverence for justice, but also all feeling for their own character and estimation in the world; they would, on this occasion, go into that inquiry, which he now demanded on the part of the people of England; they would now make good those professions, which some of them had expressed, when they stated that they wished a full inquiry to take place. The noble lord opposite—whose statements in that house, with reference to the subject under consideration, had had more weight than the observations of any other person—would, he trusted, for that reason concur with him, on this occasion, in the propriety of the motion he was about to submit—namely, "that a committee be appointed, by this house, to inquire into the transactions of the magistrates and yeomanry at Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819."

Mr. Hobhouse.—I beg leave to second the motion.

Mr. B. Wilbraham did not think the honourable baronet had dealt justly either to the parties accused or to those persons whose cause he professed to support; and he would briefly state his reasons for thinking so. The circumstance took place two years ago. The events at Manchester occurred before the session of 1819, and in the month of April following, the honourable baronet gave notice of a motion which he afterwards put off, on grounds that did not appear to him (Mr. Wilbraham) to have adequately justified the postponement of a question of so much importance. Now, having suffered the subject to sleep for upwards of a twelve-month, he did not think the honourable baronet had acted fairly either to those who were accused, or those who complained, in bringing it forward now. In considering the question now submitted to the house, he was freed from one considerable difficulty. It was not necessary for him to enter into any argument to show the illegality of the meeting. It was declared on the trial at York to have been illegal; and that decision had since been confirmed by all the judges of the court of King's Bench, on a motion for a new trial. The trial at York was conducted with the greatest impartiality. The house would recollect what was the state of the country in the beginning of the year, and particularly in the early part of the summer of 1819. The disposition of the people in the northern manufacturing districts was so well known that, at the Chester quarter session, the magistrates entered into resolutions, binding themselves to exert their best endeavours to preserve the peace. The Southam grand jury followed their example; and on the 3rd of July the king's proclamation, respecting the disturbed state of the country, was issued. About this time the meetings, which had not before been very numerous, increased considerably. They increased in proportion to the impunity which they met with. They were all conducted by the same itinerant orators, who went from one meeting to another, and moved a series of resolutions, amongst large bodies of the people, where it was impossible that any discussion could take place. From January to June only

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only one or two meetings were held; but, from the 1st of June to the 16th of August, no less than a dozen were held. These meetings followed the celebrated letter of Mr. Hunt to lord Sidmouth, reclaiming a petition which he left with him to be presented to the prince regent. In that letter he declared "that he would find some other means to make the sentiments of the people known to the prince regent." At the meeting at Oldham, on the 14th of June, there were deputies from 28 places, and their object was to adopt some mode of harmonizing their proceedings. They declared that a government emanating from the free choice of the people could alone give security to the country; and they voted thanks to Wooler, Cobbett, Carlile, and others, who were all invited to attend the meeting of the 9th of August. The meeting of the 9th was called for the purpose of electing a member to represent them in parliament. But a learned counsel having stated his opinion that such a meeting would be illegal, the idea was given up. There was, however, a large procession through the town of Manchester. At this time a number of the magistrates for Cheshire, who were also magistrates for that part of the county of Lancaster, together with some of the Lancashire magistrates, formed a committee, which met frequently at Manchester to devise means for preserving the public peace. That committee called Mr. Hulton to the chair. He was a leading man in the county of Lancaster, and he never knew an individual who possessed a greater portion of humanity and courage. After the 12th of August, a meeting of the people was fixed for the 16th. Their object was to consider a fair and avowed proposition; but, at the same time, strong indications of a desire to riot were observed. The magistrates, therefore, gave directions, that all persons who were willing to undertake the duty, should be sworn in as special constables. Many persons were so sworn in; but a person of the name of Bamford, who was now suffering for his infraction of the law, published a proclamation, threatening those who obeyed the call of the magistrates. This proclamation had the intended effect; and, in the populous place where Bamford resided, only two or three persons could be found who would act as special constables. The loyal part of the population became intimidated, and the training and drilling at night struck terror into the minds of the well disposed. Before the 16th of August the night drills had greatly increased. They were kept extremely secret. The parties had their private signal; they went out to remote places at 12 or 1 o'clock at night, and they returned home before morning; so that it was morally impossible for the Manchester magistrates to interfere. Two men, named Shawcross and Murray, who watched one of these midnight parties, were discovered by their scouts and beaten most severely. At this period a circular letter was written by Mr. Hunt, in which he stated that he considered the meeting of the 16th to be an adjournment of the meeting of the 9th—the latter, be it remembered, having been called for an illegal purpose, namely, to elect a member to

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to serve in parliament. He would now proceed to read the depositions of various individuals, to show the impression which those proceedings had made on their minds.

Much stress, the house was aware, had been laid upon the asserted fact of the riot act's not having been read for a full hour; but then it must be considered what the nature of this meeting was. It was not dispersed because it was professedly a riotous meeting, but because it was a decidedly illegal meeting. He admitted that professedly it was not illegal; but it was so in fact and in law. Then the military array in which those who assembled at it proceeded to the spot, and many other circumstances, combined to make it of a very peculiar as well as very formidable nature. It could not, therefore, be considered as a meeting of any known or ordinary character, such as those were which were contemplated by the riot act, at the time of its enactment. The honourable gentleman read the affidavit of an individual who declared that he saw a great many stones thrown during the transactions of that day; although from personal observation he could allege, that before the meeting there were on the field neither stones, sticks, nor bludgeons, nor any other implements that could be used offensively. After the dispersion of the meeting, however, he found both sticks and stones; the former appearing to be some of them hedge-stakes, the others walking sticks. R. Brookes declared in his deposition, that being desired by the boroughreeve, shortly after the meeting was dispersed, to go over the ground, he had found many stones, several of them having all the appearance of having been brought thither, and of having been used for the purpose of throwing at people. J. Barlow deposed to having met on the morning of the 16th several parties armed with sticks and bludgeons. He saw the men standing, twelve feet deep, before the hustings, linked arm in arm. He saw stones and brickbats thrown at the yeomanry cavalry; and one man near him (the deponent) struck at a yeoman with a bludgeon or short stick which he carried. The honourable gentleman then read parts of the depositions of George Brown, Samuel Johnson, and another person, who spoke to having seen sticks and stones upon the ground—some of the former being four feet long. It was stated in the deposition of a constable that the military aid being called in, two companies of yeomanry advanced, preceded by the boroughreeve and two constables. They marched by files, very slowly, and six abreast. Now, by marching in this manner, it was quite impossible that the yeomanry could then mean any thing hostile; because the two outside men only, of each file, could use their sabres against the people. The depositions asserted that not a blow was struck by the yeomanry till they were themselves assailed by the bludgeons of the populace.

The honourable member, adverting to the day of the meeting at Manchester on the 16th, stated that the magistrates had taken all precautions to guard the town against danger; and he produced

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a placard which had been posted up by them, in which they cautioned all persons to keep their servants, children, and apprentices within doors on that day. It was said that the magistrates ought to have arrested Hunt before that day; but when this objection was made, it should be considered that the magistrates had no charge against him before then. No act had been done by him before then of which they could take cognisance. Mr. Hunt himself had called at their office to know if any charge was against him, and he was answered that there was none: of course they could not have interfered with him. It was also said that the magistrates should have prevented the meeting; but he should wish to know how the passage of a body of 50,000 persons could be stopped. If an attempt of the kind were made by the civil authorities, their power would be set at defiance, as it was afterwards: and he presumed it would not be contended that force should have been resorted to in the first instance; but even if that were the case, they had not a sufficient force. It was next said that they should have waited until some seditious act had been done; but to this he replied, that if time had been given to have the passions of the multitude inflamed by seditious harangues, it might have been found extremely difficult to prevent its effects. The magistrates waited until they had found the leaders fully identified with the multitudes they had collected, and in this he thought they had acted most wisely. If they had waited further until the irregularity of the meeting became more marked, it might have proved too powerful for their utmost efforts to repress. The honourable member then proceeded to contend that the meeting could not have the peaceable intentions which were attributed to them, else why should they have brought sticks out of the ordinary size, and such quantities of stones as he had proved were brought by them to the ground in their pockets? As to the charge of their not having tried the civil power, he maintained that they had tried it as far as it could be done without imminent risk. Neither magistrates nor constables were bound to expose themselves unnecessarily, and it was perfectly clear that 300 constables would have been of no avail against the opposition of such a vast force.

Lord Milton said, his honourable friend had spoken of the testimony of some of the witnesses at Hunt's trial, and stated that one of them, Barlow, had spoken in his affidavit before the magistrates of the quantity of stones and brickbats which were on the ground. Now it was singular that this person had never mentioned a word of this in his evidence at York. How could his account on both occasions have been so different if he had spoken the truth in either? How could such facts as were said to have been sworn to before the magistrates by this witness have escaped the sagacity of his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Scarlett) who had conducted the case? There was another witness who had in his depositions said that he heard one of the persons going to the meeting declare that they would

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would come in such force as to overcome all the civil and military authorities; but the person who it was sworn had said this was Wilde, one of the accused. At the trial in York the learned judge had said that there was no evidence against Wilde. Would there have been no evidence if Dunthorpe had been examined? Would there have been none if Miller and others had there sworn what the honourable gentlemen had now referred to as their testimony? But if those persons had been called, their cross examination might have gone to negative the facts which they were now cited to prove. These were considerations of great importance in reference to this question; a question which, in his humble opinion, never could be set at rest till it should be set at rest by the investigation of parliament—a question which was, as the honourable baronet had said, of dimensions too large for any inferior tribunal—a question which might have been exaggerated on the one side, but which was brought down too low on the other side—a question which affected not individuals only, but the law and constitution of the country. That was the view which he took of the question. He left out of his consideration entirely the conduct and character of Mr. Hunt, whose petition, vilifying all the sacred authorities of the land, had this night been read in that house. If his character should be mixed with the meetings, characters totally dissimilar would be mixed. All he cared for was, that no precedent should be established by the non-interference of parliament to lead to military instead of civil authority being resorted to in this country. It would be recollected that the judge had, at the trial, told over and over again that the magistrates and yeomanry were not before the court. The question before the court had been, whether the accused had been guilty of a conspiracy, whether the meeting was legal, or whether it was riotous. Therefore, the cause at issue between the magistrates and the military on the one hand, and the people of England on the other, had not yet been tried.

Mr. Wilmot thought that the question could be more deliberately and more safely tried on narrower grounds, than it could be tried in that house. From long acquaintance with Mr. Hulton, he was certain he could have had no intention but the beneficial exercise of a public duty. He regretted to see so many petitions presented, because they detailed misfortunes; and because, if the magistrates exercised a sound discretion, casualties were not to make an inquiry necessary. When the magistrates had ordered the military, did it follow that they had foreseen the consequences which followed? Such was the state of affairs up to the time when the magistrates gave orders for the military to interfere. It was not fair for the house to lose sight of that point, nor to separate it from the vague apprehensions of danger which at that time pervaded every man's mind. The noble lord had said, that up to the moment of which he was now speaking, the meeting was peaceable and orderly. He would allow that to a certain degree the meeting was at peace; but it was

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the peace of a thunderstorm; uncertain whether it would pass away or burst with violence over the town of Manchester. If the men who gave the order for the military to interfere were in their general conduct men of character and of humanity, it was only fair to suppose that they had acted under an overpowering sense of duty in giving that order. The satisfaction which lord Sidmouth had expressed at their conduct did not imply that ministers rejoiced in the miseries which had fallen upon some of their countrymen, but that they rejoiced in finding that they had a magistracy who had courage to perform their duty in the midst of danger and difficulty, even at the risk of their personal reputation. The honourable baronet had stated that it was a fearful responsibility which the magistrates had undertaken; and had reminded the house of a passage of scripture, "Whoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Could the honourable baronet mean to say that the blood shed upon this occasion was not shed by the sword of justice? The blood that was shed on that occasion, if it was shed by the magistrates in the exercise of a sound discretion, was nothing more than the exercise of justice on an extended scale.

Mr. Denman should be well content to leave the question as stated by the honourable member for Westminster, and by his noble friend the member for Yorkshire; for, notwithstanding what had fallen from the two other gentlemen who had taken part in the debate, he could not conceive that the house did not feel astonishment at the silence preserved by his majesty's ministers, against whom such grave charges had been brought, and had been allowed to remain unrefuted. The honourable member for Dover had stated that it might be possible that in the alarm of the moment the magistrates had committed certain acts which required apology. To that plea he should have had no objection; but it was not now a question of apology, but of praise—not a question of indulgence, but of reward. Another honourable gentleman had said that the individuals who had suffered on the 16th of August were to be considered as having suffered under the sword of justice. If such doctrines were not immediately reprobated, all the magistrates who were warmed and encouraged by his harangue would go into the country with that sword in their hands, and sheath it in the bodies of their countrymen, whenever a questionable meeting was in their neighbourhood, and they had a military force to back their interference. With regard to the Manchester massacre, he considered it to be an event which was more deserving of compassion than of being held up to the courts as an example worthy of imitation. He offered the magistrates who acted on that unfortunate occasion his compassion for having been made the instruments for the slaughter of their fellow-countrymen, but withheld from them his praise. He cared little whether the depositions which the honourable member had read were made at the time when they were said to have been made, or whether the riot act had been read to the multitude,

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multitude, because they had not been put in evidence at the trial at York. If the government could have proved those circumstances, he had no doubt they would; for he could not for a moment admit the excuse made for the learned judge, who had presided at that trial, that he, to prevent a waste of time, had not allowed those questions to be gone into. One objection made to an investigation by the house on a former occasion was that the riot, and all the circumstances regarding it, would be proved upon the trial. The trial had now taken place, and no such riot was proved; and yet even now those assertions of riot were reiterated upon nameless affidavits sworn before no proper authority, subjected to no cross-examination, and in which no indictment for perjury could lie. It was said that the house of commons was not a fit place to inquire into this subject. What! the house of commons not a fit place to inquire whether the right of petition had been infringed! And why was it not so? Because (it was said), as soon as it entered into any inquiry, it disgraced itself. And when was it, and to whom, that this argument was urged? It was urged by ministers to a house of commons which had been ready to engage in an inquiry into the conduct of a persecuted female—a deserted wife—to a house of commons that had been ready to sweep Germany of its pimps and panders to destroy a woman whom the people had saved from the ruin which that house was but too ready to inflict upon her. Were they ready to engage in that dirty domestic investigation, and to refuse inquiry to the case of the people of England. Some people thought that enough had been said upon this unfortunate affair, and that it ought now to be forgotten altogether. If it could have been forgotten from the first, he should have been happy; but it could not be forgotten: for the government had revived the memory of it for their own purposes. They had prosecuted his honourable friend: and when various opportunities had occurred of letting that prosecution sleep, they had persevered through all its stages, even though one of the judges had declared that the trial had taken place in a county where the court had no jurisdiction. The honourable member concluded by stating, that the country, if the house steadily refused all inquiry, would be convinced that it was playing the game of those who wished to degrade and destroy it.

The *Solicitor-General* denied that the proceedings at Manchester had taken place under the authority of government: they knew nothing of them till they were over. He defended himself and the attorney-general for having opposed the charge of venue in Hunt's case, on the ground that they conceived that their consent to his application would have been casting an unjust imputation on the county of Lancaster. He then went at great length into the circumstances of the Manchester meeting, for the purpose of showing that, from the previous state of the country, connected with the appearance of that meeting, the magistrates must have felt great alarm, and consequently were justified in the strong measures which they took for the preservation

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preservation of the public peace. He conceived that no just imputation had been made against either magistrates or military; or that, if any ground of imputation, the proper course was to apply to the courts of justice for inquiry and redress. He accused the honourable baronet of postponing this case till it was almost too late to discuss it, and complained that he had brought it forward at the end of the third session since the event, when an effectual inquiry was impossible.

Mr. Philips (of Manchester) said he should not have taken part in this debate, had he not resided at the place where the transactions occurred, and had he not studiously avoided giving an opinion on the subject when it was last before the notice of the house. Although the state of the country was disturbed, yet justice required him to admit that the general expectation there was, that the meeting of the 16th of August would pass off peaceably, unless it was disturbed by the magistracy; and he had been assured on the best evidence that such was the fact, though after the charge of the yeomanry the utmost confusion and disorganization prevailed. He was very ready to admit that after the 16th of August the people armed themselves very extensively, with a view to their own protection; but he still contended that they had not armed themselves in any large numbers before the meeting, when their peaceable proceedings were disturbed by the yeomanry. To this day it was unknown who had ordered them to advance; this of itself deserved investigation; and the whole case for the sake of the liberties and security of the people demanded inquiry.

The debate being adjourned to the next day, a variety of speakers presented themselves, among these the *marquis of Londonderry*, (late lord Castlereagh,) gave a long explanation. He observed, that after the extent to which the discussion had been protracted, he thought it would be an abuse of the patience of the house if he were to occupy their time in using more argument than was necessary; but he was sure the house would feel, after the many personal appeals which had been made to him in the course of the debate, that independently of the situation which he held, and his responsibility as a minister of the crown, he would not stand justified if he did not enter into some explanation of the question. That he had delayed doing so until that moment was owing to the declaration of the honourable baronet, that not only the Manchester magistrates, but also the executive government, were culpable in those transactions. He did not object to the executive government being held responsible for their conduct, and therefore he would enter into an explanation of that conduct; but before he did this, he begged to say a word as to the situation of government and of the house itself with respect to this question; and here he must protest against the assertion that any of the transactions at Manchester were under the directions of his majesty's government. He could state that government was quite distinct from the whole of these proceedings, and that all the matter now under discussion could not have been controlled or interfered

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interfered with by ministers; and that they were not aware of their occurrence until they had been informed of them by Mr. Hay. It was then that they advised the thanks of the sovereign, of which he should say more presently. As to saying that they had applauded the spilling of blood, he was certain there was not a member of that house who believed it; for it could not be supposed that any men in their situation would be base and cruel enough to approve the shedding of the blood of his majesty's subjects. He would state that it was not because blood had been shed, and that the transactions were of a most painful nature, in consequence of the shedding of blood, that ministers were to shrink from their duty in thanking those whom they conceived to have conscientiously discharged arduous and important functions, leaving their conduct open to the visitation of the laws, if it should be afterwards found that those laws had been violated. It had been said that ministers were culpable in not having waited for an inquiry before they gave the thanks of the crown; but he maintained that they owed it to the magistrates to give an immediate opinion as to whether they had been considered to have acted in a fair point of view or not, without waiting for an inquiry into the minutiæ of the transaction. Why had not the same objections been made with respect to what had occurred relative to the riots in Cambridgeshire? The satisfaction which his majesty's government had expressed at the conduct of the magistrates and yeomanry, was not that blood had been shed; but that amidst those painful transactions, the most painful of which was the shedding of blood, the magistrates and the yeomanry had been found intrepid enough to discharge their duty on that day. In bringing this question before the house, the honourable baronet had thought fit to argue it as a transaction which should only be viewed as far as it respected Manchester itself. But was that the fair view of the question? Ought not the proceedings on that occasion to have been, as they were very properly, viewed with reference to the general state of the country. The spirit which was known long before this period to have existed at Manchester, was also known to prevail in many other parts of the country? It had extended to the metropolis itself, where they saw that an illegal meeting had been held in Smithfield under the same individual who afterwards presided at Manchester. He had said that the Smithfield meeting was illegal, and he asked, could there be a doubt of the illegality of that meeting, where it was resolved that the national debt was not a lawful debt, and ought not to be paid, and that the people ought to pay no taxes, after a certain time, if parliament were not reformed. The same individual who had presided at this illegal meeting in Smithfield, was subsequently found going down to Manchester to preside at another meeting to be held there. Was not that of itself sufficient to create alarm in the minds of the authorities at Manchester? The spirit which had assembled the crowds at Manchester had afterwards exploded into positive rebellion,

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rebellion, and had brought many under the lash of the law for that crime, and nothing but mercy could have saved more than 100 persons from forfeiting their lives as traitors, in Scotland and in Yorkshire. It had not therefore been correctly stated that the meeting at Manchester had consisted of moderate reformers, assembled for temperate discussion; but they were a great mass assembled for intimidation and bringing on a revolutionary movement; and if the design had not been repressed there, it would have broken out into rebellion, and instead of the blood that had been shed there, torrents of blood would have burst forth. The facts were fully established, that there had been a meeting of from 70,000 to 80,000 persons, assembled in circumstances infinitely formidable in themselves; that the men had come in military array; and that they met for any object but sober reform. The magistrates had been, he did not say justified, but called on as honest Englishmen to be at their post and to take care to be supported by a proper military force. The magistrates had not intended to interfere with the meeting. They had taken their post for the purpose of watching the meeting, not of breaking it up. After a variety of depositions had been made, which gave a character of terror to the meeting in the minds of the people of Manchester, and which gave the meeting that illegal character which the law asserts, then they had granted a warrant. The house had the verdict of a jury, as far as the arrests, in justification of the magistrates. Mr. Hunt's conviction proved that the magistrates had been justified in issuing a warrant against Mr. Hunt and those who had been acting with him. There was, therefore, not merely the depositions made previously to the issuing of the warrants, but the verdict of a jury since, to prove that the warrants were properly issued. The jury, acting under the instruction of the learned judge, Mr. justice Bayley, who had felt no doubt so far as the persons convicted had been concerned, had confirmed the previous depositions laid before the magistrates. Who would venture to say that the meeting had not become illegal from the moment that the peace had been broken, and resistance had been made? From that moment that resistance had been made and tumult had arisen, the assembly had become generally and universally illegal. If that was the case, the question then was, were the measures which the magistrates had adopted reasonable, or were they measures of cruelty and oppression, which would always be reprobated by British law? (and officers in the performance of their duty, if they were guilty of cruelty or oppression, found the proper corrective in the law.) He (the marquis of Londonderry) still said that military force had not been called in till the person employed had said that he was not able to execute the warrant. He said that the magistrates had not employed a greater force than was necessary, and had not called assistance in till the danger of the yeomanry required it. Honourable gentlemen might think that they knew better than the magistrates who had been present; but Mr. Hulton had seen the danger

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danger of the yeomanry. Now he would not attempt to go into the circumstances which characterized that day. Injuries had happened to many innocent persons. The servants of the magistrates, the constables, had suffered; they had been struck, injured, and trodden down. But it was those who had brought such an assemblage together—it was those who invited multitudes to assemble, under the mask of reform, prepared for nothing but violence and rebellion—it was on their heads that all the blood would fall, and not on the magistrates who had the true manliness to perform a painful duty. He must be permitted here to comment on the course pursued by those who sought justice in this house, and to allude to their conduct elsewhere. Did they mean that if murder had been committed, that the laws were not capable of affording redress? If they charged the necessity to the grand jury of Lancashire, did they mean that the conduct of any grand jury could shut the door of justice? It would have been more becoming the honourable baronet not to have let any grand jury shut the door against a question of blood, than to have kept a notice hanging there so long. If it could not be tried as a question of blood, were there not other questions which would bring all the circumstances of this transaction under the consideration of the juries of the constitution? Did the honourable baronet mean to say that this complicated question could be tried only by the jury whom he was daily traducing?—before an assembly which he could hardly bring himself to treat as the orders of the house enforced upon every member, and whom, if he was obliged to treat decently in that house, he took every opportunity elsewhere of degrading and vilifying? Was this the assembly to whom he wished to submit this most complicated transaction? This was an insult to their understandings. Was the honourable baronet driven to this house? Were those who suffered driven by the laws of this free and happy land to have no resource? He put it to the honourable baronet, whether any person removed by force from that place—Peterloo, he believed it was called—had not his action, and whether such an action would not bring the whole merits distinctly upon evidence into view? The honourable baronet endeavoured to show that all ought to have been sifted on the very important trial of Mr. Hunt. Why had not all the evidence connected with the transaction been brought forward at that trial? For a most obvious reason—because the question there had been, not whether the meeting had been improperly dispersed, but whether it had been properly and legally assembled. The judge had repeatedly stated that the question was, the legality or illegality of the meeting. It would have been impossible to delay, or rather to dally with such an inquiry, by bringing all the evidence forward. Mr. Hunt's trial had nothing to do with what had been called the cruelty of the dispersion. Actions might have been brought against Mr. Hulton, against col. L'Estrange, against the Manchester yeomanry, who had been improperly traduced, and

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and every man would be traduced who would fearlessly do his duty. It had struck him (the marquis of Londonderry) as whimsically amusing, when an honourable gentleman on his side of the house was stating facts as they had been given to him, to see the honourable member for Shrewsbury (Mr. Bennet) constantly interrupting with the question, "Is that deposition on oath?" meaning, if it was not on oath, that it was unworthy of attention. All the reformers of Manchester who sent statements to that house were to be believed on their honor and conscience! and the house was called on to place entire confidence in their honor and conscience. This was a proof that the advocates of this motion had not an inch of ground to stand upon, when that which was brought forward by them they dared not to suffer to be sifted to the bottom. But how could the poor sufferers, without one farthing of money in their pockets, go to a jury for that justice which the honourable baronet applied for to that house? He (lord Londonderry) had seen in a list of subscriptions, amounting, he believed to 2000l.—the name of the honourable baronet with a large sum after it. Was one farthing of that money laid out for the purpose of obtaining justice? Yes; he understood for the agents at the inquest, in Oldham. A more base transaction than that before the coroner at Oldham he had never heard of. It had been an attempt not to get evidence of the circumstances of the sufferings of any person, of the manner and of the circumstances of the proceeding; but it was an attempt to prove the circumstances which had taken place at various points calculated not to bear on the transaction, but for the getting up of a case to inflame the public mind, and to pour a torrent of disaffection on the country, and not calculated to obtain justice on the guilty, if guilty they were. Unfortunately there were too many who had suffered on that occasion. It was impossible to read the proceedings of that day without one's heart bleeding for the injuries inflicted. But they had been brought on by themselves; and with them some innocent persons had suffered as would always happen in all such cases. Never had there been a more absurd endeavour than to send down persons with a purpose of this nature—than, in this country, where charity was always liberal for cases of distress, and where none could want relief, to send and to advertise for grievances and wounds and bruises. This had been thought better than bringing the criminal parties to justice, if there were any criminal. This had been done to rouse the indignation and to pervert the public mind. The honourable baronet now came forward on worse ground, because parliament had formerly and solemnly decided that they would not interfere, not because they felt not for the injuries suffered, but because they could be better inquired into elsewhere, and in courts the vices of which the parliament would correct when properly arraigned. No case had been laid for parliament examining a case of a complicated and extended nature, and calling to their bar hundreds of individuals still excited and irritated,

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irritated. If parliament were to go into the inquiry, what practical end could it have? Did the honourable baronet move the inquiry with the view of impeaching his majesty's ministers, or the magistrates of Manchester? He (the marquis of Londonderry) did not apprehend that the honourable baronet had opened a case of that nature. He did not think the house would go into such an inquiry on such loose grounds as had been laid. An honourable and learned gentleman opposite, had said that the proceeding had been of so highly sublimated a character, that no other tribunal was fit for it: it was beyond the court of King's Bench; it was beyond any assizes; it was beyond all sessions. It was one of the most extraordinary cases in which constitutional principles were offended against, though there was no offence known to the law. The house, however, with the extent of business before them, and at this time of the session, would not, he thought, be persuaded, even by the eloquence of the honourable and learned gentleman, to enter into examinations of the evidences of the intrepid witnesses of the Oldham inquest. As to the appeal of the honourable baronet, it would be disposed of to-night. The honourable and learned gentleman might renew his proposition. If he (lord Londonderry) knew any thing of the British house of commons, they would not give a judicial opinion on points on which the parties had declined to go to the regular courts. The manliness and good sense of parliament would regard this as a feeble attempt—for feeble, thank God, the attempt was—to revive tumults and delusions which had been suppressed by the strength and wisdom of parliament, who had saved the country from what had nearly become treason and rebellion. Whatever attempts were made, in or out of parliament, to make people believe that they were not the representatives of the people, as their representatives they had a magical influence. The danger of treason had disappeared before the thunder of parliament; delusions on another subject had disappeared before the voice of parliament; and those delusions could never be renewed against their strong and decisive vote this night.

Several other honourable members on either side gave their opinions. *Sir F. Burdett* replied, and the house at length divided at half past two o'clock, when the numbers were,

For the motion - -	111
Against it - - - -	235
Majority against it -	124

23.—*Sir James Macintosh* moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole house on the bill for mitigating the punishment in cases of forgery.

The *Solicitor General* said, he felt himself somewhat reluctantly compelled to give his opposition to the motion of his honourable and learned friend. This motion arose out of the recommendation of a committee, consisting of men of talent and experience. He did not impute the partiality of the report to any neglect of the committee; but every one knew there were a number of persons anxious to do away all capital punishment whatsoever, and that those persons so influenced would press forward to

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to give their opinions, and use every effort to carry them into effect. From some accidental circumstance perhaps, the report seemed to be drawn up in haste and with inaccuracy, which prevented his giving that credit to its recommendations, which the great talents of the gentlemen who drew it up ought to entitle it to. The present measure should be looked to as to its results. The forgery of a will was one of those things which might ruin a whole family, and the capital punishment in this case was proposed to be rescinded. The forgery of a marriage register, which might affect not only a family, but the legitimacy of the issue, their credit and their honour, was also to be altered; but he asked, would the house repeal the capital punishment in such cases? In the forgery of deeds and transfer of stock, affecting the rights of individuals both as to property and character, they would all be altered if the proposed bill passed into a law. He mentioned these things to show the caution with which the house should proceed in the discussion of this very important subject. In looking to the preamble of the proposed measure, where one usually looks to see the reasons for its enactment, the only reason assigned was, that the present law was ineffectual for its object, the repression of forgery. So far as his experience enabled him to pronounce an opinion, the contrary was the case. He contended, the law as it now stood, did more by its terror to prevent the crime of forgery, than if the proposed measure of his honourable and learned friend were carried. He was now naturally led to consider the nature of the punishment intended by the projected bill. The object of punishment was to prevent crime by its terrors, and the bill before them was to substitute transportation for death, in all cases of forgery, except for notes of the Bank of England. Now, he asked what was transportation? The fact was, it was scarcely considered a punishment. So much did hope and adventure operate on the human mind, that when sentence of transportation was pronounced on many prisoners, they turned round to the judge, and thanked him most kindly. His learned friend said, he did not intend confining the punishment for forgery to transportation; hard labour, long imprisonment, and other penalties might be added. But no such punishments now existed, and, according to the best practical experience, the fear of hard labour did not deter men from the commission of great crimes, especially when a great pecuniary reward would be the result. In France and other countries, private forgeries were not punished with death; but in France, owing to the peculiar establishment of their police, they could more effectually detect them than we could; but the English people's habits and enjoyment of liberty under the blessings of a free constitution, would never suffer the introduction of any such system. He should now conclude the imperfect observations he had made by moving, that this bill be committed this day six months.

Mr. F. Buxton said, how the honourable and learned gentleman could assume that no secondary punishment could be discovered, he

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he was wholly at a loss to know. Were there not the hulks, an account of which was so regularly transmitted to the secretary for the home department? Was there not imprisonment with rigid labour—and certain periods of solitary confinement—the very measure which would prove the most efficient? They had gone on long enough with the false notion, that the punishment of death restrained crime; but the question was, had what the law designed to do been done? A century proved the growth of our criminal laws, which had increased four-fold. And of all the bulky volumes of statutes then on the table, only three of them were passed before the year 1700, during which time not only the greatest liberty, but the greatest licentiousness of legislation existed. If the increase of laws were held to be the best means of preventing crime, then it should follow as a matter of course, that the present times, being distinguished by a severity of punishment, would also be followed by a rarity of crime. It appeared by papers which had been placed on that table, that there had passed through the prisons of the United Kingdom during the year 1818, not less than 107,000 persons. Was this number of criminals any symptom of a successful system? There was also another fact equally important: it had appeared that in the metropolis alone, there were no less than 8 or 10,000 children who earned their daily bread by their daily pilfering, and who, though at present engaged in petty robberies, would at length become the most dangerous enemies of society. Reasoning on this fact alone, and leaving, as the honourable gentleman had invited them to do, all party feeling out of the question, he would ask, was this an evidence of a successful law? How came it, that in France, a country which contained 29 millions of inhabitants, and a police which suffered no offender to escape, there should be fewer criminals than in England, a country which contained only 11 millions of inhabitants, and a police which comparatively apprehended very few offenders? He would now put the question to the house in that manner which would occur to the mind of any person, who came to the consideration of the subject in a temper totally impartial. Would not such a person naturally first ask whether a system of prevention had been tried at all, and whether the scale upon which it had been tried furnished a fair conclusion as to its efficacy? Certainly such a system had been tried; and that it had been tried upon a scale sufficiently large, appeared from an observation of that law, which made the penalty exactly the same for killing a father and killing a rabbit. The next question then that occurred was, Has crime been prevented? Have offences decreased, or have they not been quadrupled in the course of the last forty years? It might be said, that the plan of mitigation of punishment had been tried, and had failed of success; that it had been adopted with regard to the offence of stealing from the person, and that that crime had since increased. He would also submit, that every species of crime and every species of punishment had increased in a similar manner; and therefore all that was necessary for him to show was,

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was, that the crime of privately stealing from the person, on which the experiment had been made, had not increased in a greater ratio than other crimes. In fact, that was the case; and if it then appeared, that under the mitigated penalty the crime had not been more frequent than when subject to the capital punishment, he would say that the infliction of death was but a cruel, though a legal murder. But, as if to place the question beyond doubt, two experiments had already been made on the subject, and more conclusive experiments could not have been made,—for in one case they had proceeded from lenity to rigour; and in the other from rigour to lenity. The crime of forgery had been made a capital offence; and in another case capital punishment had been done away with, and a less severe punishment adopted. The system of proceeding from lenity to rigour had been adopted for the protection of the excise. The forgery of the stamps of excise had been made a capital offence; and the only question at present was, whether the new system had succeeded in preventing the commission of that crime? On this point the committee had availed themselves of the assistance of the best evidence that could have been procured, for they had examined the solicitor of the excise. That gentleman had told them that the new system had completely failed, and had added, that all severe enactments against breaches of the excise laws only assisted the fraudulent trader, whilst the fair dealer remained unprotected. He had stated, that there were now fewer convictions, (with about half the number of prosecutions) than there had been under the old law; that formerly out of twenty-one prisoners about nineteen had been convicted; but that since the introduction of the new law, at least three prisoners in ten had been acquitted, and the rest had generally escaped without punishment. Now he would put it to the house, what would be the consequence upon the minds of offenders, when they saw that under the old law all offences had been strictly punished, and that under the present law, though the punishment was greater, yet that there was little likelihood of its ever being inflicted.

It was a remarkable fact, that crimes had increased greatly since they had been declared capital in England, when compared with other countries, or with itself at former periods; and yet the laws of England were more severe than at any former period; for the less atrocious crimes were punishable capitally in this country, and not elsewhere.—It was extraordinary to find that this country was distinguished for two opposite things, the severest laws and the greatest increase of crime. Some learned gentlemen might, as had already been done, reason upon the good old law of the land; but to them he would merely say, that the old law had been of no such description. He would support his assertion by facts. The code of Alfred, which was yet in existence, had enacted that all the crimes punishable with death under the jewish laws should be visited with a less punishment, as that dreadful penalty was ill suited to the christian dispensation. Even the Danes

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Danes, all eager as they had been for the destruction of every Anglo-Saxon institution, had retained that principle of legislation. William the conquerer, in his two codes, one soon after his arrival, and the other before his death, forbade the infliction of death. At the commencement of the last century the number of capital offences by the law of England had been seventy, and 150 had been added to that number within that century; so that, with the increase since 1800, the number of the capital offences had been nearly quadrupled since 1700. Within the last year, 640 men had been condemned to death, and some of them executed under the enactments of that period. To the present cruel code the people were averse, and they declined to have it put into execution; for to the great body of the people those enactments which ordained death as a punishment for comparatively not equally atrocious crimes, were obnoxious in the extreme. He appealed to the experience of each honourable member for the truth of that observation. What was the effect of the present system on the consciences of the jurymen? From the session papers the most extraordinary cases could be quoted, in which lace and other valuable articles had been declared to be of not more than 39s. value; in other instances of only 5s. value. He could quote from proceedings at the old bailey 12,000 esses in which those pious perjuries had been committed in order to avoid the dreadful punishment of the law. In some instances the bank note which had been stolen from a desk broken by the thief, had been supposed to have moved by itself into the street, in order to save the unfortunate culprit from the punishment of death. It was a fact that the laws themselves promoted the growth of crimes; they first were the means of ensnaring the criminal, who afterwards became its victim. The prisons, too, were so managed as to perpetuate the existence of guilt. He must also observe, that the state of the police was a disgrace to the country. The fact was, that we placed our dependence on the hangman, while we forgot to use measures to prevent the commission of offences. The facility for the commencement of a guilty career was so easy, the path so smooth, added to the exemption of juvenile offences from punishment, that they were led on, from step to step, until they were prepared for the basest deeds. He concluded by impressing upon the house, that they were called upon to support the bills by force of public opinion, and to prevent the multiplication of forgery; they were called upon by the principles of that religion which "desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live."

Mr. Bright said, with respect to the laws against forgery; he was convinced that they were not more severe than necessary.

Mr. J. Smith observed, that many cases of forgery were committed by persons most artless and ignorant, who were not aware at the time they were doing what was wrong, and who were not therefore proper subjects for capital punishment.

Mr. R. Martin said, that the petitions

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petitions laid on the table shewed that the feeling of the public was against the severity of punishment in cases of forgery. It was impossible that the present sanguinary code of laws should be carried into execution, because jurors themselves had stated undisguisedly that they were indisposed to find persons guilty under the present system of highly penal punishments. He himself had, in the instance of an individual whom he had raised from poverty to comparative affluence as a collector of revenue, to complain of a base act of ingratitude. This party had forged upon him acceptances to the amount of 3000l.; yet notwithstanding he could have proved the fact, he preferred incurring the crime of a compounding of the felony, rather than to prosecute the offender.

Dr. Lushington narrated the circumstance which had occurred about eighteen years ago, of a boy of previously extraordinary good character, who had by accident passed the old bailey during an execution, and being stimulated by curiosity, inquired what was the nature of the offence for which the unhappy man suffered? He was told it was for having committed a forgery on his master. So far from being appalled by the fate of this offender, this boy returned to his master's house, not far from the place of execution, and that very day actually committed a forgery on his master. So much for the probability of the extreme rigour of punishment for this offence being likely to deter persons from committing it. Cases had lately occurred at Chester, Stafford, and Durham assizes, where persons had been left for execution for crimes of which they were happily discovered afterward to be innocent, in sufficient time to save their lives. He stated that a great deal of the evil complained of, arose out of the practice of the officers permitting the haunts of thieves, pickpockets, and vagabonds, to remain unmolested, with a view to secure to themselves an opportunity to lay hold at pleasure on those for whose apprehension a sufficient reward might be offered.

Mr. Nolan doubted much whether an indisposition to prosecute existed in the public. Crimes punished lightly, it had been found, increased more than such as were punished with death. He was anxious to rescue juries from the imputation cast on them of an inclination to commit perjury rather than convict.

After some remarks by *Mr. W. Wynn*, and *Mr. Courtenay*—

The *marquis of Londonderry* said, the great question now was, as to the most efficacious way of preventing forgery. Though he should vote against the bill at present, he would not have it considered that he was averse to mitigation of punishment if it should hereafter appear, upon mature inquiry, that the crime could be as effectually prevented by other means. So far as prevention went, the conclusion to be drawn from the evidence laid before the committee was—that where the law was strictly enforced, as in forgeries on individuals, the crime diminished; and increased where punishment was not sure to follow, as in forgeries on the bank of England for one pound notes. The uncertainty of punishment in the latter case arose

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arose from the discretion given to the bank of prosecuting capitally, or for the minor offence. The very uncertainty caused by this operated as an encouragement to the crime. The hulks, it was said, might be made an efficacious secondary punishment. They were never intended as a secondary punishment, but as a temporary receptacle for certain classes of offenders. It was not to be expected from government, that they could render all institutions for the punishment or prevention of crime completely perfect at once; perfect gaols, perfect preventive police, perfect secondary punishments. This was not the business of a moment. Government shewed no indisposition to act upon the best mode of prevention and punishment, and to give every attention to any useful improvement that might be suggested in this respect. A commission was now on its return from Botany Bay, one object of whose inquiry was to find out some place there, adapted to secondary punishment. Transportation was no longer considered a punishment, it being rather an object of desire than apprehension, to be sent to a place which was the most healthy and prosperous colony belonging to the country. If therefore transportation was no punishment, the question was whether, without having any efficacious secondary punishment, they were to take away that of death, and leave no punishment at all for the crime of forgery? This would be in effect to offer a bounty for the commission of a crime, than which none could be more dangerous to the well-being of a great and commercial society. For these reasons he thought it desirable to adopt at present the amendment of his honourable and learned friend, the solicitor-general.

Mr. Wilberforce was glad to perceive that his noble friend (the marquis of Londonderry) opposed the bill in a spirit which shewed that his feelings favoured the principle, though he did not think it prudent at present to agree to any mitigation of the existing punishment. Whatever strength however the arguments of his noble friend might have, as applied to the merits of the bill, he did not think they ought to prevent the house from going into the committee.

Sir J. Macintosh. The argument of the solicitor-general proceeded upon this fallacy, that in proportion to the severity of punishment crime would be prevented; and that it was an absurdity to say, that mitigating the punishment would have the effect of preventing the frequency of crime. It was an absurdity upon which the legislature had acted with respect to the escape of bankruptcy; and an absurdity, for the adoption of which those most affected by the escape of bankrupts had petitioned. He would ask, did any private forgeries go unpunished? The eminent bankers of the city of London, upon whose opinions honourable members of that house seemed to look down, had stated that a majority of such persons escaped punishment. He would next, ask, to what was this to be attributed? To one cause, and that only, the reluctance to prosecute. He was asked, where could there be found a secondary punishment? He would say that the natural con-

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sequence of detection was punishment to such people, whose hopes were blasted, and whose pursuits were at an end. This he might call the punishment of nature; and when the measure of punishment was to be considered, the legal and natural punishments must be taken into account, and in proportion as the natural punishment was great, in the same proportion should the legal be abated. The solicitor general had said that it would be necessary to build an additional number of penitentiaries; but if it were considered that the annual number of private forgeries in England and Wales did not exceed fifty, there could not in his opinion be much difficulty in making the existing prisons effective for their punishment. He had wished merely to confine this to forgers of country bank-notes, and he would beg the house to remember that by voting to go into a committee, they were not excluded from proposing any amendments.

A division then took place—

For the motion	118
Against it	74
Majority for the committee .	44

House of Lords, May 24.—

The *Lord Chancellor* moved, that the Grampound bill, with the amendments, should be engrossed; when

The *earl of Harrowby* took occasion to animadvert on the manner in which it was intended to dispose of the representation of Grampound, by transferring two members to the county of York.

The *earl of Liverpool* believed that there existed less objection to adding two members to the county of York, but restricting them to the West Riding, than to any other course.

The *earl of Harewood* complained that the proposed boon was conferred on the county of York by a side-wind, and without the people having time either to accept or reject it. With what propriety could their lordships send the amended bill to the other house, which had decided, by a division, that the franchise of Grampound should go to Leeds, and not to the county?

The *earl of Westmorland* spoke warmly in disapprobation of the bill. He was ready to give his dissent to a measure which gave such improper power to a prevailing party in attempting to remodel the other house.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, in his opinion the present bill attached the greatest blot in the constitution that ever it was threatened with.

Their lordships came to a division on the third reading of the bill, as follows:—

Contents - - -	39
Non-contents - - -	12
Majority for the third reading	27

The bill was thereupon read a third time, passed, and a message to that effect sent to the commons house.

House of Commons.—The order of the day for the second reading of the poor relief bill having been read,

Mr. Scarlett said, it appeared to him, that the three grand sources of the evils sought to be remedied were ascribable—1. To the compulsory and unlimited relief given to the poor.—2. To the mal-administration of that relief, which was not bestowed to encourage

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encourage the industrious, and to incite to good conduct; but on the contrary, in furthering the pursuits of the indolent and vicious.—The 3rd, and which he considered to be the grand source of all the evils, was the present restriction upon, and the depressed state of labour.

These evils were in various places modified—by the patriotic exertions of individuals in some—in others by the zeal and activity of magistrates—and in others again by the state of its trade and population. But be it modified in whatever way it might, the evils might be traced to one, if not to all the sources to which he had alluded. An honourable and gallant friend of his had said, that he must oppose this bill, because it would deprive the poor of their rights; his answer was, that this bill would place those rights upon a more solid foundation. Could that honourable gentleman point out to him by what authority the poor were entitled to relief, unless they were aged or infirm? Where was the law which gave to the poor man relief, excepting he was incapable of labour? It was well known that the order of a magistrate to give relief was invalid, if it did not set forth that the pauper was incapable of labour. The house would observe the effect that had been produced in many places. The farmers finding that they were compelled to pay heavy poor-rates, had recourse to the expedient of employing men with families, and giving them as much as with the parish allowance would just support them. The consequence of this was, that the labourers' wages were reduced to about 9s. per week. The unmarried men were compelled to take those wages or be unemployed; and frequently were driven into matrimony to obtain employment. Supposing that a law should be made for establishing a fund for the relief of musicians, could any one doubt that the number of professors of the gamut would not be considerably multiplied? Yet the principle of the poor laws was exactly similar. The law as it now stood offered a premium for pauperism. No doubt there was a great difficulty in some cases to procure work. But was it not the part of the legislature to endeavour to remove that difficulty? Let the house look at the settlement laws in detail, and observe their effect. Suppose that a labouring man had been working in some populous town all his life, but that by a season of distress, he was obliged to apply to the parish for relief, what would be the consequence? Perhaps not having served a regular hiring of a twelvemonth, not having rented a tenement of the yearly value of 10l. and not having performed any of those acts necessary to entitle him to a legal settlement, he could not be relieved in that town; but some accidental connection being discovered between him or his father with some distant part of the country, he would be sent, perhaps to Cornwall, before any relief could be extended. Thus the man who had sought only a temporary relief from that parish which had received the benefit of the whole of his labour, and who, by a temporary relief, might be restored to his former rank in society; was, by the present system, sent to a place where his labour was not wanted, and condemned

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to remain a pauper for the remainder of his life. If it were found that there were persons residing in one parish who were relieved from another, he would not object to a clause to continue that system. In the statute of queen Elizabeth there was a clause, by which it was enacted, that when one parish was overburdened, another parish might be taxed in aid. This clause under some modifications might be retained in the present bill. Another objection has been made to the bill on account of the *maximum* which it was proposed to establish. On that point he would allow that some extraordinary cases might exist in which the new law might, for a time, be inconvenient. He should feel no objection to introduce a clause by which a greater sum than the *maximum* might be allowed by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the inhabitants of the parish. It had been said, and he concurred in the proposition, that the poor rates had been increased by the effect of the taxes. But how had that been brought about? Because the wages of labour had not increased in proportion. The great point which in his opinion ought chiefly to be kept in view was, the effect which the law might have on the moral feelings of the people. He thought that the present system of law had a tendency to degrade them, that it took away their independence and integrity, and that it deprived them of that consolation which the poor as well as the rich ought to enjoy, viz. the prospect of passing their old age with some degree of comfort, without being consigned to the walls of the parish workhouse. The honourable gentleman, after noticing the saving of time which would be effected by the alteration of the law of settlements, expressed a hope that the discussion of the bill would be reserved for the committee, and concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Sir Robert Wilson would say, that the laborious poor could only look, and ought only to look for relief, to those who had the means of relief in their possession. His learned friend had appeared to think that, by the statute of Elizabeth, the impotent alone were entitled to relief. But he would ask, if relief were refused to the indigent poor, who were willing to work but unable to procure it, would they not soon be reduced to that impotent state which would entitle them to the benefit of the statute? With regard to that which he termed the anti-matrimonial and anti-population measure, of his learned friend, he would say that the clause was equally inconsistent with religion and morality. The poor man seldom received relief until his third child, and then only at the rate of one or two shillings a week. Formerly an extensive population had been looked upon as an advantage, but now, it appeared it was to be considered a burden. He never would agree to a measure which would tend to take away the best rights of the poor until he had seen those reductions of public expense which would satisfy the people that every useless expenditure had been abolished.

After some other remarks by various honourable members, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr.

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Mr. D. Gilbert moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the metropolis road bill.

Mr. Calcraft moved as an amendment, that the report be re-committed this day three months.

The house divided:—

For the motion - - -	34
Against it - - - - -	33
Majority in favor of re-commitment - - - - -	1

June 1.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to bring forward the ways and means by which the services of the year were to be met. The house had already sanctioned the grant of the annual taxes, and credit had been taken upon them to the extent of four, instead of three millions, which had previously been the practice. A certain portion of the excise duties that would expire on the 5th July next had been continued as part of the annual taxes, instead of granting them permanently on the consolidated fund. Credit to this extent had therefore been taken on account of those duties. In the present year he also proposed to take a credit of 1,500,000l. on the temporary excise duties granted during the war, instead of 2,500,000l. taken in the preceding year, as the difference was the proportion of continued war duties transferred to the annual taxes. The amount taken altogether was 5,500,000l. as in the last year. The produce of the lottery he calculated at 200,000l. The accounts upon old stores showed that ministers were entitled to take credit to the amount of 163,400l. He had just laid before the house an account of the probable surplus of the pecuniary indemnity payable by France under the treaty of peace, amounting to 500,000l. and which was applicable to the public service. The total amount to which this government was entitled under the treaty was nearly 125 millions of French livres, or about five millions sterling. From that sum, in the first instance, the bounty of parliament had sanctioned the resolution of the allied sovereigns, by making a donation of one million to the army, which had been engaged in the glorious exploits that led to the establishment of peace. To that were to be added, the extraordinary expences of the army of occupation. The French government also, besides the pecuniary indemnity, paid considerable sums for the maintenance of the army of observation. These sums were calculated upon the footing of the pay and other allowances of the foreign armies in Europe; and the expence of the British army was therefore a considerable increase, which had been borne by France. The sums issued by the paymaster-general were also out of the same fund. A payment made to the Hanoverian government for a body of Hanoverian troops, was likewise to be taken into that account. Some other fragments had been made to foreigners having claims on the British government for losses sustained or services performed. The French government had made liberal contributions to British subjects who had suffered by their sequestrations; and similar cases, though of smaller amount, had occurred for the acknowledgment of the British government. After providing for all these, and further for

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for certain fortifications in the Netherlands to the extent of two millions sterling, there still remained applicable to the service of the present year the sum of 500,000l. besides a smaller amount for the next year, that would be found due on winding up the accounts with France. The next item was the repayment of exchequer bills, advanced for the execution of public works under the act of 1819. In the last year it had been 198,000l. and in the present year it appeared that the repayments were likely to amount to 125,000l. He could not pass over this part of the subject without observing upon the very important assistance given to the industry of the country by this expedient: many valuable works had been thus brought to a completion by the commissioners, that would otherwise have remained in an unfinished and ruinous condition. The committee might therefore congratulate itself that, without any additional charge upon the public, accommodation highly important, if not absolutely necessary, had been afforded. The only remaining item furnished by the resources of the present year, independent of a loan, with a surplus of the ways and means of 1820, the amount of which would be found by referring to documents on the table; it was 81,630l. The total, therefore, of what might be called the ready money produce of the resources of the year was 6,570,030l. To make this sum 20,018,200l. the amount of the supply, it had been necessary to contract a loan from the sinking fund of 13,000,000 12,500,000l. for England, and 500,000l. for Ireland. The reason for that division had been not only to leave a larger sum in the market, but also because the sum of about 500,000l. was necessary for the payment of the excess in Ireland beyond the amount of her consolidated fund. Perhaps it might be right here to observe, that in consequence of this diminution of the sinking fund of Ireland, which would still, however, leave a considerable sum applicable to the purchase of stock, a necessity was felt of allowing the re-transfer of stock from Ireland to England: so that a stockholder would be enabled to choose in which part of the empire he would receive his dividend. This would also be the means of producing other beneficial effects on the market. To these statements was only to be further added the increase of capital of the bank of Ireland equal to 500,000l. Irish, or 461,539l. British currency. The total amount of the ways and means would thus be, as he had already said, 6,570,030l. from the ready money produce of the year; and 13,461,539l. from the sinking fund, and the Irish bank capital, making in the whole 20,031,569l. or an excess of about 13,000l. beyond what the service of the year would require. The total amount of supply had been 18,021,800l. and the interest of exchequer bills 1,290,000l. making together 19,311,800l. To this sum was to be added 500,000l. Irish treasury bills, which would be paid off, and 206,400l. due on the bills issued for the execution of public works in the present year. In the whole they amounted to 20,018,200l. and left, as he had already shown, a small excess on the side of the ways and means.

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means. With respect to the service of the year, he had already pointed out a very large reduction. Government had most sedulously turned its attention to reduction in all departments; and he might add, that as far as was consistent with the safety and honour of the country, ministers would be ready and anxious to carry the same spirit into the next session of parliament. While he alluded to this reduction, and promised on the part of his majesty's government, every effort in their power to render it as operative as possible for the public, he must at the same time state, that there were one or two contingent circumstances which might render it necessary, even within the year, to call upon parliament to meet a further expense connected with the public service. He would now state the charge in respect of the additions to the public funded debt of the united kingdom, created for the service of the year 1821.

Money borrowed 12,500,000l. from the sinking fund in Great Britain, 100l. 3 per cent. Reduced annuities—capital created, 12,500,000l.—Interest, 375,000l. —Sinking fund, 125,000l.—Total, 500,000l.

30l. 7s. 6d. 3 per cent. consols.—Capital created, 3,796,875l. —Interest, 113,906l. 5s.—Sinking fund 37,968l. 15s.—Total, 151,875l.

Total capital created, 16,296,875l. —Interest, 488,906l. 5s.—Sinking fund, 162,968l. 15s.—Total, 651,875l.

Money borrowed, 500,000l.—British currency, from the sinking fund in Ireland, 129l. 3s. 2d. Irish 3½ per cents. for every 108l. 6s. 8d. Irish being 100l. British. Capital created, 596,115l. 7s. 8½d. — Interest, 20,864l. 0s. 9½d.—Sinking fund, 5,961l. 3s. 1d.—Total, 26,825l. 3s. 10½d.

Total borrowed, 13,000,000l. Capital created, 16,892,990l. 7s. 8½d. — Interest, 509,770l. 5s. 9d½.—Sinking fund, 168,929l. 18s. 1d.—Total 678,700l. 3s. 10½d.

The rate per cent. paid to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt.—Sinking fund, Great Britain, 3l. 18s. 2½d. Sinking fund, Ireland, 4l. 3s. 5½d.

The rate per cent. paid, including all charges—Sinking fund, Great Britain, 4l.—Total, Ireland, 4l. 10s.

The following was the comparison of sums received by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt in Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending 5th of January, 1821; and an estimate of the sums which will be received by them in the year ending 5th January, 1822, exclusive of the sums set apart to pay life annuities.

Great Britain.	Purchase of Stock.	Sinking Fund loan.	Total sums received.
The year ending 5th Jan. 1821.	£4,101,024	£12,400,000	£16,501,024
For the same ending 1822	4,160,202	12,000,000	16,160,202
Ireland, (B. C.)			
The year ending 5th Jan. 1821	645,865	....	645,865
For the same ending 1822	491,294	174,462	665,756
United Kingdom.			
The year ending 5th Jan. 1821	4,746,889	12,400,000	17,146,889
For the same ending 1822	4,651,496	12,174,462	16,825,958

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For

For the present year he assumed the same amount of revenue as in the last, that was—£54,22,714

Lotteries, . .	200,000
Old stores, . .	163,400
French indemnity,	500,000
Exchequer bills for public works, .	125,000
	£55,011,114

Some observations referred to the charges upon the consolidated fund, and the sums in course of repayment to the bank, towards which 400,000l. remained from the former year in the exchequer. The total amount for the whole services of the present year would be 58,221,000l. Deducting therefore the assumed amount of the revenue and the payments which he had enumerated, there would appear an expenditure of 13,209,800l. over and above the income of the year. As the sinking fund for this year amounted to 16,800,000l. the actual amount of the reduction of debt already effected would be 3,590,000l.: so that they might fairly expect this year to show an excess of income over their expenditure of little less than 4,000,000. This too he had called upon the house to bear in mind had been attained during a period of arduous struggle and great difficulty, while there were universal complaints of a stagnation of trade and of general depression. It had been effected while the country was engaged in making, in obedience to the recommendation of the finance committee, large repayments to the bank of England. In the month of August, 1818, the amount of the government debt to the bank of England was 28,000,000l. which had been since reduced to 19,000,000l. These repayments ought to be viewed under all their circumstances, to enable the country to see the extraordinary difficulties which it had surmounted. In every other case in which the government had made repayments, the money so repaid went back into the general circulation of the country. But in the particular case of the repayments to the bank, the sums were actually withdrawn altogether from circulation, and were consequently unaccompanied with those exhilarating effects upon the industry and resources of the country, which could not fail to attend repayments made under any other circumstances. Indeed, looking at the amount repaid to the bank, he could not but think that it would have been impossible to have kept up the circulation of the country, had not the bank, while this process was going on, had to re-issue a part of that money in the purchase of the bullion that became necessary when preparing for the resumption of cash payments, but which was nevertheless, at the moment, of little use to the country, as the bullion so purchased lay at the time perfectly useless, and locked up in the treasure of the bank. When he took a retrospective view of these transactions, he could not refrain from expressing a doubt, whether any country had ever before passed through so severe an ordeal with such firmness, credit, and stability, or ever made such sacrifices for the preservation of its good faith, and the entire restoration of its metallic currency. They were now enjoying the benefit arising from these wise and provident

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provident regulations which had been carried into effect in the midst of the greatest difficulties. They now saw the bank beginning to resume its cash payments, and returning to a system which it was confidently trusted would be permanent. They looked forward to no further restriction upon their circulation, and every thing was reasonably enough expected for the future to take its natural and undeviating course. Already had the wholesome operation of these changes diffused life and vigour in those parts of the country where such beneficial results were not a few months ago at all anticipated. The funds were feeling the benefits of this amelioration, and they gave a fresh stimulus to the return of every other species of property. Whilst the funds were indicative of this improved confidence in the financial situation of the country, money was more easily found in other channels, and flowed for the encouragement of industry in a rapid course. Nothing could show more the solid basis upon which their financial system rested than their repayments to the bank, and the effect of them. England had not suffered alone in her commercial and financial arrangement. The other countries of Europe and America were also suffering, and to a greater degree in their respective situations. It was clear, therefore, that independent of the circumstances which were local and peculiar to Great Britain, there must have been acting at the same time, and as it were in conjunction with them, a more extensive cause in which England suffered in common with the other nations of the world. He called upon the house, in looking at the prospect which the country had of successfully encountering all the difficulties that had encompassed her, to view the beneficial progress of collateral circumstances that were still co-operating to produce those beneficial results to which all referred with so much satisfaction. Among them it was impossible to overlook the growth of savings banks, in which so laudable an accumulation of capital had been observable among the lower orders of society. They afforded a most curious barometer for ascertaining the feeling and confidence of the people upon the pecuniary concerns of the country. Their progress would be best understood upon reference to the printed document distributed on the 11th of April. Since that date the progress of these institutions had gone on with a regular increase of accumulation in every part of the kingdom. From 19,000l. to 20,000l. a week was paid into the bank of England, from the savings banks, over and above the sums paid out to those who withdrew their deposits. Although many difficulties must still remain to be encountered among the lower classes, yet still he thought it clear, from the state of those savings banks, and other facts equally conclusive, that a good deal of the distress which had unfortunately prevailed was rapidly dissipating. There never was a period when greater strides were making by the country to repair its financial concerns, and establish them upon a foundation of as permanent durability as the precautions of human foresight were capable of comprehending. The right

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right honourable gentleman concluded by observing that there was no country in Europe which was comparatively so little in debt, after the close of so severe, protracted, and so arduous a struggle. The war had, it was true, entailed difficulties on the country; but he was confident that those difficulties would be overcome by the zeal and energies of the people, which had already surmounted difficulties of yet greater magnitude. He trusted that, in accomplishing this desirable end, every man would do his utmost to support the fame which England had acquired, and act as became a member of this great empire. The right honourable gentleman then moved, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 13,000,000l. be raised by annuities on the sinking-fund, 12,500,000l. for Great Britain, and 500,000l. for Ireland, for the service of the year 1821."

Mr. Maberly stated, that the observations which he would now offer on the statement of the right honourable gentleman would certainly refer, in a peculiar degree, to the supply for the year, as he could not see that there was any very great objection to the general nature of the ways and means. In the early part of the present session he had stated that a saving might be made to a very considerable extent, under the head of "Supply," and he was very sorry to see that so small a saving appeared to have been made in the supplies for the present year. Though the right honourable gentleman might take to himself great credit for such saving, it was by no means proportioned to the opportunity which had occurred for extending it. He would endeavour to point out to the committee what the real state of the country was at the present moment, and what he conceived would have been its probable state if judicious measures had been adopted. For that purpose he would take a view of the present interest of the debt, funded and unfunded. The interest of the debt, together with all sums appropriated in various ways to the payment of interest, composed a debt of 48,328,780l., which, he apprehended, could only be diminished in one way. In that sum he included the interest of the whole of the funded and unfunded debt of the Russian and Dutch loans, and of the Irish annuities. It comprised, he believed, the entire interest on all sorts of debt, up to the 5th of January, 1821. He considered this to be a debt for which they were bound to provide, unless they proposed to be at once unjust and ungenerous. They had borrowed the money during the great struggle in which they had been engaged; and they had borrowed it on fixed and specific terms. Amongst others it was agreed that a certain sum should be appointed as a sinking fund. He thought it was impossible to diminish that debt, except by a reduction of the 5 per cents. in a subsequent year, by which a saving of 1,400,000l. might be effected. No reduction could be made in the 4 per cents., as they were connected with a very distant period. It appeared to him that the debt thus contracted should remain without interference. It had been stated by gentlemen in and out of that house, that, to relieve the distresses of the country, particularly

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particularly as they affected the agricultural interest, a tax should be laid on this species of property, or that it should be sacrificed, in some shape or other, to the necessity of the times. He thought that those who had embarked their property at the call of government, who had embarked it subject to all circumstances and contingencies, and who had made very considerable sacrifices already, ought not to be treated in this way. He (Mr. Maberly) would not attempt to follow him through a series of accounts, part of them consisting of fiction, and part of truth; but he would state the way in which he wished the public accounts to be made up. He would in the first instance take the consolidated fund, and bring down the balance of that fund clearly. He would then take the supplies voted for the year, and the annual revenue, which comprised most of the assets (except some extraordinary items) appropriated to meet the great body of the expenditure of the country. Taking the annual duties voted, if the amount should exceed the sum required, the surplus should be carried over to the consolidated fund. He would then come to the excise duties, and if the actual collection of the revenue were placed to the account, they would arrive exactly at the amount of that branch of the revenue which went to form part of the assets of the year. He would next take the lottery, old stores, and sinking fund, and thus come at the whole of the assets available to the public service, which, contrasted with the expenditure, would leave a clear balance. He would call on the right honourable gentleman to adopt this mode, which would give to the public what merchants called a balance sheet, instead of introducing an account, partly fictitious and partly real. Notwithstanding all that had been said by the right honourable gentleman, he believed the sinking fund last year was somewhere about 2,200,000l.; but through the whole of the accounts there was a great deal of confusion. It appeared to him that a sinking-fund was necessary for the support of public credit; and he thought it should always be of such a nature that circumstances should never make it doubtful whether the interest of the fundholder would be paid. It was well known that in 1792 Mr. Pitt took a comprehensive view of the finances of the country, and set apart a certain sum to form a sinking-fund. He went farther: he wished, as much as possible, to save the people from suffering, and he appropriated a sum in order to lessen taxation. If the same course were now adopted, it would essentially relieve the public. If, hereafter, of every million that was saved, one half was added to the sinking-fund, and the other half appropriated to the reduction of taxation, it would produce more happy effects than if the whole were thrown into the sinking-fund. And why? Because the people who were paying such immense taxes, would then become satisfied that every effort would be made to relieve them; and there would be no necessity for supporting a large standing army to keep them in order. When once they saw such a measure adopted, they would cease to be discontented with the government;

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government; and sure he was that they were not discontented with the constitution.

Mr. Ricardo said, the chancellor of the exchequer always gave a most flattering account of the state of the country. Last session he had declared that the funds which would be applicable to the expenditure of the present year would be much greater than what he had now stated them to be. He had stated that the addition to the sinking-fund would have been 1,700,000l. instead of 950,000l., had it not been for the additional interest on exchequer bills. He (Mr. Ricardo) wished to know whether the interest of those exchequer bills had not been provided for in the preceding session? He thought a sum was voted for that purpose, because he took occasion, on the last budget, to remind the right honourable gentleman that he had made no provision whatever for the interest on the exchequer debt; and he stated in answer, that provision had already been made out of former votes. If that were the case, he must place this payment against certain debts which should be liquidated in the present year, and not against that which fairly belonged to the budget of former years. From the papers which were in the hands of members, it appeared that the account might be correctly stated thus:—By the annual accounts, the amount of the unfunded debt appeared to be 17,292,544l.

There were funded, during the last year 7,000,000l.

Exchequer bills, which, added to the former amount, gave a total of 24,292,544l.

There was a deficiency arising on the consolidated fund, which the right honourable gentleman had entirely left out of the view which he had taken in the statement made by him to the committee. That deficiency amounted to 517,000l. during the present year, and this being added to the enormous deficiency which existed before, might be stated, in fact, at 8,990,000l. Here he could not help remarking that these accounts, from the way in which they were made up, did not give the committee that correct view of the state of the finances which it was desirable that it should be furnished with. If he wished to consult them for information, he could find no part from which he could clearly discover what the annual deficiency upon the consolidated fund really was. A paper having been moved for upon this subject by an honourable gentleman some time since, he was enabled to ascertain that on the year ending the 5th of January, 1821, that deficiency was 8,850,327l. And in the year ending 5th of January, 1820, 8,321,000l.

Taking the two amounts together, the difference between the sums was 429,327l.

Now this being the case, what was the reason that in the annual printed accounts which were delivered to the house, the amount of the deficiency upon the consolidated fund for the very same period, that is, from the 5th of January, 1820, to the 5th of January, 1821, was stated at 517,232l. instead of 429,327l.? Making a difference between those accounts and the return which he spoke of, of 87,905l. He did not mention this difference upon account of the magnitude of the sum,

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sum, but for the purpose of showing how little reliance could be placed on these public accounts, under their present shape. It certainly did appear to him that two accounts made up for the same period ought to yield the same results. But to return to the matter of those accounts. It seemed that during the last year we had contracted loans to the amount of 24,292,544l. To which must be added, for the deficiency upon the consolidated fund, as stated by the right honourable gentleman, 517,232l. Making together, 24,809,776l.

Against this amount they must put that part of the debt which had been paid off. It must be shown how much money had been devoted to that purpose; and then, whatever balance appeared, by so much had our debt increased or decreased.

We had a sinking-fund last year, of 17,510,000l.

The amount of treasury bills paid off, was 2,000,000l.

The difference between the amount of exchequer bills upon the 5th of January, 1820, and the 5th of January, 1821, was 5,934,928l.

So that we had devoted, in truth, to the payment of the national debt, whether funded or unfunded, during the current year, the sum of 25,444,928l.

And reckoning, as he did, the amount of the debt contracted to be during the same period, 24,809,776l. The difference would be 635,152l.

The actual amount, therefore, of difference, between the debt on the 5th of January, 1820, and the debt on the 5th of January, 1821, did appear to be no more than 635,152l., although the right honourable gentleman by some other species of calculation made it amount to 950,000l. The house was told by the right honourable gentleman that there would be a sinking-fund next year, of 4,000,000l. Now, assuming the revenue for the current year to be as stated by the right honourable gentleman, and supposing that there should be such a sinking-fund, it was to be remembered that the right honourable gentleman had included in his calculation a sum of 500,000l. which he said he was to receive from France, and which was applicable towards the payment of the national debt during the present year. But if this 500,000l. was so applicable during the present year, it would not be (it was evident) in the next, or any future year. He (Mr. Ricardo) wished to know what funds could be made of general and permanent application in this way; and therefore it was of little avail to bring forward such a sum as this in such a statement. He took it that the sinking-fund would really amount to 2,809,000l. And the sinking-fund on exchequer bills, to 290,000l. Making the sinking-fund 3,099,000l. instead of 4,000,000l. as estimated by the chancellor of the exchequer. He certainly wished, however, that the event might turn out according to the statement of the right honourable gentlemen. But he did not think that the house or the country had much reason to congratulate themselves, when it appeared, that all which the right honourable gentleman had to tell them was, that the revenue in future years would be the same as confessed in this. He (Mr. Ricardo)

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Ricardo) confessed that he was one of those who really thought a sinking fund very useless; he did not mean to say that he was not favourable to such a fund, in the abstract; upon the principle of the thing there could be hardly any doubt; but really, after the experience which they had had, he did not hope to see that principle acted upon. He did not hope that it would ever be made applicable to the reduction of the national debt. Those who thought it would be, had much more confidence in his majesty's ministers, and in the house itself, than he had. Under all circumstances he was prepared, to say that whenever a motion should be made for the repeal of any tax that was within the actual amount of the sinking fund, he would for one support such repeal. He knew it would be objected that the revenue would sometimes fall short in particular branches, which would make it difficult to supply the deficiency. If so, let government impose new taxes to raise the full sums necessary for the state; but he would never consent to this sort of misapplication of a fund created for the specific purpose of liquidating the debt of the country. But this sum had been appropriated and fresh taxes imposed likewise. The people consented to fresh taxes on that occasion, in the hope that they should the more speedily experience some relief; and but for this reasonable expectation parliament too would never have been induced to impose them. Unfortunately the people of England were at this moment much more in debt than they would have been if there had been no sinking fund in existence. He should offer but a word or two relative to savings banks. He highly approved of them; but a plan had been suggested by a gentleman in the country, to which he thought the house would do well to pay some attention. The name of this gentleman, he believed, was Woodrow, or Woodrooff, and his plan was one by which a life annuity income might be obtained in these banks. The plan was, that persons at an early age might be willing to make a trifling sacrifice, which, by the operation of compound interest, would in the course, say of thirty or forty years, increase to a large sum. At the birth of a child, a father might be disposed to put by a small sum of money, for the purpose of procuring for the child an annuity hereafter; a plan of this kind would be productive of great benefits. The honourable gentleman then adverted to what had fallen from the chancellor of the exchequer, relative to the different effect of paying a debt to the bank of England, and a debt in any other quarter. In the former case it was said that the notes did not come into public circulation; but it was the amount only of circulation which it was material to look at; and it made little difference to the public from whence it came.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* in explanation, said that the honourable member for Abingdon (Mr. Maberly) had termed many of his statements fictitious. Now, he should be glad to have them pointed out, and he would endeavour to show him that they were perfectly consonant with the returns before the house.

Mr.

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Mr. Hume held in his hand a paper, showing that in Scotland they had increased in the following proportion:—

In 1805, 1806, and 1807, they were from 4 to 4½ per cent.
In 1817 they were 7 per cent.
In 1818 - - - 7½ per cent.
In 1820 - - - 8 per cent.
In 1821 - - - 8½ per cent.

which showed that in a few years the charge was nearly doubled. To this subject he thought great attention was due; for he was satisfied that, by strict attention to economy in this branch of our expenditure, a saving of 140,000l. might be made to the country. When the committee considered the immense sum of 18 millions, which the country was now called upon to pay, and that this sum was nearly equal to 24 millions in the former state of the currency, he thought there did not exist such grounds of congratulation as the right honourable gentleman seemed to imagine. The honourable member next alluded to the debt due to the East India Company, and condemned the system of letting it run on. He had before, in another place, expressed his opinion to the directors, that if they suffered the government to continue in their debt, it would at last be said that nothing was due to them; and this they had now begun to find was the case. To this circumstance it was owing that there were no detailed accounts of the expences incurred for the detention of Buonaparte at St. Helena, which had (as we understood) already cost the country two millions. He hoped, however, that what had that night fallen from the chancellor of the exchequer would be the means of producing some explanation on this subject.

Mr. Ellice said he could not avoid taking this opportunity of stating what he had before so often expressed—that it was a very absurd and unnecessary expenditure to go through the farce of borrowing a certain sum from the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, or in other words, taking away part of the sinking fund, when the same object might be answered by cancelling so much of the debt. The only object he could see in it, was that of rendering accounts that might be simplified more complicated. He merely mentioned this at present, but it was his intention to bring the subject under consideration in the next session of parliament. As to the flourishing state of the revenue, he admitted that the revenue had exceeded his expectations, and he only regretted that a proper reduction of our expenditure had not taken place, which would have afforded a no less pleasing subject of congratulation.

The first resolution was now put and agreed to.

On the second resolution being proposed,

Mr. Hume said that he perceived among the ways and means, a sum of 165,000l. from the sale of old stores, which he presumed were naval stores. Now he wished to know why the same mode was not adopted with respect to the ordnance stores.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made one or two observations in reply.

Mr. Ellice said he saw credit taken only for 165,000l. for produce of lottery. He wished to know whether it had produced no more.

The

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The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that that was not all, but it was all that had been yet received.

Mr. Ellice said that his objection to the system of the lottery as grossly immoral was so strong, that when the resolution for that came to be proposed he would take the sense of the house upon it.

The resolution was now put and carried.

The next resolution was for raising the sum of 200,000l. by the sale of 60,000 lottery tickets.

Mr. Bernal said he could not consent to the raising of any sum by means which were so immoral in their tendency as the lottery; and he was anxious that the present time should be embraced for getting rid of that mode of taxation, as, according to the admission of the chancellor of the exchequer, it had ceased to be so profitable as heretofore.

Mr. H. G. Bennet observed, that according to the statement of the right honourable gentleman, we were to have so large a surplus next year, that there could be no necessity for the continuation of this odious and immoral tax. He could suppose that if a paramount necessity existed, if there were no other way of getting money, this would constitute a sufficient ground with a chancellor of the exchequer, whose great business seemed to be to dip his hands into the pockets of the public. But he considered that there was no necessity for still permitting what must be a violation of public morals. To the vote for building additional churches, he (Mr. H. G. Bennet) had given his assent, though he confessed he saw no necessity for them; but if the right honourable gentleman were to propose the building of as many more, and fill them with good preachers, who inculcated the soundest principles, the good which they would be likely to produce would not counterbalance the evils arising from the continuance of lotteries.

Mr. Cripps defended the lottery, as a less objectionable mode of taxation than many taxes which already existed, and he was satisfied that the abolition of any portion to the same amount of any other tax would be more acceptable to the public. If the lottery were withdrawn, there could be no doubt that the same or a greater amount of money would be expended by the people in gambling of another description.

Mr. W. Smith said, that any gentleman who had been at Paris and passed through the Palais Royal, might have seen gaming, and other still more immoral practices carried on, from all of which a revenue was derived to the government; and the same arguments for continuing the lottery would be equally applicable to them.

Mr. Gipps also opposed the system of lotteries. If the practice were once admitted to be bad, he saw no reason why it should be continued; and he maintained that it was no argument in support of them to say, that if the people did not gamble their money in that manner, they would expend it in some other equally objectionable.

The committee then divided—

For the resolution - -	123
Against it - - - -	65
Majority - - - - -	58

Some other resolutions, were agreed to without any observation.

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER IV.

Administration of Justice in Tobago—American Loyalists—Foreign Trade—Provision for the Duke of Clarence—Agricultural Horse Tax—Motion relative to Burning of Widows in India—Orange Lodges—Affairs of Sicily—Slave Trade—Privy Council—Prorogation of Parliament.

HOUSE of Commons, June 6.—*Lord Nugent* rose, in pursuance of notice, to move for a committee to inquire into certain abuses in the administration of justice in the island of Tobago. The noble lord observed that the facts on which he grounded his proposition were strongly vouched, and the charges he had to make would, he apprehended, apply more or less to most of the smaller West India islands. Towards the end of the last session, Mr. Capper, who had been attorney-general of Tobago, had stated certain facts that appeared to his lordship to amount to great abuses, to flagrant denials of justice, and indeed to great personal cruelty. All offices of authority were in the hands of a few in that island, the society was small, and consequently that great corrective of the human mind, public opinion, was wanting. Mr. Capper having been appointed early in 1819, he went out to Tobago, but soon found that he must either make himself a party to the illegal and unjust practices prevailing, must subject himself to a life of disquiet and mortification, or must relinquish his appointment. He preferred the latter, and returning at great personal inconvenience, he laid the whole case before the colonial department. Lord Bathurst communicated with the authorities of the island on the subject: he received a report denying the charges, and imputing unworthy and discreditable motives to Mr. Capper; and upon that report his lordship had acted. He (lord Nugent) had received information on many cases, but he should rely principally upon two. His lordship then gave some instances of mal-treatment at great length. A great evil upon the island was the rejection of a slave's testimony in the case of a white freeman; the consequence of such a rejection was most unfavourable to the cause of justice, and to the moral amelioration of the slave's condition. Would the house believe that, not only were the slaves thus treated, but that they were absolutely denied the opportunity of being present at any place of Christian worship? for on the day and hour set apart for adoring the God of mercy and truth, the time was actually fixed, not only for carrying on the slave market, but for flogging these poor wretches! This was a dreadful example to set before the eyes of the unhappy slaves on the Christian sabbath, and well calculated to alienate them from all regard for those, who had to measure their destinies. The noble lord concluded by moving for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into

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certain abuses in the island of Tobago.

Mr. W. Smith seconded the motion.

Mr. Goulburn felt very great difficulty in addressing himself to questions of this sort—a difficulty which originated in the peculiar situation in which the West India islands were placed The house of assembly claimed the right of exercising all the privileges and powers which the legislature exercised in this country; but owing to the state of society, those powers were necessarily wielded with diminished authority. In nine out of ten cases which were brought before the house, they must bear in mind that the present system had been established, and was raised to full vigour by the British legislature. Until the house, therefore, declared that it was not suited to the colonies, it ought to judge of the conduct of the parties residing there, by certain circumstances growing out of their situation, and not as if the particular events had taken place here. It had been made a matter of complaint, that the evidence of slaves was not received in the courts. But if it were received, it would create two very serious difficulties. On the one hand, the evidence of an initiated slave might be most prejudicial to his master; but on the other, suppose a master to be charged with some dreadful crime, suppose that crime to be known to his slave, whose evidence might be of the most material nature, what was to prevent the person accused from using the influence which he naturally possessed over his slave, for the purpose of inciting him, not merely to soften his evidence, but to give testimony wholly opposed to the charge? With respect to the question immediately before the house, whether a committee should be appointed to inquire into the facts stated by the noble lord, he could truly say, that it was with extreme regret he ever opposed a motion, the tendency of which was to elicit information respecting the state of the different colonies. Under all the circumstances, he hoped the noble lord would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Barham was always anxious, when any case relative to the West Indies, and which appeared proper for inquiry, was brought before the house, to have it thoroughly investigated.

After a few observations by sir *J. Macintosh* and *Mr. Marryatt*,

Mr. Wilberforce confessed that he thought it would be right to make this matter a subject of inquiry. He was much surprised to hear honourable gentlemen defending some of the abuses which notoriously existed in many of the West India islands. Thus the predilection of the negroes for their Sunday market had been assigned as the reason of its continuance. He would put it to the house, however, whether this prepossession of the negroes of a custom which had existed too long, was any ground for retaining it.

After a few words from other honourable members,

Lord Nugent said, that if the house would allow him, he was ready to withdraw his motion, and to substitute in its place the following resolution:—

"That early in the next session, this house will appoint a select committee, to inquire into the administration

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administration of justice in the island of Tobago."

On the question being put from the chair,

Mr. Goulburn said, that he had no objection to the sending out a commission to inquire into the circumstances to which the noble lord had alluded.

The house divided—

For the resolution . .	66
Against it	105
Majority	39

Mr. Courtenay, in pursuance of the notice he had given, rose to bring forward his motion respecting American loyalists. The honourable member entered at some length into a variety of arguments, to show that the loyalists, who had been ruined in their property in consequence of adhering to their allegiance to their sovereign, were entitled to particular consideration. The honourable member concluded by moving, that the house do resolve itself into a committee to consider the claims of those American loyalists, who had suffered in consequence of their adherence to their allegiance, and who had not yet been remunerated.

Sir Scrope Morland seconded the motion.

Mr. Baring said, that if the persons mentioned had a just claim, the magnitude of that claim ought not to form any consideration on this question. The claim was about 100,000l. But it was fair that the house should know that if this claim were found good, another claim of 100,000l. on the part of merchant creditors would be equally good. There were three classes of claimants. The first was the class of loyalists, who had been land proprietors in America. The second class consisted of loyalists resident in America, against whom the courts of justice in that country were shut. The third class consisted of British merchants, whose suits were likewise excluded from American courts of justice. At the peace, ample compensation had been made to the first class. For the other classes there had been provided a sum of 600,000l. from the American government, in lieu of those claims, and a commission was now sitting in London for the purpose of adjudging this sum to the legal claimants. The present claimants had laid their claim before them, and the commission had made an award upon it. The claimants having acquiesced in the commission for distributing the sum obtained, and actually received a proportion of it, had no claim now before that house.

Mr. Wilberforce said he had, nearly forty years ago, supported the claim of these same persons. Their claim could not consistently with the known good faith of parliament be rejected.

Mr. Courtenay replied, and the house divided—

For the motion . .	77
Against it . . .	60
Majority	17

House of Lords, June 8th.—The royal assent was given by commissioners to the Seamen's Wages Bill, the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, the Sale of Bread Bill, and several other public and private bills. The commissioners were the lord Chancellor, the earl of Shaftesbury, and lord Melville.

Mr. Brogden and others brought

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from the commons the South Sea Trade Bill, and the Irish Insolvent Debtor's Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdown held in his hand a report from the committee on foreign trade, in presenting which, he wished to make a few observations. The principal part of the report to which he was desirous of very briefly drawing their lordship's attention, related to a very important manufacture of this country, that of silk. It was with great satisfaction he stated that from the inquiry which had been gone into, it appeared that the extent of the silk manufacture of this country was such as to create a demand for labour, and yield a profit far beyond any thing he could have expected from a trade created by favour and maintained by prohibitions. It happened fortunately that a part of the world which had been placed under the dominion of this country was that which afforded the best raw material, and from which it had originally been derived by the south of Europe. The improvement of the trade had been so great, that supplies were now drawn two or three times a year from that country, instead of only once as formerly. Much as this manufacture had been favoured in France, it having always been the policy of the French government to encourage it, their lordships would be surprised to hear that it had been more successfully prosecuted in this country. It appeared that the quantity of the raw material consumed in England was now considerably greater than that used in the manufacture in France. The value of the raw material imported from Italy and India into this country exceeded, by several 100,000l. that of the silk consumed in France. The silk grown in France and imported was estimated at 2,000,000l. whereas the raw silk imported into England in 1820 amounted to 2,500,000l. The value of this raw material when manufactured was ten millions. From the moment that a free trade was allowed to India, and private adventurers were permitted to act on their own speculations, there had been a progressive improvement in the quality and the quantity of the raw material imported. One of the embarrassments under which the silk trade laboured, was that of Spitalfields; the place where the manufacture was carried on was subject to a particular act of parliament, deviating from the true principles of political economy, and rendering it impossible for any manufacturer to introduce any new machinery, however advantageous, into the trade. The noble marquis concluded by moving that the report be printed.

House of Commons.—The *Marquis of Londonderry* moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the communication from his royal highness the duke of Clarence. He proposed to place his royal highness in the same situation as if a bill had been brought in on the vote of 1818. That would be to allow him the provision originally voted from the period of his marriage, just as if, at that time, a bill had passed the legislature, granting him the allowance which he had been pleased to decline. If they were not justified in granting his royal

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royal highness a superior allowance, they ought at least, he conceived, to give him the same benefit as his younger brothers enjoyed. He stood next to the duke of York, the elder branch of the royal family, and he was sure the house would not put his royal highness in a situation less advantageous than that in which his brothers were placed. His lordship then moved—"that it is the opinion of this committee that his majesty be enabled to grant an additional sum of money, to be charged on the consolidated fund of Great Britain, not exceeding the sum of 6,000l. per annum, to make a suitable provision for his royal highness the duke of Clarence; and to commence from the 5th day of April, 1818.

This grant was opposed by Mr. Monck and Mr. Hume, principally on the ground of the part which his royal highness the duke of Clarence took during the queen's trial.

Mr. W. Smith said, the house had heard something as to the real and personal estate of the late king. With respect to the personal estate, he (Mr. Smith) possessed not one word of information; and as to the real estate, nothing had been said, except that it had fallen to his majesty by, in fact, the law of the land.

Mr. Huskisson wished the value of that real estate had been 300,000l. or 400,000l. a year; because it might then, in some degree, have alleviated the public burdens. The fact, however, was, that if the whole of it were sold by auction at the present moment, it would not fetch more than 20,000l.

Mr. Harbord said, that it having been thought right to vote 6,000l. a-year to his royal highness the duke of Clarence in the year 1818, he did not see why it should be now refused. But the question was different with respect to the arrears; and therefore he moved as an amendment upon the motion of his honourable friend, (Mr. Hume,) that the 6,000l. be granted without the arrears.

After several remarks by other honourable members, Mr. Hume's amendment was withdrawn, and the grant of 6,000l. a-year having been agreed to, the Committee divided on Mr. Harbord's amendment for not allowing the arrears. The numbers were—

For the amendment . .	43
Against it	119
Majority	76

Mr. Curwen, in rising to call the attention of the house to the agricultural horse-tax, which he stood pledged to bring forward, could not but regret the lateness of the session, and the absence of a noble lord (the marquis of Londonderry.) The advanced period of the session rendered it imperative upon him to go on, notwithstanding the recommendation which had been given him by that noble lord (any suggestion from whom he was at all times disposed to treat with great attention)—that he should rather await the result of the labours of a committee instituted for the purpose of investigating the present condition of the agriculturists generally. By the vote of that night the people would estimate the character of parliament, and regard such vote as the test of that consideration for their sufferings which they had a right to expect from their representatives. It was, however, quite true

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true that nothing would come out of the committee which would be calculated to afford any efficient relief in the course of this session; and this being the case, he would put it to those very gentlemen who were shortly about to return to the country, whether it was not of the highest importance to obtain some measure of relief which might be quickly effected. At the commencement of the present session of parliament, the speech from the throne, while it held out cheering prospects of the growing improvement of our mercantile affairs, was silent upon the great interests connected with the motion he (Mr. Curwen) had to submit that night; as if his majesty's ministers were almost totally ignorant of what was passing out of doors, or as if they were not aware of the general distress which prevaded the whole country. It had been said that this tax was not a considerable one, and that it averaged not more than about three-pence per acre upon the lands of this country. He did not know whether, if every acre throughout the United Kingdom were taken into the account, the calculation might not be correct. The true statement of the amount of this tax upon all the lands devoted to agriculture would be somewhere about, on light soils, 1l. 10s. and on strong heavy soils, 3l. per cent. on the rent. When this tax was first imposed, the house would observe that agricultural produce was at about double its present value: and even then, under circumstances so much more favourable than those under which it was levied now, its principle could not be defended. For in fact, it was a tax on the plough; and just as well and as reasonably might a tax be imposed upon the tools of the labourer or the artisan. In every point of view it was a most unequal and oppressive tax; it fell most heavily upon those who were least able to bear it; it was felt most severely as it applied to the heaviest and poorest and most unprofitable soils; and was not felt at all in the case of the best in the country—namely, the grazing lands. True it was, that after having his attention directed to it for six years, the right honourable gentleman had consented to a reduction of the agricultural horse tax, in favour of the inferior farmer; but as this was only granted for one year, there was neither any reason to presume it would be permanent, nor any condemnation of the principle of the tax removed. The principle of taxes of this kind might be said to be subversive of, and contrary to, the law of the land; for while it was the maxim of this law to presume every man innocent till he was proved to be guilty, the tax-office presumed every man to be guilty, till he was proved to be innocent; in a word, there were about 60,000l. surcharges, it appeared, every year. There was scarcely a farmer in the whole kingdom, however conscientious he might act, who could escape them; for hardly any one could say with entire truth, that at some time or other his horse, his saddle horse even, had never been used for agricultural purposes. Upon the subject of surcharges he could not avoid relating a case that happened lately at Berwick. A poor woman had a fruit tree growing at the

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the end of her cottage, and having an affection for it—possibly deriving too some kind of advantage from it—she wished to have it pruned, and applied to a gardener in the neighbourhood, who undertook to do it for sixpence. This sum was paid, and the work was performed. Somebody, however, went and informed against the poor woman; a surcharge was made for "employing an occasional gardener;" and a part of her goods was actually sold to pay the surcharge. He was satisfied that if the right honourable gentleman himself had been on the spot, he would have been the first to have prevented so cruel a proceeding. It had been by many gentlemen held to be necessary that the inferior lands should go out of cultivation. He confessed he thought differently; if the country was to be put again into a flourishing state, it was necessary that every acre which possibly could be, should be brought under cultivation; for what was the evil so generally complained of? Want of employment: and in what more advantageous or more proper way could work be found? To any system which had for its object that grain should be imported at such or such a reduced price, but which price should have the effect of putting this or that man out of employ, he (Mr. Curwen) was decidedly hostile. He, for one, would rather see the price of victuals increased altogether, than any such state of things. He fancied, too, that by this time people began to be satisfied that cheap bread without work, was a great evil. Under all circumstances, sure he was that the true riches of the country were to be within it, and not to be sought for from without. He had given his vote for the repeal of the malt tax, as considering that that measure would be a great relief to the country; but he did not conceive that it would operate so beneficially to the farmers as the repeal of the agricultural horse-tax. The present was the best opportunity which the house would have this session of evincing their anxious desire to benefit the agricultural interest of this country. He called upon the country gentlemen, therefore, to support his motion, as one calculated to relieve it from a tax, unjust and most oppressive in its operation; and the repeal of that which would teach the farmers, that, if not this session, they might look forward to another when the distresses of agriculture would fully be discussed, and when such relief as could be devised would be extended to them. Before he sat down he would just state, that he found he had stated the annual amount of surcharges incorrectly: instead of 60,000l. they were 139,000l. In conclusion, he moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the 43rd and 52nd of George the third, as relates to the duties payable upon horses and mules employed in agriculture.

Mr. Gooch thought himself bound to state that the committee had instructed him, as their chairman, to move in the house for the repeal of the agricultural horse-tax. In the meantime, however, they changed their opinion, and, at their request he had suspended his motion. He certainly did conceive that the honourable gentleman

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gentleman (Mr. Curwen) had not been fairly used by that committee; and so his own vote to-night would show, notwithstanding that his general opinion of his majesty's ministers and their measures remained unchanged. He was free to say, that he thought there was no chance of giving any effectual relief to the agriculturists this session. If the country could not raise its means to its expenditure, it must reduce its expenditure to its means. He begged to second the motion of the honourable member for Cumberland.

Mr. Davenport thought this tax in the highest degree objectionable. It was the most extraordinary and inexpedient that the ingenuity of man ever suggested.

Mr. Gipps was also strongly opposed to this tax, although he was not one of those who were for repealing as many taxes as possible with a view of doing away with the sinking fund. He had never expected relief from the agricultural committee, and he rather regretted that it had been appointed. It was impossible that immediate relief could be given to the agriculturists, unless the house was prepared to enact that corn should be raised at once to a certain price. There was a time when any alteration in the corn laws would have been received in a manner that no member could desire; but the whole country was now convinced that higher prices were necessary.

Mr. Baring said he rose chiefly to advert to the conduct of three honourable members on the other side, who usually supported ministers, and who now advocated the repeal of this tax. He (Mr. Baring) had voted for every retrenchment proposed in the supplies; but not having been successful in a single instance, he did not feel it to be his duty, in the situation of the country, and after such extravagant supplies had been voted, to weaken the revenue by voting for the repeal of this tax. He could not conceal his astonishment that gentlemen like the honourable member for Suffolk (Mr. Gooch) should expect to return with a good grace to their constituents, after having supported every extravagance, by merely voting for the repeal of a tax which affected their own interests particularly.

Mr. J. Benett would support the repeal of this tax, not because the relief would be small or great, but on the principle that it was a bad tax. It was a tax on the implements of husbandry, and a tax paid ultimately too by the consumer of corn. He had presented, this session, a petition from 8,000 poor weavers and shearmen, praying for a tax on machinery. He asked whether it would not be thought insane to impose such a tax? But what then could be said of a tax on the machinery of agriculture? If the rents of landlords failed, the revenue would fail, and the fundholder would find that he depended on the landed interest.

Mr. Walter Burrell begged leave to observe that the tax was unjust, because it was felt most heavily by the farmers, who were exposed to the greatest expenses in other respects. With respect to what had been said of having supported the burdens of the war, he had entered into that house when the war was going on, and he had supported it in hopes of obtaining

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obtaining an honourable peace. It had been said by the minister, "Only enable us to go on with the war, and you will be relieved when a peace can be obtained." Yet, to this day, they paid the same taxes as in time of war; all but the property-tax, and that tax they would soon have again. Had there been any relief afforded? Had any reduction been made this year? He allowed that ten thousand men had been reduced; but those had been raised for a specific purpose, for putting down the riots of the manufacturing districts: and the moment the riots had ceased, they ought to have been reduced, and the country relieved from the burden. He stated, from firm conviction, that it was impossible for things to go on as they were. The taxes had risen to an amount that would prove the absolute ruin of the country.

Lord Milton expressed his great satisfaction at the speech of the honourable gentleman who had spoken last. He (lord Milton) would go still further, and call on the whole country to stop the career of taxation. He put it to his honourable friend the member for Taunton (Mr. Baring,) whether for the sake of increasing the fictitious value of stock, the grinding taxation which encroached on the capital that formed the foundation of credit, ought to be endured? He put it to his powerful mind, whether it would not be better to leave in the pockets of the people what increased and fructified with them, than by taking all away to ruin them and annihilate the revenue? There were other taxes which ought at the same time to be taken off from the manufacturing interests. The noble lord here begged leave to read, in 1821, an extract from the royal speech in 1721, recommending the taking off taxes from the raw material. He agreed that agriculture was the base; but what was the value of the base, if the shaft of manufacture and the capital of commerce were destroyed? Would they bring this happy land, where manufactures and commerce had spread all the arts, refinements, and elegancies of life, and scattered over the face of the country rich and populous cities, into the condition of agricultural Poland? Other taxes ought to be repealed as well as the tax on horses, but especially the tax on foreign wool.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that the present question involved not only the repeal of 500,000l. but of every tax whatever of which a particular class of persons might complain. It was the beginning and opening of a general assault on the finances of the country—an assault to be varied by every member according to the interests of his own constituents, or his own views of political economy. If such an assault were successful, no minister could support the financial system of this country. That system had been carried to an artificial height, and it could be supported only by constant care, by great sacrifices on the part of the country, and by the firm and, he would say, magnanimous resolution of parliament. This tax had been described by some honourable members to be but a drop in the bucket. Were they, then, for such an object to encroach on the consolidated fund?

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fund? In opening the general character of the financial arrangements for the year, he had felt great satisfaction, and the house had appeared to feel satisfaction, that there was a surplus of 4,000,000l. But of this, half a million was derived from a resource of only a temporary and occasional nature; and if this tax were repealed, there would be only 3,000,000l. next year. As to reduction in the establishments of the country, it was unnecessary to repeal this tax for that object, as every reduction that was compatible with the security and credit of the country would be made. It ought to be recollected that this tax formed but a small part of the expenses of horses, and that if the corn with which they were fed was lower in price, this tax could be the more easily paid. Another objection to its repeal was, that no reasonable substitute had been proposed. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Scarlett said, ministers, they were told, intended material reductions next year; but the mode of ensuring reduction was to take from them the means of supporting their present establishments. If so much saving could be made next year, let ministers only save by anticipation what they foresaw could be saved, and this tax could be then spared. Another tender and affecting argument he (Mr. Scarlett) must warn the house against. The right honourable gentleman had represented that no material reduction could be made, and that it was quite hopeless, according to his views. This was a hint that if gentlemen who had supported ministers would force them to retrench, the country would be deprived of their services. But that consequence might not follow. The property-tax had been supported by the same argument. ("No, no," from Mr. Huskisson.) This tax was oppressive; and therefore its repeal would not be a reduction of revenue. Had the foreign wool tax produced the revenue which had been expected? Where were the three millions of new taxes? Where was the sinking fund of 5,000,000l.? All that the right honourable gentleman expected next year was 4,000,000l. The inference was, that we had come to the end of the power of taxation, by increasing its amount. In this state of things, all beyond the annuity of the public creditor and the necessary establishments of government, was positive oppression. The 4,000,000l. would be much better employed if they were remitted to the people, because they would then afford some relief and give a chance of increasing the revenue. He would give his vote for the repeal of this tax, and would give it for the repeal of any tax. He hailed the return of gentlemen on the other side to a better estimation of the state of the country; he hailed their conviction as sincere, and trusted it would be lasting. He believed the difficulties felt by the agricultural interests would subside by means of the equalization of prices; but he believed that that very equalization would make it impossible to pay the present revenue. Economy was therefore the only resource.

"Maximum vestigal est parsimonia."

Mr. Huskisson agreed with his honourable

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honourable and learned friend as to the necessity of making every practicable reduction. Neither did he differ from him in the belief that the equalization of prices would diminish the revenue. But that was a reason for pausing before they would proceed in direct repeals of taxes. If all the propositions made by gentlemen opposite were acceded to, the financial system of the country would be completely broken down. He was fully aware of the difficulties under which the agricultural interest was labouring, and could he believe that the repeal of the tax on horses would afford any material relief to the farmer, he would, notwithstanding the general objection which he felt to interfere with financial arrangements, vote in favour of the motion. He would indeed vote for the repeal of the tax, if he believed that it was desired by the agriculturists, however erroneous they might be in their view of the effects that would result from it. But he could not come to the conclusion, that the repeal of the tax was wished for by the agricultural interest. Not one of the witnesses who had been examined by the committee had stated that the repeal of the tax would afford any relief to the farmer.

Mr. Brougham considered this tax to sin greatly against all the principles which ought to concur in the justification of any tax. First of all, it was a tax on an instrument of labour; secondly, it was a tax that fell unequally in all cases; and thirdly, it was a tax that fell most unequally upon those lands which were least able to bear it—grass lands being free from, and arable lands being liable to it. If those characteristics were not sufficient to stamp this tax with the character which he had given to it, viz. that of sinning against all legitimate principles of taxation, he did not know what characteristics would be sufficient. To him, however, they appeared to be fully sufficient; and he should therefore vote against the tax. He was, however, asked to give a substitute for it, supposing it to be repealed. This, however, he was not bound to give, and he could assure ministers that the only substitute which they should have for it with his consent should be parsimony and economy. If this tax were taken away, he had no doubt that ministers would so make their estimates square with their means that no substitute would be wanted.

The house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion . . .	141
Against it	113
Majority against ministers	28

The decision was hailed with loud cheerings, and leave was accordingly granted to bring in the bill.

June 20.—*Mr. Fowell Buxton* rose to bring on his motion for copies and extracts of all communications from India respecting the burning of females. In introducing this question he disclaimed all intention of casting reproach upon anybody, for he was aware that a feeling of delicacy upon the superstition of the natives alone restrained the British authorities from interfering to prevent these dreadful spectacles. Still the question was not, in fact, one of religious toleration, but whether murder

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murder and suicide ought tacitly to be permitted under the British jurisdiction. It might be sufficient for his purpose to state the extent to which this shocking practice had been carried in one presidency alone—he meant that of Fort William. Within the last four years, in that presidency, 2,366 females had been seen to ascend and perish upon the funeral piles of their deceased husbands. That was the number that had openly perished under the eyes of the magistracy, exclusive of the number which had been consumed in secret, or by the connivance of a mercenary police. By the Mohammedan law the practice was discountenanced, and therefore in many places discontinued; but it was to be regretted that it still prevailed to a great extent in countries under the British jurisdiction. Not only had the disciples of Mahomet abolished this practice, but the French, Dutch and Danes had accomplished the same object in their East Indian settlements. Many of the native princes, amongst whom were the Raja of Travancore, and the Peishwa, the latter of whom was a Hindoo and a Brahmin, had also put an end to this revolting custom. He hoped that, when the proper time arrived, the British government would exert their utmost efforts to extinguish so great an evil, and show that they would not be behindhand with their predecessors in the great work of justice and humanity. He did not wish any thing to be done on this subject which would be likely to excite the apprehension of the natives of India, or to shock their religious feelings or prejudices; but he certainly was anxious that steps should be taken to prove the detestation with which this government viewed so abominable a practice. Many of these murders (for, although they were called voluntary sacrifices, he considered them to be little else than murders) took place contrary to the Hindoo law itself. By that law, females under sixteen years of age were not allowed to ascend the funeral pile; yet, it would appear from the papers for which he was about to move, that girls of twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age had been sacrificed; and, in one instance, a child of eight years old became a victim to the barbarous custom. By the Hindoo law those widows were also exempted, who, in the event of their death, should leave children behind them under three years of age, unless some security was given that the infants would be taken care of. It was also specifically set down, that the sacrifice should be perfectly voluntary—that no drugs should be administered for the purpose of causing intoxication; but these provisions of the Hindoo law were not complied with. No later than yesterday he had a conversation on this subject with a most respectable gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, one of the East India Company's chaplains, who stated, that as he was sailing on a river in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, he observed a crowd on the bank, and found that the people had assembled for the purpose of witnessing the burning of a widow, who was then performing her last ablution. When that part of the ceremony was concluded, she was led to the pile, but she fainted repeatedly,

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repeatedly. The people began to grow impatient; and she was at last placed on the pile in an insensible state, and lashed to the dead body of her husband. The unfortunate creature, however, recovered her senses, and struggled to escape. A Brahmin immediately placed a torch, in the hand of one of her children, who set fire to the pile, and the whole was consumed in a few minutes. He had also been informed of an instance where the family of the individual had not money to procure wood enough to form a proper pile. In that case, the child of the parties about to be consumed began by applying fire to the face of his deceased father, and then proceeded to place the flame beneath the body of his living mother. The fire soon took effect, but it was a considerable time before the sufferings of the unhappy woman were terminated. Though he did not think it would be proper to put an end to this practice by force, yet he was of opinion that the natives of India ought to be restrained within the laws of their own religion. Beyond these they should not be suffered to depart. All these evils arose from one cause—the ignorance of the natives; and the only cure for them was their instruction. Every person, therefore, must perceive how imperative it was on the government of the country, to extend as far as possible the benefits of education to the natives of India. He was happy to observe what had been done by the governor-general with reference to this object. The natives began to admit the superiority of European intellect, and the gratitude they felt for the benefits which were conferred on them led them to believe that those by whom they were now governed must, in some former period, have moved in a more exalted state of existence, as they could not otherwise account for the virtue, wisdom, and talents which they displayed. The honourable gentleman then moved "for copies or extracts of all communications received from India relative to the burning of females on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands."

Mr. Bathurst observed, that the house would understand this question much better by a perusal of the papers which had been moved for, than from any partial statement that might now be made. Viewing the question as he did, it was not easy to perceive how parliament could interfere in any way whatever. The honourable member (Mr. Buxton) admitted that no fault could be found either with the government abroad or at home, in regard to their administration of the internal affairs of India. If this were the case, they ought to pause before they attempted any active interference with the religious prejudices of the natives. If the legislature took up this question, the necessary consequence must be the intervention of public officers, to prevent breaches of the Hindoo law by the natives themselves—an intervention, be it observed, connected with points the most delicate that could be conceived. These persons would have to inquire whether a woman was ready to make a voluntary sacrifice of her existence. And if they found that she acted voluntarily, and therefore did not fall within any of

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of the exceptions of the Hindoo law, then the natural and unfortunate consequence would be, that the ceremony thus practised would be described as taking place after the inspection and under the sanction of a British officer. It was an extraordinary circumstance, that since the promulgation of certain regulations on this subject, the number of persons who had sacrificed themselves had been doubled. In 1815 the number was 378; in 1816, 442; in 1817, 707; in 1818, 1,339. In Calcutta alone, the number was, in 1815, 153; in 1816, 289; in 1817, 442; in 1818, 544. Undoubtedly the increase was in some measure attributable to an epidemic disorder which raged in the country, the ravages of which had deprived many women of their husbands. The Indian government doubted very much the policy of the interference which had already taken place. If that were the fact, might it not be supposed, that the sort of sanction which the practice would receive, if the government here interfered, would tend to strengthen it, and to render it more common, by drawing the attention of the people more frequently to it than had been the case in former times? He greatly doubted, therefore, whether any interference would be proper.

Mr. Wilberforce said, the situation of the people of India always filled his mind with the most painful anxiety. There were 80,000,000 of their fellow subjects in that country, over whose happiness they ought to watch with the tenderest care. It was, however, but justice to say, that no people on the face of the earth were better governed. He wished to see all superstitious practices banished from among them; but he trusted that nothing like violence would be used in effecting that important object. He understood that it was proposed to erect a large building in Calcutta for the purpose of educating missionaries who were to be employed in endeavouring to convert the people of India. This plan (as we understood the honourable gentleman) had his entire approbation. The individual with whom it had originated was of opinion, that if we did not attempt rudely to shock the prejudices of the natives, there was no people more ready to listen to the voice of instruction. With respect to the regulations to which the right honourable gentleman had referred, they could not fairly be considered as the cause of increasing the practice which his honourable friend (Mr. Buxton) wished to remove. That circumstance was mainly attributable to the epidemic disorder which raged in the country. By the books of the Hindoos those sacrifices ought to be voluntary, but this, he believed, was very rarely the case. He recollected being told of an individual, who, having heard that a widow was about to immolate herself, proceeded to the place. He was informed that it was a voluntary act. But, seeing the woman tied, he asked the presiding Brahmin, "Why he had bound this voluntary sufferer?" "Oh," answered the latter, with great simplicity, "if she was not tied, she would run away." He was desirous to do every thing to promote the moral improvement of the natives of India; and he could positively

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positively affirm, that there never was, perhaps, a set of people in any part of the world more anxious to receive instruction, or more grateful to those by whom it was imparted. That circumstance alone ought to induce government to make every exertion in favour of those efforts which were directed to the amelioration of the people of India; and from which, as his right honourable friend had observed, the most beneficial consequences might naturally be expected.

Mr. Hume wished to know how far the motion of his honourable friend extended? Because, if it did not comprise the regulations of 1792, 1793, and 1794, it would be defective. He had lived at Benares, where the Brahmins had their college, and which indeed might be considered the cradle of all their absurdities; and there, he believed, the regulations had produced a good effect. The honourable member for Bramber had spoken of a woman having been forcibly tied to a log. Now, his belief was, that under the regulations of governor Donkin, it was absolutely necessary to inquire of every person about to be immolated, whether it was a voluntary act done in conformity with the Hindoo law. No individual was allowed to be burnt in Benares, unless the regulations of the government were complied with. He was pretty sure that the instance alluded to by the honourable member for Bramber had not occurred in the company's territories; but what might have taken place under the Mahratta government, he could not tell. He doubted very much the correctness of the observation made by the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Bathurst) when he said that this was not a proper subject for the consideration of parliament. It was most extraordinary that a member of his majesty's government who had voted for a bill to prevent cruelty being exercised towards "asses and mules," should think it improper to prevent the infliction of cruelty, (for cruelty it was in all cases) on the females of India. His opinion was, that the individuals burned with their husbands, were, in almost all cases, sacrificed to the interest of those who were connected with them. If it were rendered necessary to take out a regular license, at an expence of 2 or 3,000 rupees for the privilege to burn, the evil would be very much diminished. Though this, at first sight, appeared ludicrous, yet the benefit which such a system would produce could easily be explained. If a large sum were demanded for a license, the relatives of widows, who now urged them to burn, would not supply a rupee towards the expense, and the widows would thus escape death. With respect to the plan of building a college at Calcutta, for the education of missionaries, he was convinced that it would produce more mischief than a positive law for inflicting punishment on all who aided and abetted at the sacrifice of a female. He hoped the practice would ultimately be done away, but it would require a very considerable time. If the British government had equal power over all the Hindoo states, it might soon be removed; but, while some Hindoo governments existed over which they had no power, and by which the practice

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practice was tolerated, it could not be eradicated.

Lord Binning said, that the honourable member for Aberdeen had completely misunderstood what fell from his right honourable friend (Mr. Bathurst.) His right honourable friend did not state that this was an improper subject to bring under the consideration of parliament. It was impossible for him to have asserted that a question connected with the happiness of so large a number of human beings was not fit for their consideration. What his right honourable friend had said, was rather addressed to the discretion of the house. His argument was, that though this might be a proper subject for discussion, it became a question whether it would or would not be a wise discretion to enter on an investigation of it. The honourable member seemed to think it impossible that the case referred to, by the honourable member for Bramber, could have occurred in the company's territories; but he would see, by the papers in question, that long since governor Donkin's time, similar cases had occurred within the company's jurisdiction.

Mr. Canning said, that whatever shades of difference might exist with respect to some parts of the present subject, there were two points on which every gentleman appeared to agree. The first obviously was, that it would be in the highest degree gratifying to every feeling of humanity if this abominable practice were eradicated; the second, that it was extremely desirable that the attempt made to attain this object should not be any thing like a coercive interference on the part of the British government. The only matter for consideration lay therefore between these two extremes; and in going over that ground he begged gentlemen to bear in mind, that of all the exercises of human authority and of human discretion, the most difficult and delicate was that of an interference, at once effective and at the same time divested of the harshness of power. The problem which the East India company had to solve was thus one of great difficulty and delicacy; and though he was glad that this subject was brought under the consideration of the house for discussion, he could not agree with those who thought that the immediate and necessary effect of discussion here must be greatly to facilitate or to abridge the task imposed on the Indian government. He rather thought that the effect of any hostile discussion (none such undoubtedly, had occurred on this occasion), or of any serious interference or dictation on the part of parliament, would not tend much to stimulate that government which, in fact, wanted no such stimulus to engage in this work. It would, perhaps, rather alarm the natives of India; and, in consequence, occasion some relaxation on the part of government with respect to the course which they might have thought proper to pursue, for the purpose of removing apprehension from the minds of the people of India. He did not mean to say, that ultimately the effect of discussion might not be good; because the hands of government would certainly be strengthened by the opinions collectively and individually expressed. But that would not be the immediate effect.

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In a former session, when the honourable gentleman stated his intention to make a motion of this kind, he (Mr. Canning) earnestly but civilly dissuaded him from his purpose, because the information was defective in one material point, namely, that though it was impossible then to say that the governor-general was inattentive to this object, or that he had not pursued it in the most proper manner, yet they had no means of forming a correct judgment of the effects which had been produced. He would ask his honourable friend (Mr. Buxton) whether, if he was legislating as the conqueror of a Catholic country, he would think his influence well exercised under these circumstances. Let him suppose one, out of the many cases which would occur, of young females offering themselves to take the veil before their minds could either be well made up or accurately informed with respect to the nature of the engagement they were about to contract; would his honourable friend think that his influence would be well exercised by sending some one to inquire for the victim at the cloister or the monastery, in order to examine her, and to tear her—upon her manifesting the slightest hesitation in answer to such inquiries—from the sacrifice that she was on the point of performing? The feelings of the Hindoos were not less acute upon such subjects than would be those of the destined nun in the imaginary case which he had just been citing. India was to be regarded as a country retaining, by the habits of education as well as by our own policy, all its ancient institutions. The honourable gentleman who made this motion, and of whose speech he (Mr. Canning) was sorry to have missed any part—so much had he been gratified with that portion of it which he had heard—had stated (not invidiously to be sure, but in a way that might be open to such a construction) that other conquerors in India, whom we had superseded, had found no difficulty in extinguishing similar superstitious rites and sacrifices. But the honourable gentleman must have forgotten, that by a singular and unprecedented indulgence of colonial policy, we had left the religious system of India as we found it: that system was not forcibly invaded by us, but merely placed under a more efficient protection than it had previously enjoyed. That protection, secured by us alone, the rulers of an empire which contained upwards of an hundred millions of inhabitants, without there being one amongst us who might fairly call one foot of the territory his own, was, perhaps, one of the most signal and splendid effects of human wisdom and human fortune which could be named. The honourable gentleman had said, that it was to gradual means, such as those which he had mentioned, that we must look for the improvement of these people, and that the diffusion of knowledge was the sole legitimate and effective mode of subduing ignorance. He (Mr. Canning) concurred in this opinion; but he thought also that this was the sole legitimate means of subduing superstition. The honourable gentleman had seemed to hold out the conduct of the Mohammedan conquerors rather as an example to be followed by

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us; but the honourable gentleman well knew that the great distinction between the two religions professed by the two races of conquerors was, that the one was the religion of arms, and the other of persuasion; that the one had fought its way with the sword, and that the other prevailed in spite of power; and that this latter and purer faith must be left to win its silent way among those nations before the total extirpation of their frightful sacrifices would be looked for.

Colonel Money was fully satisfied that the laying of these papers before parliament could not be an inexpedient measure, but would rather satisfy the friends of humanity that there was a feeling in parliament which was in unison with their own. In 1805, lord Wellesley had expressed his earnest hope that something might be done to extirpate these dreadful sacrifices.

Mr. W. Smith was in favour of the motion, but he thought that the inference to be derived from the conduct of the British government, as that had been stated by the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning), was just the reverse of what the right honourable gentleman himself seemed inclined to draw. If it had been mild, politic, beneficent, and of a nature calculated to do good to the Hindoos, he might ask why, in consistency, we should not interfere in this particular, and do them a lasting good by putting down this practice?

Mr. Fowell Buxton, in explanation, begged to observe, that if the East India company had unfortunately been advised to retract their regulations, he should feel it his duty to bring that subject at an early opportunity before parliament. The British government in India had interfered in other cases of almost equal enormity. There was the murder of the children of the Rajpoots, for instance, which was made a capital offence. There was among another tribe a singular and horrible custom, that of a man who fancied himself injured by some person in power, collecting wood, making a pile of it, and placing at the top two living animals—a cow and an old woman, whom he saw consumed with fire; being himself impressed with the belief that all the tortures which they suffered would be experienced by his enemy. Another case was that of the Brahmins, the sacredness of whose persons throughout all India was proverbial, and who had, in consequence, long committed crimes with perfect impunity. In both these instances, however, the British government had thought proper to interpose; and did so effectually. But this was not all: not only had they interfered with respect to the native priests, but on one occasion they had taken liberties with their favourite God. The great Jaggernaut was not exempted from their visitation; for there being some delay in the payment of the revenue of a certain province, this government laid their hands upon him, by way of security, and kept him in pawn till the whole amount was paid up. The motion was then agreed to.

21.—*Sir John Newport* rose to introduce to the attention of the house, a subject of considerable importance to the peace of the country. There had appeared a short

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short time ago, in several of the newspapers, a statement of certain proceedings which were alleged to have taken place at Manchester, on the part of a society styling itself the "Orange Loyal Association." They had their regularly constituted officers, their pass-words, and their bonds of secret obligation. They were, in fact, in all respects within the spirit and letter of the acts of 39th and 57th of the late king, and ought to be more watched and attended to by the ministers of the government, as the members of them professed to be collected together for the sake of religious distinctions. The government ought to be particularly cautious, after their experience of the irreparable injury done in Ireland by the institution of societies like these, how they for an instant tolerated their introduction into England. In the statements to which he referred was included a letter purporting to be a communication from an illustrious member of the royal family, accepting the rank of patron of the society. He (sir John Newport) was sure that the name of patron of such a society must have been obtained from that exalted personage by surprise and inadvertency. Under these circumstances, he now rose to ask his majesty's ministers, whether the statement to which he before alluded was true, so far as regarded the election of his royal highness the duke of York to the office of patron of this Orange Association.

The *Marquis of Londonderry* in reply said, that his royal highness did address the letter which had been published bearing date in February, and consenting or rather acquiescing, (for he believed that was the phrase used on the occasion,) to become grand master of this loyal association. His royal highness did so under the persuasion that there was nothing of a peculiar religious tendency in the association. He distinctly understood that he was to take no part in the society's proceedings, and that his acceptance was merely of an honorary office. From the moment, however, that his royal highness's attention had been more particularly called to the matter, his royal highness felt that he could not belong to any society upon which a question might be raised; and in order that nothing whatever might attach to the dignity of his own character, he felt it right to convey a communication, certainly in civil terms, and without imputing any breach of the law to the parties whom he addressed, that they were no longer to consider his royal highness as holding the office of patron of their association.

Sir John Newport expressed the gratification he felt at receiving this explanation from the noble marquis of the line of conduct which the royal duke had adopted.

Lord William Bentinck rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice respecting the affairs of Sicily. His sole object was to complain, that liberty had not been practically granted to a people to whom it was promised—a promise in which he conceived the honour of the country was involved, and the due fulfilment of which was loudly required by the people, though in a manner in no degree inconsistent with the principles or declarations of the parties

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concurring in the holy alliance. The late manifestoof the allied monarchs at Labach declared their determination not to countenance any form of constitution which was not legally established. The liberty required for the people of Sicily had been, he would contend, as legally pledged, and upon authority as legitimately sacred, as that which bound the governments of those sovereigns themselves. When he quitted Sicily there were two conditions solemnly stipulated for on the part of the people. One was that no individual should be molested for his connexion with the English while they administered the affairs of the island; and the other, that the rights and privileges to which they were entitled should not be impaired by the transfer of their administration. How had these solemn stipulations been fulfilled? He had the best means for knowing, that, so far from their having been fulfilled, there never was a more complete annihilation of all rights and privileges than that which followed; nor could one accompanied by greater injustice, oppression, and cruelty, be found, he believed, to have stained the annals of any country in the world. The old constitution of Sicily had existed and had been respected for centuries. Sicily was free—it had a constitution of its own—certainly a very independent one. Though connected with Naples, it possessed very important privileges. It had its own flag, it coined its own money, and it possessed its own parliament. That parliament, exercised the power of voting taxes, and of seeing that they were properly applied. In 1812, the three houses unanimously agreed on the basis of a new form of constitution. On that occasion, the barons of Sicily presented one of the most glorious spectacles that the world ever beheld, or history ever recorded: they came forward with the voluntary surrender of their own feudal rights. It was determined at this time to adopt as far as possible the form of the British constitution. The three chambers were reduced to two—the lords spiritual and temporal formed one, and the commons the other. The parliament met in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. In 1814, the king resumed the reigns of government, and renewed his oath to observe inviolably the form of government that had been established. In 1815 his majesty went to Naples. Before the departure of the king the British minister gave in a document, stating that, from a total change of circumstances, the influence of England was about to cease entirely in the island: that if the government of Sicily required alteration, this country could have no objection to it, provided the alterations were made conformably with the existing laws, and with the free consent of the nation: the document concluded with an express statement, that England would not allow any violent or arbitrary change in the existing constitution. But what efforts were made to give effect to those instructions? None whatever. They were received with joy in Sicily, but they were immediately followed by the decree of the king, which united the two countries. This act of union in fact destroyed the rights and privileges of the people, and made Sicily a province

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province of Naples. No country in the world was more attached to England, none bore a greater antipathy to Naples than the power with which it was thus forcibly united. In all that he had said, he had no object whatever but to restore to the Sicilians those rights and liberties which had with so much difficulty been acquired for them. Having stated all the facts which he deemed it necessary to lay before the house, he should conclude by moving—

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly praying that his majesty will be pleased to interfere in such manner as the honour and good faith of this country may require."

The *Marquis of Londonderry* said that in rising to trouble the house with such observations as appeared to be necessary for the purpose of answering the argument of the noble lord; he was happy to have it in his power to compliment him on the calm, intelligent, and candid manner in which he had introduced this subject. The noble lord had chosen rather a late period for making his statement. He now called the house to come to the conclusion, that the conduct of the court of Naples towards its Sicilian subjects was so reprehensible, that this country ought to interfere; and that his majesty should be charged with a very responsible act, in directing what ought to be done with respect to the affairs of those people. If the transactions of 1816 were erroneous in themselves, if the alterations then made in the constitutions of Sicily were of such a description as called for the interference of this country, it was at that period, when the circumstances had recently occurred, that parliament should have been called on to vindicate the national honour. But it was surely a little too late to come to parliament now, in order to criminate the court of Naples on account of circumstances that happened five years ago; more particularly when they were told that Sicily was about to undergo another organization, but of what nature he was ignorant.

After some remarks by *sir J. Macintosh*, the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion, - -	35
Against it, - - - -	69
Majority, - - - -	34

House of Lords, June 23.—The lord chancellor, the earl of Shaftesbury, and lord Melville sat as commissioners, and gave the royal assent to the Irish Stamp Duties Bill, the South Sea Trade Bill, the Poor Relief Bill, the East India Prize Money Bill, the Irish Sessions of Peace Bill, the Irish Elections Bill, the Irish Prisons Bill, the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Bill, the Woollen Stamping Bill, the Metropolis Gas Bill, and six private Bills.

25.—The *Marquis of Lansdown* rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given to call the attention of their lordships to a subject which had many times before been discussed in that house, but which he was sorry to say, at no former time more imperiously called for their lordships' serious consideration. If, indeed, the circumstances connected with the question of the slave trade were more satisfactory than unfortunately they now were; still, after the period

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period which had elapsed since its abolition by this country, and since the powers of Europe solemnly pledged themselves to put an end to that detestable traffic, it would have become the duty of that house to take a view of the state of things since the abolition, in order to ascertain what had been the result of that measure; but how much more was this their duty, if unhappily the state of the trade was not such as was likely to give satisfaction to the public; and if the circumstances connected with it continued to demand the attention of government, and also of parliament, for the purpose of stimulating the government to the execution of its duty! Under such circumstances their lordships would agree with him, that their time could not be better employed than in the consideration of the state of this trade. He was happy that on this occasion he could divest the motion he intended to make of all censure on any individual connected with the government of this country, and that he could state that very vigorous endeavours had been made, both by the administration at home and our ministers abroad, to repress the evils arising from this traffic.

It was to be expected when this country had relinquished the share she had too long held in this guilty traffic, that, after the peace, into the vacuum which was left would run a strong current of unprincipled adventure, in which every maxim, human and divine, would be forgotten in the pursuit of gain. Accordingly it happened that from every quarter of the world persons, instigated by avarice, engaged in the African slave trade; and it appeared that no remedy was to be found but in treaties framed between foreign states and Great Britian, who, having renounced the great advantages she possessed, became entitled to appeal to those countries which still carried on the slave trade, in the name of humanity, in the name of justice, and in the name of the interest of all the inhabitants of the globe, to concur with her in the abolition. This appeal was made; and what was the answer? Engagements and promises were obtained from all countries that carried on that traffic, to promote its abolition.

The noble marquis here recapitulated the various treaties entered into with the different foreign powers, and the base means resorted to in order to evade them, insomuch that sir G. Collier stated, that in one year 60,000 slaves were taken from Africa, and in one year also 18,000 slaves had been imported into the Portuguese settlements alone. The French government is represented as peculiarly culpable. Spain has relinquished the trade, but it is continued by her colonies, as is the case with Portugal and Holland. In America also, individuals have engaged in this trade under false colours, though the American government appears sincerely and zealously engaged in its suppression. The noble marquis concluded by a motion, embodying his various statements:—"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, representing to his majesty, that in the various documents relative to the slave trade, which, by his majesty's command, have been laid before the house, we find a renewed and most gratifying

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gratifying proof of the persevering solicitude with which his majesty's government has laboured to meet the wishes of this house and of the nation at large, by effecting the entire and universal abolition of that guilty traffic; that we learn from them, however, with the deepest regret, that his majesty's unwearied efforts to induce various powers to carry into complete effect their own solemn engagements, have not been more successful.

"That, notwithstanding the deliberate denunciation by which the slave trade was condemned at the congress of Vienna as a crime of the deepest dye; and notwithstanding the deliberate determination there expressed by all the great powers of Europe to put an end to so enormous an evil; nevertheless, this traffic is still carried on to an extent scarcely ever before surpassed, by the subjects, and even under the flags, of the very powers which were parties to these deliberations."

After noticing the conduct of the various European powers, and of the American states, the motion concluded as follows:—

"That we, therefore, earnestly entreat his majesty seriously to represent to the court of France how deeply their credit is involved in these transactions, and that his majesty will be graciously pleased to renew his efforts to induce that government to make good its various engagements on this subject; in particular, to fulfil its specified promise to employ new and more efficient restraints, and call into action fresh penal sanctions, in order effectually to prevent the carrying on, by French subjects, of this odious and disgraceful traffic, to the extinction of which they are bound alike by the most solemn obligations of religion, by the integrity of their government, and even by the personal honour of their sovereign."

Earl Bathurst, conceiving it was desirable that other nations should know how sincerely we abhorred the traffic in slaves, and how perseveringly we would continue our efforts till it was finally abolished, concurred in the object of the proposed address, although with some reserve, he therefore agreed in the resolution, and was disposed to support it.

Lord Calthorpe supported the motion. After giving due credit to the ministry for their wishes and exertions, the noble lord expressed his disappointment that France had not acted up to her engagements, or observed the faith of treaties on this subject. After the facts which had been that night stated were established, not only here, but in the face of the French public, he trusted that France would change her conduct.

The motion was then put from the woolsack, and unanimously agreed to.

The same subject was brought forward on the 26th, in the *House of Commons*, when

Mr. Wilberforce began by saying, that he found himself in a situation very different from that in which he had addressed the house respecting this subject on many former occasions. At one time he had to contend with much opposition: many continued to feel hostile, for a long time, to the complete accomplishment of his

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his object; now there was not a single individual who would not support his wishes to abolish entirely the traffic in slaves. It was natural, he admitted, that a considerable period of time should have elapsed before this unanimity could be found in a country where different interests were involved, and different views were entertained of the best mode of accomplishing the desired object, consistent with justice and policy. At length they knew that the feeling in this country had proceeded from regarding the traffic in slaves as an unwarrantable commerce, to view it as a punishable offence. The bill of his honourable and learned friend (Mr. Brougham) had contributed greatly towards this decisive result by declaring this cruel traffic a felony. The effect of this was to stamp the trade in slaves with, as it were, its true character, and to represent it, not as a fact, but a crime. It had been natural for us, as soon as peace was established, to endeavour to prevail on other nations to renounce the traffic which we had ourselves not only abandoned, but denounced as a felony. During the remainder of the war, after we had abolished the slave trade, we had been in fact the only carriers on of whatever trade existed, and other nations had carried on commerce only by our administration. When, therefore, we had abolished the slave trade, it was altogether abolished, and then for the first time during two centuries had Africa enjoyed freedom from the horrors which had so long infested her coasts. Then we had found that the Africans were not the degraded and depraved beings which they had been represented to be, incapable of rising from the low level to which unprecedented cruelty had reduced them; but that they were beings like ourselves, influenced by the same principles, and possessed of the same reasoning powers; likely to attach themselves to civil industry, and to form themselves into a political community; and in every way susceptible of intellectual improvement. Such had been the results of the abolition when peace was established. He could not abstain from expressing his gratification, when he had to state how willingly his noble friend (lord Londonderry) had lent himself to every effort for prevailing on the several powers of Europe to abolish the trade in human slaves. Every means had been employed to persuade those powers, and it was gratifying to find that all the great states of Europe, which were, he believed, nine, had agreed in one common sentiment of reprobation of the African slave trade, as the disgrace of Europe, the desolation of Africa, and the scourge of the human race. The several powers had not hesitated as to the condemnation of the slave trade, and the utmost that was desired on the other side was, that some time should be given before the final termination, in order to enable those engaged in the trade to extricate the capital employed in it without sudden and great loss; and the longest period desired for that purpose had been granted. Portugal had been a reluctant and very tardy friend of the abolition. France at first resisted, but had at length acceded to the general sentiment of the other powers.

Spain

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Spain had agreed to an earlier period for the abolition, a period which had elapsed nearly a year ago. Even before the periods fixed for the final abolition, we knew that those powers had agreed to a great limitation of the trade. This country, with a most honourable distinction in the cause, had, at the same time that we paid a consideration for ships captured, which had not been strictly liable to capture, advanced large sums both to Spain and Portugal for the limitation of the period—that was, 300,000l. to the one, and 500,000l. to the other—for the purpose of inducing them to give effect at the time to measures for the extinction of this evil. What had been done upon this subject, had been done with a view to the general and complete abolition of the slave trade, and entitled him to appeal to the house, to the country, and to the nations themselves who permitted this trade, whether this object should not be carried into effect. It was natural now to inquire, what was the result of all the treaties upon this subject which had been promoted by the noble lord on the other side, to whom he willingly gave the tribute of his applause, for the labour and persevering ability with which he had supported the cause. It was known that a mixed commission had been established on the coast of Africa, in consequence of a treaty to which Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands were parties. The commission had been established for the purpose of trying the validity of captures made of slave ships. This was a humane and salutary arrangement. But it was painful to be obliged to say, that notwithstanding all the efforts made, and measures agreed to, the slave trade was still carried on to an extent which was scarcely inferior to that of any former period, and under the flags of nations who were bound by positive engagements to abolish it. In many instances the trade was carried on with a degree of barbarity and under circumstances which exhibited the utmost possibility of human cruelty on the one hand, and of human suffering on the other. In this respect the worst fears entertained of the partial abolition of the trade were more than realized. At the very time when the friends of the abolition were indulging expectations that the inhuman trade in slaves was at least diminished in amount, and mitigated in manner, it was extremely painful to find that the condensation of misery and the intensity of suffering were greatly increased. The interests of many other powers were bound up with our own in this great object; yet it was lamentable that we did not meet with an honest feeling of the evils arising from the abhorred traffic, or of co-operation in putting it down. He gave credit to his noble friend (lord Londonderry) for his zeal and industry in removing the flimsy sophistry by which the fair construction of treaties had been evaded, and substantial justice refused. The noble lord (Clancarty) who was our representative in the Netherlands, gave every assistance in this object, by his zeal and ability in the cause. He (Mr. Wilberforce) was happy in this public opportunity of expressing his sense of that noble lord's services.

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vices. He hoped that that great commercial country (the Netherlands) would awake to that zeal and earnestness on the subject, which became its character and its history. Of Spain it was not necessary for him to say much. A people of the great, high-minded, gallant character which distinguished the Spanish nation, could not, even in circumstances of a local nature, which at present occupied their whole attention, be tardy in joining with us in putting an end to this trade. The great and eminent men who were advocating the cause of humanity and justice in that country could not be appealed to on a cause so good as the abolition of the African slave trade without success. Of the narrow and bigotted policy of Portugal, he was obliged to speak otherwise. It might be remembered, that during the congress of Vienna, when Portugal had not yielded to the evident desire and strong remonstrances of his noble friend, and when his noble friend had been unable to prevail upon Portugal to fix a period to this trade, it had been agreed that, supposing Portugal alone should continue the slave trade, supposing Portugal alone should resist the will and consent of all Europe, supposing she alone should endeavour to frustrate the benevolent purpose of all the other powers, or at least persist in refusing to let that benevolent purpose be universally successful,—if she alone thus counteracted what all desired, it had been agreed that something stronger than treaties or remonstrances should be resorted to; and that all the other powers should abstain from using the colonial produce of that country. When this proposition had been adopted at once, by the powers who were umpires on this question, who viewed it rather as assessors than parties; when they had at once seen and admitted the reasonableness of such a measure, he trusted it was not necessary for him to contend now for its propriety. Indeed it was absolutely necessary to resort to this alternative. He thought it became the house and the country to endeavour to bring Portugal to a clear understanding on this point. After every effort that had been made had proved ineffectual, it was necessary to convince Portugal that she would be suffered no longer to obstruct every other christian power, and almost every christian individual, in their exertions to abolish this traffic. It was gratifying to his heart to be able to state, that the conduct of America had been very different. Although, from the mixed character of that country, from the several states which formed the union, and the several interests which influenced them—some carrying on an internal slave trade; although, from such causes, it was a matter of some difficulty to get the general legislature of the country to give their determination respecting the trade, yet they had, in the most unequivocal manner abolished this traffic, and fixed upon it a brand of infamy, by treating it as a felony under the suitable denomination of piracy. The Americans had been disposed earlier than ourselves to adopt a milder system of punishment for crimes, and had very rarely affixed the last punishment, that of death; for

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for crimes of any kind; yet America, most honourably to herself, declared, that every American subject engaged in this trade should suffer capital punishment, the same punishment that should be due to the practice and profession of piracy. It was with peculiar gratification that he mentioned this fact, because his heart was gladdened by seeing such sympathy and union between America and ourselves, who were children of the same parents, and who might have slight or occasional differences, but would cordially agree in matters of real and permanent interest, and would be the more cordial after a temporary disagreement. How painful it was to speak in very different terms of another nation, great, gallant, and high spirited? France had perhaps disappointed our expectations, and was carrying on the traffic in slaves to a greater extent than any other country. This result, indeed, had disappointed his expectations and blasted his hopes. He could not help persuading himself, that there had been many circumstances in the situation of France which would have forcibly contributed to her abolition of the slave trade. At the time that the French had been beginning to enjoy the blessings of a free constitution, and to feel the spirit of liberty and national dignity, he had hoped that they would have respected the rights and the happiness of all mankind. If those who were friendly to an opposite system were the ruling party in that country, it might have been conceived that they would be unwilling to abolish the trade in slaves, and that so long as the trade promoted their objects it would be in vain to expect national convenience to give way to the work of mercy. But when the king of France had, under his own hand, joined with our monarch, then prince regent, who greatly to his honour, and it would be found so in history, had written a letter to the king of France on the subject;—when the king of France had with his own hand expressed his willingness to join in the work of humanity, it should have been expected that the legislature and the nation would have been desirous at least of showing their disposition to co-operate. He did not think that at a time when this infamous and inhuman traffic had been deserted and given up by England, who had been considered as having betrayed symptoms of a mean and vulgar character, in the extent to which she had carried her commercial transactions, and who had even been styled "*une nation boutiquiere*" in consequence of them; he did not think, he said, that the high minded and gallant Frenchman would have stooped so low as to engage in it, especially when the other nations of the world had declared their determination to abandon it, from a conviction that they could not be concerned in it without drawing upon themselves the most hideous defilement. He was convinced that if the inhabitants of France were but acquainted with half the miseries which this traffic entailed upon the natives of Africa, they would not cling to it with that earnestness which they now exhibited, nor would they continue to carry it on to that melancholy extent

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extent to which it was proved by the documents on the table that they now carried it. Much as he detested the horrors and atrocities of the revolution which had taken place in that country, still he would say, that when they came to be weighed in the scales of justice and humanity, they would appear as trifles when compared with the enormous magnitude of the evils of the slave trade. Great as were the outrages which the monsters of that unhappy period committed upon all that was respectable for rank, virtue, and talent, still, when judged at the bar of eternal justice, those outrages would shrink into insignificance if they were contrasted with the gigantic dimensions of the evil which the existence of the slave trade had inflicted upon Africa. He wished from the bottom of his heart, that the enormities which they occasioned by supporting the slave trade, could be made fully apparent to those persons of high rank, who were in the habit of defending it. They would then see that they were contracting much more of moral guilt by their conduct, than had ever been contracted by any of the actors in the French revolution. The atrocities which marked the progress of that mighty work of infidelity and frenzy, were committed whilst the nation was in a paroxysm of fever and fermentation; and whilst every individual, who strutted his brief hour as the leader of the day, was acting under the influence of fear, the most cruel of all the passions. The injuries which the slave trade had inflicted, and was still inflicting upon humanity, was sanctioned by the calm and deliberate opinions of statesmen, who, in the silence and solitude of their closets, were left to decide upon the happiness and misery of thousands.

The honourable member then proceeded to observe that a fact had come to his knowledge, so illustrative of those evils, that he could not refrain from communicating it to the house; and he was the more anxious to communicate this fact, as it related to *Le Rodeur*, one of the vessels which had been mentioned by his noble friend opposite, to the court of France, as having been engaged in carrying on the slave trade. To the remonstrance which his noble friend had then presented, the French government had replied, with what he could not help calling diplomatic insincerity, that they had examined into the case, that they were convinced that the vessel had not been engaged in the slave trade, and that they had therefore acquitted it. That the *Rodeur* had been engaged in the slave trade, had been discovered in one of those extraordinary ways which seemed to arise from the special interference of providence, and which almost flashed conviction upon the mind that the curse of heaven followed upon all who embarked in this execrable commerce. There was a surgeon on board the vessel, who was connected with one of the institutions for curing the ophthalmia in Paris. This gentleman, in communicating to the director-general of the royal institution for the blind certain medical cases which occurred during the voyage, mentioned, as it were incidentally, that the *Rodeur* went to Bouni, in Africa, for the purpose

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purpose of procuring slaves: after stating, that upon obtaining 160 negroes, they stood out to sea, he added, that they had not been at sea many days before they found that the eyes of most of those negroes were strangely affected. This the surgeon had attributed to their being kept up closely in the hold. "Kept up closely in the hold" were words that ran easily off the tongue, and might not excite any feeling either of horror or compassion among his hearers. He begged them, however, to consider what misery this "being kept up closely in the hold" must have inflicted upon these unhappy wretches, of whom not one, in all probability, had ever before been a single league at sea. The surgeon recommended that they should be brought upon deck in succession, in order that they might breathe a purer air. The consequence of this expedient had not, however, been anticipated; indeed it was such as must convince even the most incredulous, of the miseries of the slave trade. It appeared from the report of the surgeon, that the slaves, when they were permitted to come upon deck, locked themselves in each other's arms, and then, to put an end to their miseries, leaped over-board into the ocean. It was curious, by the bye, to observe how technically the individual who had seen it recited this transaction. The feeling which had driven these poor wretches to such an act of desperation, and which was as strong a symptom of a broken heart as could well be imagined, was called by him *nostalgia*, a term which our translators could not comprehend, but which meant a passionate desire to revisit their native land. This *nostalgia* rendered it, however, necessary to keep the slaves in the hold, and the consequence of that was, that the captain, the sailors, and the surgeon, were infected by their disorder. Indeed, with the exception of the man at the helm, there was not a single sailor in the ship, whose eyes were untainted with the general malady. Though the fact was not mentioned in the publication, it was known from another source, that but for this one man, who was not afflicted with the ophthalmia, the ship could never have been brought to harbour, but must have been left to drift about at the mercy of the winds and the waves. Whilst they were in this situation, the crew became apprehensive of a revolt among the negroes; other violent measures were in consequence adopted towards them; some of them were shot under circumstances of great cruelty, and others hung for the purpose of preventing the remainder from throwing themselves overboard, it being a superstition among the negroes, that if they are put to death in such a manner as denies to their bodies the chance of being carried to the place of their nativity, they are prevented from joining their friends in another state of existence. As if to give an instance of the punishments which providence, even in this world, sometimes assigns to the malignity of human nature, he must state, that in the course of their voyage, the crew of the *Rodeur* fell in with a Spanish ship, the *Leon*, of which the whole crew had become blind, and were reduced to the necessity of altogether

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altogether abandoning the direction of their vessel. That vessel had not been heard of since, and was doubtless lost. The house would, perhaps, be desirous of knowing what was the end of this horrible tragedy; he would therefore inform them, that of the crew, twelve lost their sight entirely; among whom was the surgeon, that five became blind of one eye, among whom was the captain; and that four others were partly injured. Of the negroes twelve lost one eye, and thirty-nine became totally blind. These poor wretches, he was sorry to say, were thrown overboard, and drowned. The policy of this measure was very obvious: had they been landed at Guadaloupe, no one would have bought them. The proprietors would therefore have incurred the expense of feeding them, without the chance of any return. By throwing them overboard, not only was this certain loss avoided, but ground laid for a claim on the underwriters, by whom the cargo had been insured, a claim which he understood had afterwards been enforced, and upon which the owners had afterwards recovered compensation for the damage they had sustained. The captain of the vessel, who, as he had before said, was rendered blind of one eye by this ophthalmia, on his return to France was invested again with the command of the same ship, and selected for the purpose of obtaining another cargo of slaves. So far from being called to any account for his conduct, nothing was talked of but the great care which he had shown towards his slaves, and the zeal and devotedness with which he had applied himself to their ease and comfort. What must be the system acted upon in France with regard to the prevention of this inhuman traffic, when such an instance of cruelty and barbarity as he had stated to the house had excited no attention in Paris, except in a medical point of view, when the French government did not think it requisite to make the slightest inquiry into the case stated to it, but boldly and without hesitation declared, that the *Rodeur* had not been guilty of any interference in the slave trade? Was it not horrible to suppose that any set of men could make themselves so blind to the real character of this system as to lend to it their support, when the very anecdotes which he had cited, and which had been laid before the public, not in a court of justice, as they ought to have been, but in a medical journal as a matter of science, proved that it was a disgrace, an almost indelible disgrace to the nation which upheld it? His hopes with regard to France, he must confess, had been grievously disappointed. He trusted, however, that that high spirited and magnanimous nation would yet awake to its true glory, would yet recognize the true road to prosperity and happiness, and would yet leave the accursed path on which it was then treading, as it was a path which would never lead to commercial greatness any more than it would to national felicity.

The great difficulty which appeared between him and the full completion of his wishes on this subject, was the concession of the mutual right of search, a measure for which his noble friend opposite had

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had contended, but contended in vain. That right of search had been the object of a distinct convention of this country with Spain and Portugal; and there was no other effectual mode of putting an end to this execrable traffic. Though he was inclined to admit that it might not, in all cases, be politic to recommend to the adoption of another government, a plan to which that other government was decidedly hostile, still he must contend that when there was no other plan than that which he had mentioned which could accomplish the end which he had in view, he was justified, nay compelled by an urgent sense of duty, to advocate the propriety of pressing its adoption upon the court of France, in the hope that that court would be induced after adopting it to give up entirely that branch of trade with which it was connected. France owed it not less to her greatness, than to her honour, to abandon this inhuman traffic altogether; or if she would not consent formally to abandon it, to agree to a mutual right of search. France was possessed of sufficient strength and military glory to convince the world that no motives of fear or meanness had impelled her to such a concession: the conduct of so great and gallant a nation could not for a moment be misinterpreted or misconceived, especially as we offered to her the right of dealing with our vessels as we wished to deal with hers, as we were willing to allow to her cruisers that right of search which we wished to obtain for our own, and as we surrendered to her as much of maritime right as we were desirous of taking from her. If he could but once obtain the concession of a mutual right of search, which he thought a measure infinitely more efficacious than the registry of slaves proposed by his honourable friend the member for Weymouth, he should then come to that point to which he trusted that they were fast approaching, namely, the placing of the slave trade in the list of piracies. Pirates were justly entitled the enemies of all mankind; and yet they had not half so richly deserved that appellation as those who were engaged in the odious traffic in human flesh. He was full of hope that the time was not far distant when every Christian power would place the slave trade on a level with piracy, and punish as pirates all who were engaged in it. America had already done so; she had exhibited her zeal in this holy cause in the purest light, and had made her sincerity clear even beyond the shadow of a doubt. The American cruisers had exerted themselves in conjunction with our own, with an effect and energy to which he willingly gave his warmest admiration. If other nations had exerted themselves with the same zeal or activity, the traffic to which he was now obliged to call the attention of the house would have long since expired; and, instead of mourning over the evils which it still inflicted on mankind, he should have had the satisfaction of rejoicing over the benefits which its total abolition had diffused to almost every quarter of the habitable globe.

It was known that the countries on the coast of Africa which had been ceded by this country to France, were those very countries in which the blessings derived from

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from the abolition of the slave trade, had been most strongly illustrated. They were countries abounding with noble bays, fine harbours, and great rivers. It was at the mouth of great rivers that civilization had in all cases commenced its existence; and exactly in such places in these regions of Africa had civilization once more began to deal out its blessings. The happy scenes of rural life, which had so long been unknown to the wretched inhabitants of the torrid zone, were at the time of our ceding them to France beginning to flourish among them. Whilst the slave trade continued to spread its baneful influence over those regions, it was only in the thicket or the forest that the habitation of the African was to be found. Within a few years after its cessation, the novel scene of villages and plantations rising gradually from the banks of the various rivers, pleased the eye and gladdened the heart of every voyager. In giving up the countries over which so bright a futurity appeared to be dawning, we thought that we were ceding them to a brave and gallant nation, and not to a set of base and mercenary traders, who would invite over the Moors to ravage with fire and sword the improvements of Africa, and to reduce to their former desolation, and barrenness, regions which were beginning to smile amidst the security and comfort of peaceful industry and legitimate commerce. All the prospects of future civilization were thus blasted; all the symptoms of future happiness had fled and vanished. Such, too, was the case in Guadaloupe, as if our cessions to France on both sides of the Atlantic were to be attended with the utmost misery to the parties ceded. He hoped that his noble friend opposite would have better success in his future negotiations on this subject, than he had met with in his past; not that he attributed to him any lukewarmness in that great and holy cause, which it had fallen to his lot that night to advocate;—by no means: a mistaken sense of this important question, in a quarter over which his noble friend had not and could not have any influence, had as yet prevented him from obtaining that success which his own exertions and the justice of his cause so imperiously demanded. He trusted that that mistaken sense would soon cease to exist. The wise disposer of all events had ordained, that national prosperity should never be founded upon national guilt, but on the contrary, that the conduct which was prescribed by justice should alone be conducive to national felicity. The honourable member then concluded amid loud and long cheers, by moving an address to his majesty, similar in form and effect to that voted last night in the house of lords; but to which the following addition (as we understand) has been made:—"That while we thus entreat his majesty to concert with other persons the means of carrying into complete effect this great cause, we are not merely prompted by a sense of what is due to the general obligations of justice and humanity—we cannot but feel that to Africa we owe a debt which conscience and honour oblige us to repay; and though we congratulate his majesty on the

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the generous zeal which Great Britain has manifested, and the costly sacrifices she has made in vindicating in this instance the rights and happiness of our fellow-creatures; yet we cannot reflect without remorse, that we ourselves were so long among the very foremost in carrying on this guilty commerce. Since we are now aware of its real character, it becomes us to be earnest and incessant in our endeavours to impress the truth on others who may have been misled by our example; and as we contributed so largely to prolong the misery and barbarism of the Africans, we should now be proportionally earnest in using the means with which providence has endowed us for promoting their civilization and happiness."

The *Marquis of Londonderry*, in common with the house, always listened with the utmost pleasure to his honourable friend who had just sat down; but on no subject with greater delight than when, in the splendor of his eloquence, he was pouring forth the warmth of his heart on the subject of the abolition of the slave trade,—a cause of which he was the founder, the parent, and the protector. He had heard him that night with the greater satisfaction, because while he had endeavoured to rouse the feelings of the house and of foreign states in favour of this common work of humanity, he had not forgotten to recal honourable members to the recollection that this moral and christian country had not only set a pregnant example in favour of the trade, but was long before it was awakened to a sense of the fitness of its abolition. What was hoped to be accomplished could only be attained by slow degrees; by a gradual conviction of the justice and policy of the measure, operating at once on the governments, the legislatures, and the population of other countries. With regard to the address, he had no doubt the house had observed many passages in it, conveying a strong opinion, if not a pointed reproach, against foreign powers; and if he (lord Londonderry) had looked at the present merely as a political question, he should have thought it necessary to modify several of its expressions. He hoped, however, that he should not be thought to have departed from his public duty, if he gave it no opposition, considering that it might not be unacceptable to other governments to receive a representation of the state of the public mind in Great Britain on this question.

Sir James Macintosh did not rise so much to add any thing to the eloquent speech of his honourable friend (Mr. Wilberforce), or to reply to the observations of the noble lord, in many of which he concurred; still less was it his object to withhold from government the credit it had justly merited since 1815, for having exerted every means to carry into effect the votes of parliament, and the wishes of the country. His chief reason for troubling the house was to embrace the opportunity which the address was intended to afford to every member of delivering his sentiments in accordance with it, in order that the unanimous voice of parliament, speaking the unanimous sense of the people, might produce a due impression on the continent of Europe. It was only by constant and reiterated appeals to the feelings and consciences of

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nations that any hope could be entertained of the final abolition of a system that disgraced the name of trade.

The noble lord had called Portugal an inglorious, but he (sir J. Macintosh) termed her an infamous exception, to the liberal spirit of other nations. The independent provinces of Spain in South America were governed by representative bodies, yet in all of them the slave trade had been abolished; they had conquered all Creolian prejudices, and had resolved that all the world should be as free as themselves. He appealed to the noble lord, whether the United States, in conceding what they had granted upon this subject, had not gained a victory over local interests, quite as important as those of the Brazils, and whether they had not done all that internal laws could accomplish. Portugal, as he had remarked, alone opposed the civilisation and liberty of mankind: she was as singular in her practice among the states of South America, as she was singular in her principles among the powers of Europe. Her conduct had been base and shameless; it admitted of no excuse; and when the noble lord talked of the commotions that threatened her, it ought not to be forgotten that five years ago, after the congress of Vienna, she had none of them to dread; yet then she had opposed to the abolition a resistance as obstinate as it was senseless. In 1810, five years before the congress, and the condemnation of the traffic Portugal had entered into a positive treaty with this country regarding the slave trade; yet, with this atrocious aggravation peculiar to her, she still refused to carry it into effect. Recollecting all these circumstances, he could not help saying that Portugal had proclaimed herself an outlaw in the community of civilized nations, refusing to pay to humanity even that tribute which hypocrisy is said to pay to virtue. The motion of his honourable friend (Mr. Wilberforce) that night suggested the question of the possibility of ultimately abolishing the traffic. Some persons not favourable to the abolition were of opinion that it could not be extirpated by all our sacrifices and exertions, while the progress of the work seemed slow and irregular to the benevolent impatience of good men. Compared, indeed, with the life of man, its progress was slow, but not so when compared with the great instances of human improvement found in history. Every one must allow that much had already been done, who considered that all Europe had solemnly pronounced against it; that England and America had declared it piracy; and that those who now carried it on were obliged to cover their actions under some mean and hypocritical pretence. When he reflected on these things, he did not despair. He had lived long enough to have heard his honourable friend (Mr. Wilberforce) and those who acted with him, denounced as jacobins, and accused of the most dangerous purposes, for merely exerting themselves to procure the abolition of that traffic which was now called a crime in our statute book. He did not then despair. He believed that the principle of reformation in this country of reason and liberty, where opinions were free, and discussion

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discussion permitted, would always ultimately triumph, and that from this country it would spread to others. There was enough of difficulty to excite our vigilance, and call for our exertion; to induce us to make frequent appeals to the public opinion of nations, and the reason and conscience of sovereigns. Our efforts would in time diffuse public opinion over Europe, and abolish this nefarious traffic, leaving no trace of it but the abhorrence which its recollection might excite.

Lord Milton thought that his honourable and learned friend, while he allowed what was due to the spirit of liberty, in bringing about the abolition, must admit that a great deal ought likewise to be ascribed to the influence of our purer system of religion.

Dr. Lushington, adverting to the conduct of America, said that she had not done enough by passing one act. The making of slave-dealing, piracy, would not prevent it, unless a sufficient number of cruisers were kept along the coast of Africa, to enforce the penalty. This was not the case; she had only a few, which were not sufficient. The noble lord (Londonderry) should press on the American government, that nothing but a mutual right of search could prevent the prostitution of her flag to this nefarious traffic. The honourable and learned gentleman confirmed the statements regarding the cruel treatment of slaves on board the Portuguese slave ships, and mentioned several cases of which the evidence had come before him. He likewise spoke in severe terms of the conduct of France.

Mr. Bernal adverted to the sums which Portugal had received from this country, for stipulating to abolish a traffic which she still so faithlessly continued. We had given her 300,000l. lately, 50,000l. interest, and had remitted 600,000l which she owed us, thus making in all nearly a million.

Mr. Marryat had listened with much attention to what had fallen from the honourable and learned gentleman opposite (sir J. Macintosh.) He remembered, however, having once heard the honourable and learned gentleman say, that a great difference subsisted between the treatment of slaves in the East and West Indies: that in the former their treatment was purely domestic, as they were, in fact, reckoned more like a part of the family than unnecessarily harassed; while in the latter they were kept under the lash of a set of inexorable task masters. Now, against the opinion of the honourable and learned gentleman upon this point, he could quote other, and with reference to this subject, better information; and would refer to the authority of Dr. Buchanan, who was employed by the marquis Wellesley to inspect the state of the Indian provinces; and who had in his book, dedicated to the East India Company, given a statistical account of the state of the slaves in those parts of the East Indies which he had visited, and particularly in the cane plantations. The honourable gentleman then read a long extract from Dr. Buchanan's book, which described the absolute and rigid discipline exercised over slaves, the right of property in which they were held, and the mode of selling and letting them out to hire. Dr. Buchanan spoke from ocular demon-

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stration, while the honourable and learned gentleman's sphere of observation respecting the state of slaves must have been very limited indeed, as his (sir J. Macintosh's) residence in India was chiefly confined to Bombay, except perhaps when in his hurry to embark for Europe he had crossed over to Madras, by which he had just the same opportunity of knowing the people, that a man would have who travelled from London to Liverpool in a mail coach. They had been told a great deal of the inactivity of some of the powers engaged in the congress of Vienna to put down this trade; but they had not heard that the emperor of Russia, whose philanthropy was said to be so unbounded, had actually given the monopoly of the sugar supply of his extensive empire to Spain and Portugal, the two powers who were said to be so deeply engaged in this traffic. By the Russian tariff last issued, a difference of 30s. per cwt. was made against the sugar clayed in certain places, the effect of which duty was to throw the monopoly into the hands of Spain and Portugal. The tariff was said to have been issued as a sort of retaliation against the 15 per cent. transit duty on foreign linen; and the reason assigned for the distinction was, that Spain and Portugal took a greater proportion of Russian linen in payment for their sugars, than was taken elsewhere. He believed, from what he had stated, that they would find it difficult to make the emperor of Russia revoke his tariff, notwithstanding the high ideas they entertained of the propriety of his policy; and he also thought that the late affair in the Rio Pongas was little calculated to impress the natives with a just idea of British forbearance and moderation. He did not like to propose an amendment to the honourable gentlemen's address, but he would suggest the propriety of his embodying in it, a recommendation for the other powers to prohibit commercial intercourse with Spain and Portugal while they continued the slave trade.

Mr. Money rose merely to state that he had the best authority for saying that the slave trade was now carrying on at the eastern coast of Africa by the Portuguese with unceasing cruelty, and in a manner not exceeded by that in which the traffic had been conducted upon the western coast. A friend of his who had lately passed down the Mosambique fell in with two slave ships, carrying about 500 infant slaves, from five to ten years of age, They were in a state of nakedness and misery, and had been so badly treated on the way that not more than 200 arrived at the market.

Mr. Gurney wished to know whether there was any intention of inserting in, or annexing to, this address, a paragraph recommending the allied powers to utter a denunciation of war against any state refusing effectually to put down the slave trade.

Mr. Brougham said, that he was most desirous to give an explicit and unequivocal answer to the question just put by the honourable gentleman. He was therefore ready to say on the part of the framers and supporters of this address, that if he or they thought a single paragraph within its four corners contained a pledge to support measures

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measures of hostility against any power, in the event of that power not complying with their request to abolish this detestable traffic, they would be the very last to support such a pledge. The declaration of such a threat, to say the least of it, must now be very premature. With respect to the negociations with America, he must say this, that the reciprocal right of search was essential to promote the object in view. There were two main points to be sought for: the first was to obtain from other nations the same sanction for the abolition of the slave trade as prevailed here—namely, to stigmatize it as a crime, to deal with it as such by law, and to put it down by the inexorable infliction of a punishment. That the first object to be attained would yet be quite inoperative without the right of search. And here he must say that he was quite disappointed at the refusal of America to consent to the right of search, after all she had hitherto done in the cause of the abolition. He was much disappointed at finding America prepared to let the good work stop so far short of its entire completion. He was aware that the United States had done much in seizing an early opportunity of putting down their share of the trade by passing an act of abolition, and again by setting the example of their great name to declare the trade one of piracy, and punishable accordingly; but he could not too often repeat, that unless they allowed the right of search reciprocally, under of course proper restrictions and well contrived qualifications, it would be impossible for government to carry into effect the measures they had already prepared for extinguishing this traffic. The papers which had been interchanged between this country and America were voluminous, and he might have perhaps overlooked a reason, which according to his judgment, was a complete answer to the objections that had been urged against the right of search. Unfortunately, that right had, during the late war, acquired an evil name; but he took the plain answer to the objection to be this — When a belligerent claimed the right of search from a neutral, and offered the same right in return, the former did not in point of fact give in return what was reciprocal, and for this reason the right claimed by the belligerent was immediate in its effect and inconvenience; what was offered in return was not immediate, but future and contingent. The inconvenience to the neutral was present, and the advantage held out depended upon the belligerent changing places with the neutral, a situation which was almost impossible with respect to America, for nothing could be more improbable than that she would be ever engaged in a war from which England could stand clear, and act as a neutral. In the present case, then, the right of search was reciprocally conceded to America upon even grounds, and in a manner dissimilar to the tender between a belligerent and a neutral, it was immediate and neutral. He hoped the good sense of America would feel this distinction, and readily concede for neutral good purposes, that which alone was essential to the permanent abolition of this traffic. He anticipated

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cipated considerable effect from the operation of public opinion upon this question, in the countries which were still backward in acting. Let those who desponded at the present prospect of an effective abolition, remember the anxiety, doubt, and apprehension, with which the act of abolition in this country passed in the year 1807, and then bear in mind that in less than four years the felony act passed through parliament without a dissentient voice. Let them see from that memorable example of the rapid progress of public opinion how powerfully it operates upon governments, when information is generally diffused, and a real knowledge of facts disseminated. That public opinion had acted in England within the short period he had mentioned; and he trusted that in other countries it would be found equally operative in inducing their rulers to adopt more efficient measures for extinguishing the odious traffic.

Mr. W. Smith said that the right asserted during the late American war to take British seamen out of American ships, had naturally made America distrustful on the present occasion. He hoped, however, that she would go on and finish the good work which she had begun.

Mr. Wilberforce then said a few words in reply.

General Fergusson rose at that late stage of the debate, to mention what had occurred within his own actual knowledge, twice that he had been at Bahia. After taking great pains to ascertain the real state of the annual average of slaves imported into that place, he found it to be at the rate of 20,000; 12,000 of which were annually sent to the Spanish colonies, and 8,000 remained at the Brazils.

The address was then put and carried unanimously.

22.—*Mr. R. Martin* moved the third reading of the bill respecting cruelty to horses.

The house proceeded to a division without any discussion, when there appeared—

For the third reading . .	40
Against it	16
Majority for it . . .	24

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

House of Lords, July 2.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Loan Bill, the Irish Treasury Bills Bill, the Bank of Ireland Bill, the Wool Register Bill, the Naval Stores Bill, the Scotch Distilleries Bill, the Vagrant Laws Bill, the East India Trade Bill, and several other public and private bills.

Several bills were brought from the commons, among which were the Captured Slaves Bill, by *Mr. Brogden*, and the Cruelty to Horses Bill, by *Mr. R. Martin*.

House of Commons. — *Sir J. Macintosh* wished to ask one question of the noble lord. When in that house it was urged upon the noble lord that some effectual remonstrance ought to be made to the ministers of France, relative to the continuance of the African slave trade by certain of her subjects; and to the degree of countenance which such individuals received, from the want of some effective interposition on the part of the French government, with a view to put an end to their practices; the noble lord intimated

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intimated that there was in the legislative body of that kingdom, a disposition which was favourable to the continuance of this trade, and insinuated that it was upon this account that no more vigorous measures had been adopted by that government to repress the traffic notoriously carried on upon certain parts of the coast of Africa under the French flag. It now, however, appeared, that the chamber of deputies itself had complained of the existence of this evil; it seemed that a complaint had been made there, and that it had been most warmly pressed upon the attention of the French minister. Now these two statements being opposite to each other, he (sir J. Macintosh) wished to ask the noble lord whether his information had proceeded upon any written document? and if it had, whether the noble lord would have any objection to have it laid before parliament?

The *marquis of Londonderry* said, the source to which the honourable and learned gentleman was alluding had rather confirmed his (lord Londonderry's) statement of a former evening. It would appear, from what the French minister of marine stated, that there was this kind of feeling in the French legislature. It had happened, in point of fact, that very recently there had been discussions upon the subject of the slave trade in both of the chambers. That which had taken place in the chamber of deputies, might serve to show the difficulties which were likely to occur in any future consideration of the same subject in that chamber. Unfortunately, it was too true, that there was at this moment a very strong colonial spirit, both in the chamber of peers and the chamber of deputies, which looked with very little favour at any great and benevolent law, like that which abolished the traffic in slaves. He (lord Londonderry) had been very glad to find that the minister of marine on this occasion spoke in an extremely proper manner, both with respect to the principle upon which policy and humanity demanded such an abolition, and on the obligation of preserving the public faith, pledged by so many treaties, entire. With respect to laying the information before the house, he trusted that the honourable and learned gentleman would be satisfied with this explanation.

Sir James Macintosh did not wish to press the matter on the house, but conceived that such a paper might have explained so extraordinary a contradiction between the two statements.

The *marquis of Londonderry* said that the minister of marine had hitherto not been able to obtain any more redress than he himself had done.

On the motion of the *marquis of Londonderry* for the third reading of the duke of Clarence's annuity bill, the grant of arrears was opposed by *Mr. Bernal*, *Mr. Creevey*, *Mr. Beecher*, *Mr. Monck*, and *Mr. Brougham*. The last honourable gentleman explained, in answer to a remark of the noble marquis (Londonderry) on the preceding night, that the memorial of the queen on her right to be crowned was only eleven days in preparing, viz. from June 12, when the proclamation appeared in the Gazette, to the 23d (Saturday,) and was presented on the

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the following Monday, during part of which time his honourable and learned friend, Mr. Denman, had been indisposed, and as to any alterations her majesty's claim might render necessary, there was an instance in which such alteration had been made only two days previous to the ceremony.

The *marquis of Londonderry* replied, that he did not intend to throw any reflection on the professional conduct of her majesty's legal advisers, but he begged leave to state that their attention must have been long since directed to this subject: that her majesty had some time ago presented a memorial, desiring to know in what way she was to attend the coronation, to which the reply was, that it rested with the king to nominate who should be present, and his majesty was advised that he could not allow her to be present. Her majesty rejoined that she should be present, if not absolutely prohibited, and it was farther replied, that his majesty's ministers advised that her majesty could not be received. Her majesty's legal advisers could not therefore be taken by surprise. Since the above, three memorials had been presented. One, June 21st, to the king as sovereign. Another, June 25th, praying to be heard by counsel, was not addressed to the king in council, which was remedied by another, dated July 1. There could therefore be no delay on the part of ministers. With respect to the last, he was authorised to say that the petition to be heard by counsel would be granted as a matter of favour, but not of right.

Mr. Denman and *Mr. Brougham* severally explained, that no legal application could be properly made before the day was absolutely fixed, and ministers should not have taken advantage of a slight information to create delay.

On the question that the duke of Clarence's bill be read a third time *Mr. Bernal* moved that the arrears should only be from July 1, 1821, instead of 1818.

For the amendment . .	33
Against it	94
Majority	61

The bill was then passed.

The extra post bill was rejected by a majority of 8.

Mr. Scarlett withdrew his poor relief bill till next session.

The metropolis police bill was read a third time and passed.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen's right to be crowned.

July 5.—At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the privy council met at Whitehall, to hear her majesty's council in support of the queen's legal right to be crowned with the king at the approaching solemnity of the coronation. For many years so large a privy council had not met, there being forty-nine privy counsellors present, together with a large assemblage of members of parliament not of the council.

As soon as the members had taken their seats, no objection was made to the admission of strangers; the small space near the door, which is only capable of containing about a dozen persons, was instantly filled.

The clerk of the council proceeded to read three memorials transmitted by her majesty to the king, asserting her legal right to participate in the honours of the coronation,

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coronation, and praying that the necessary arrangements for that purpose shall be taken and communicated to her majesty.

The clerk also read the order of the council, that her majesty should be heard by counsel in obedience to the prayer of one of her memorials, at ten o'clock on that morning.

Mr. Brougham rose at ten minutes past ten o'clock to state her majesty's claim. He observed, that he had a communication to make at the outset, to which he claimed their lordships' attention. He had a very short time since, the day before yesterday, heard there was an ancient book deposited in the care of the dean and chapter of Westminster, called the "*Liber Regalis*," and which was a written formula of the ceremonies to be observed at the coronation of a sovereign. It was in fact the book, in virtue of the records in which the dean and chapter were always admitted "to *instruct*" the king, and if the queen shall be found, to instruct her also, as to the parts of the ceremony which they are to observe during the solemnity. Her majesty's counsel had lost no time in applying for permission to examine this ancient record; but he regretted to say, that their application was not attended with that courteous felicity of access, which they had to acknowledge the kindness of receiving in other quarters of reference, that it became necessary for them to make in behalf of her majesty during their research. The dean and chapter replied to the application of her majesty's counsel to see the "*Liber Regalis*," that they could not grant the request without sufficient authority or legal sanction.

The *earl of Harrowby* said that they should send to the dean and chapter, and Mr. Brougham might go on in the mean time, subject to a future reference of his extracts with the original, if he deemed it necessary.

After a short conversation as to the form of proceeding between the *lord Chancellor* the *earl of Harrowby*, and *Mr. Brougham*, the latter said, he would, as it seemed to be the opinion of their lordships, proceed with his argument without at present delaying the council until the arrival of the book.

Mr. Brougham then commenced by observing, that "the king had the right of being crowned," was a proposition which he thought he should have no difficulty of supporting; and that the queen enjoyed the same right, he thought he could establish upon exactly the same legal ground. The ground upon which he mainly relied was a uniform, uninterrupted practice, in the sense in which he thought he should be permitted to use and avail himself of these terms in a court of justice, and in which he should be justified in establishing out of them the legal existence of any private right. That some interruptions had arisen in this uniform practice he was prepared to admit and explain, for they were such as did not affect the uninterrupted right; but, in the mode in which he had to account for them, rather sanctioned and confirmed it. There would be two propositions which he entreated their lordships to bear in mind while he went through his narrative of historical facts.

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The first was the uniform exercise of the right; namely, that no king had ever been crowned, being married at the time of his coronation, without the queen-consort herself partaking with the king in the solemnity of the coronation; and, secondly, that there never was a queen-consort in England who had not partaken of the ceremony of the coronation: but in making these two propositions he begged of course to be understood, as using them subject to the usual qualifications of general propositions; which were — being bound to show that where any interruptions had existed, they did not compromise the general right. With interruptions as to the first proposition he had but one to contend, which was capable of easy solution. As to the second, he could easily and satisfactorily explain whatever exceptions had arisen, for they were few, and tended to confirm the right of the queen-consort. The learned gentleman then proceeded to call the attention of the lords of the council to various records which he quoted from English history, in order to establish his proposition, — the right of British queens to be crowned, from the year 784, through the Saxon and Norman lines, down to the house of Tudor. In Henry the second's reign a remarkable circumstance occurred: the solemnity of crowning his eldest son took place in his father's life-time; the prince was married to a daughter of Louis of France, and she was not crowned although her husband was. The novelty of that omission of what was considered a uniform ceremony led to a complaint and remonstrance to the king of England, and the result was, that he had recourse for redress to the usual process of kings—to arms, and a declaration of war; and in front of his reasons for taking that step, the French king placed the omission to crown his daughter with her husband. Henry was at length obliged to submit, for he went over to France and entered into some compromise with Louis to avert hostilities, and the daughter of the French king was solemnly crowned at Winchester by bishops and other venerable and distinguished authorities, who were sent over from France to perform the ceremony of her coronation with suitable splendour.

When *Mr. Brougham* had arrived at the reign of Richard the second,

The *earl of Harrowby* said, that as he had come to a point, he wished to inform him, that the book from the dean and chapter of Westminster was now in the council-room if he wished to refer to it.

Mr. Brougham thanked his lordship for the information, but said that he should at present prefer pursuing his line of historic narrative, and that he should by and by avail himself of their lordships' kind permission to refer to the "*Liber Regalis.*" On arriving at the era of Henry the sixth, the learned counsel said, he should refer to the law of Scotland about the period of history at which he was passing. The Scottish documents contained enough to establish the fact, that no king of Scotland who was married at the time of his coronation, was ever crowned without his consort; nor, where the marriage took place afterwards,

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afterwards, was there an instance in which a Scottish queen was not crowned as soon as possible after she became queen. In the Scottish statute law there was a record having reference to the coronation rights of the queen-consort of Scotland. He claimed the privilege of using the digest of the Scottish statute law, as a precedent since the union of the two kingdoms, upon the authority of an act of one of the houses of parliament in England. The learned counsel then referred to the act 1428 in the Scottish statutes, cap. 109, passed in the 8th parliament of James the first, and read the following "aith to be made to the queen, be the clergie and the barronnes:—

"Quo die dominus rex, ex deliberatione et consensu totius concilii, statuit, quod omnes et singuli successores prelatorum regni quorumcunque, necnon omnes singuli hæredes futuri comitum, baronum, omniumque libere tenentium domini regis; teneantur facere consimile juramentum dominæ nostræ reginæ. Nec ullus prælatus de cetero admittatur ad suam temporalitatem, aut hæres cujusvis tenentis domini regis ad suas tenendrias, nisi prius præstet reginæ illud juramentum."

He contended, that from this authority of the Scottish statutes, his case respecting the rights of a queen-consort, so far as the coronation ceremony was concerned, was rendered irresistibly strong.

The case of Henry the seventh's queen was next quoted. She had been crowned, two years after the king's coronation. This coronation was announced by proclamation similar to that which had announced his own two years and a month before, and the order of it, as would be seen in the Close Roll, and in Rymer, was similar to that observed at all other coronations of queens consort. The varying conduct of Henry the eighth with regard to his queens, was then accounted for. Charles the first was crowned without his queen, because of the antipathy of the people against the papists, of whom she was one: yet only nine days before he was himself crowned, a proclamation was issued for the crowning of his queen, but observing the popular feeling to be against such a measure, that ceremony was postponed. The queen was said to have objected to take any part in the coronation, unless she could be assisted in it by a popish priest, which the constitution of the country rendered absolutely impossible. The same reasons operated against the crowning of Charles the second's queen, who was also a papist. James the second and his queen were crowned together, although they were both Roman catholics. If he and his consort could reconcile it to themselves to go into a protestant cathedral, and to partake in the ceremonies of a protestant ritual, there was an end of the difficulty which he had described as originating from the words of one of the oaths having one sense to one of the parties who took them, and another to the other. Since the revolution every thing regarding this subject was well known, and every king and queen had been regularly crowned. With regard to the queen of George the first, he must beg leave to observe that, as she had never been

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been in this country, he had nothing to do with her. Besides, she was said to have been divorced from her husband by the sentence of a foreign ecclesiastical court before he ascended the throne of this country; so that it was legally impossible that she could be crowned if she had been divorced from her husband, and physically impossible if she had never set foot in the country. Her case, therefore, formed no exception to her present majesty's right. Whilst he was upon this subject he might be permitted to remark, as not extraneous to it, that he had not expected and did not expect to hear in that court, as a bar to her majesty's claim, that some proceedings had been instituted against her. He made that assertion not on his own authority, but on the authority of a noble and learned judge, who, in giving sentence on the King and Wolfe, in the court of the highest resort in the country, had said, in consequence of some observations having been made as to the defendant having been guilty of some great offence, "If a man be guilty of ever so great an offence, and the proceedings against him fail in substantiating that offence, he is to be considered in law as innocent as if no such offence had ever been charged against him."

Friday.—*Mr. Brougham* rose at a few minutes after ten, to resume his speech. He had yesterday gone through a long and unbroken series of precedents, showing that no king of England had ever been crowned, he being married at the time of his coronation, without his consort participating in that ceremony. Having gone so far, he contended that he had a right to assume his larger proposition, that queens-consort had, at all times throughout the ages of English history, themselves enjoyed the ceremony of the coronation. If in one or two instances this was not done at the time when the king's own coronation took place, and supposing that there was an instance or two where the queen-consort became such after the coronation of the king, still he would affirm, that according to all the rules of argument, of law, and of common sense, those few instances, (admitting there were some, though in point of strict fact he believed there were none,) did not in any manner or degree affect his general argument, which he held upon the authorities he had cited to be altogether incontrovertible. He was not before their lordships to show where the right which, he asserted in behalf of the queen-consort had been claimed and refused. In every instance, in which it was actually possible for a coronation of a queen to take place, he had shown that it had been solemnized. There was not a single case which, *quoad* that case, cast a doubt upon the uniform force of his proposition, except that of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles the first; and he reminded their lordships, it was merely a doubt so far as that particular case went. He had a right, then, to assume the larger proposition, that all queens-consort of England had, in point of fact, been crowned. Nothing was clearer in the rules of equity and law, than that non-uses did not forfeit, unless where they clearly, from the length of the lapse, involved a waver of the claim. Where a right had been disputed

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disputed, and the opposition assented to by the party tacitly, or confirmed by a competent authority, then, of course, there was an end to the legal exercise of such a right. But here the very reverse was the fact. Suppose he were called upon to prove a right of way or a right of common, (the two instances in which the courts of law were most commonly called upon to consider the length of usage,) the principle of law would go with the uniformity, and the absence of exercising the right in one or two particular instances would prove nothing. There were three modes of calling into question the fact of usage. *First*, as to its uniform enjoyment. *Next*, where the right claimed by the party had been contested, but nevertheless enjoyed by the person exercising it. And the *third* case was, where the right asserted had been confiscated, and an adjudication passed upon it: that was of course held to be conclusive against the party, where the right claimed was refused, opposed, and not acquiesced in—then he admitted that no long admission of the right could be pleaded without the fatal interruption of the bar. He entreated their lordships to try the usage of the coronation of the queen-consort by these three principles of investigating such rights founded upon immemorial custom. Of the first, namely, uniform enjoyment, they had abundant proof. As to the second, namely, the occurrence of interruption in the exercise of the right, non-acquiescence in that interruption, a successful and most complete resistance to the attempt to withhold the exercise of the right, they had that, fully sustaining his proposition, in the case of the wife of Prince Henry; where Henry thought proper in his lifetime to crown his eldest son without also crowning that eldest son's consort. He had therefore with him the uniform enjoyment of the right her majesty claimed; then the successful resistance of an attempt, as in Henry's case, to delay the exercise of the right; and lastly, the total absence of any adjudication or confiscation, or any thing like either in any single instance against him. There was, in fact, no other possible way of showing the existence of the right, but in the manner in which he was assuming, proving, and, as he thought, establishing it. How else, before the court of claims, were rights of service at the ceremony of the coronation established? How else did the barons of the Cinque Ports show their right to carry the canopy over the king, and to have a part of that canopy for their service? Suppose any instance in which the barons should, for want of specific proof, in the lapse of ages, fail to show that they had exercised that privilege —would that countervail the validity of their claim, founded on repeated usage? Certainly not. He would venture to say that there were at least half a dozen instances in which the barons could not show they had exercised their asserted right: and would any of these instances, where that proof failed, shake the firm hold of their long and undeniable usage? Upon a reference to the services which were to be performed at the ceremony of the coronation, it was clear, from the separate rights held upon the performance of particular kinds of attendance

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attendance upon the queen, that her part of the ceremony was substantive, independent, and principal—that her right was clearly within herself, and not dependent upon the mere will of the king. So essential, indeed, was it that she should be crowned with all the forms of pomp which belonged to such a solemnity, that the same writs of summons were issued, and nearly the same demands of service made upon officers of state, as when the king himself was crowned. The usage clearly governed the right, and more especially in this solemnity of coronation, which was altogether the creature of precedent, and existed only by its authority. The queen's coronation was in itself manifestly a substantive, important, and independent ceremony, illustrative of the right of the one party, and not dependent or contingent upon the mere will of the monarch. The origin of the king's ceremonial was lost in remote antiquity; but the numerous tenures and dependencies determinable by the non-performance of services at the solemnity, showed how important it was intended to be in the eyes of the people. The only grounds of right for the king's coronation, the queen equally had for hers; and there were, as he had already stated, separate forms prescribed for those who were officially to attend her ceremony. The learned counsel then quoted some passages from the *Liber Regalis*, being merely directions for particular parts of the ceremonial to be observed on the queen's coronation. Every solemnity of which the origin was lost in distant antiquity, which was in itself of a most high and public nature, and which occupied a great and important space in the history of the country, he would fearlessly assert, must be deemed and taken as the right of the realm, and not as a mere appanage of the king. He held the coronation of the king himself to be a right of this nature; and that, not merely in the present times on account of the coronation oath, (which had been devised by the legislature on the coronation of William and Mary,) but also in times long before them: indeed it had always been considered as a high and august ceremony with which the monarch himself could not dispense; it being the right of the sovereign, not in his individual but in his political capacity, for the benefit of the whole nation, in which capacity alone the nation knew him at his coronation. So much with regard to the coronation of the king. The coronation of the queen ought to be considered in a similar light, from its having been celebrated almost without interruption with the same publicity, and from being in its nature such as he had repeatedly described it. The king and the queen being both of them the mere creations of the law, the solemnities of their coronations were mere creations of the law also, and were known to it in no other light than as the rights of the whole realm of England. He, therefore, who was ready to take one step and to get rid of the queen's coronation, as a mere optional ceremony, ought to be ready to take also another step and to get rid of the king's coronation on the ground of its being a vain, idle, empty, and expensive pageant; for such it must be to the nation, if it simply depended upon the

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the will and pleasure of the king. The trifling powers which of necessity belonged to the sovereign in his individual capacity formed but a very small chapter when compared with those which belonged to him in his political capacity. Indeed, there were very few, if any such, that he knew of: for the law was anxious to deprive the sovereign of all power as an individual, and the professors of it had even been astute in drawing a distinction between the political and the natural capacity of the king. Any distinction in favour of the king's rights as an individual was most inapplicable to any arguments which regarded the coronation, because that was the very ceremony in which his political capacity stood most prominent, and in which his natural capacity was most deeply merged. What right, it might be asked, had the king to be crowned himself? The answer was obvious. His right was founded upon immemorial usage, and upon uninterrupted enjoyment from the earliest periods of our history down to the present time, with the solitary exception of Edward V. The same argument applied to the case of a queen. Her claim to a coronation rested upon immemorial usage and the numerous rights of individuals which were interwoven and connected with it. Indeed, it rested on the same foundation as the king's, it was supported by the same arguments, and the interruptions which it had experienced admitted of the same explanations that he had given to those which had occurred in the case of the king. He had mentioned, in the course of his argument, the rights which belonged to other individuals in consequence of the queen's right to a coronation. If a coronation was not granted to her majesty, their rights were unavailing to them, and that, in his opinion, formed a very sufficient reason why it should be celebrated. That the coronation was the acknowledgment of the king by the people, he conceived to be a point which it was unnecessary to prove to their lordships; but he might be permitted to remark to them, that the coronation of the queen was even considered as an acknowledgment of her right to enjoy that dignity in an entry in a charter roll of the fifth year of king John, now preserved in the Tower. The entry to which he alluded was the grant of certain lands in dower to his queen Isabella, and it referred by way of recital to her coronation as queen, this excerpt was of no small importance in the consideration of this question; for it proved to their lordships, that in times when the coronation of the king was positively either his election, or the recognition of his election as monarch, the coronation of the queen was conducted, for the very same reasons, with the same solemnities. This was evident from the description of what was done, and from the manner and the avowed object of doing it. John was crowned to show that he was king—"*coronatus in regem.*" Isabella was crowned to show that she was queen—"*in reginam coronata communi consensu archiepiscoporum,*" &c. &c. The very same persons who elected, or recognised, or only crowned him as their monarch, are, in this passage, recorded to have elected, or recognized, or only crowned her as

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as their queen. Was it intended to be maintained that no right existed, whenever something moving from the crown was necessary to the exercise of it? He would frankly confess that he knew of no right which a subject could enjoy without the interposition of the crown in some manner or other. All writs issued from the crown, and no right could be maintained without them; yet, would any one dispute the right of the subject to obtain them? Supposing a peer were to die, and the crown were to refuse a writ of summons to his eldest son: it was said to be by petition of right alone that he could sue to the crown to be admitted to his father's reasons; and yet that petition of right would be considered as a strict undeniable legal right. He could refer also to cases in which the subject could demand, not merely the king's writ, but also the king's proclamation, to which he was entitled, not by a common law right, but by a right given him by an express statute; for instance, in all cases relative to prize-money. Again, supposing that the house of commons were to die a natural death after sitting for seven years, and the king were to refuse to issue his proclamation to convoke another within three years of that period, as ordered by the first of William and Mary, sec. 2. cap. 2., would it be asserted that the subject would have no right to call for the proclamation of the king to convoke another parliament, because such proclamation could not issue without an act of the crown? He thought that none of their lordships would advocate such an absurdity. But the subject and the country were in full possession of all these rights; and if the queen's right to a coronation were put upon the same footing, it would be equally clear that she possessed it, and that the necessity of granting it was as obvious as it was imperative. He had heard it said that her majesty could not claim the honours of a cōronation by prescription, because she was not a corporation. This, however, he denied. Her majesty certainly could prescribe, for what business had they to call her majesty less a corporation than the king? But still, supposing her not to be a corporation, she had a right to prescribe as a functionary, holding a high dignity and situation. This was evident from baron Comyn's Digest, who, under the title of *Prescription*, lays it down that such a functionary can claim by prescription. In conclusion, *Mr. Brougham* said, their lordships would sit in dignified judgment on the opinion given by the great lawyers of the nineteenth century; and, as he firmly believed, finding they had no difficulties to explain, perceiving that they had no obscurities to clear up, they would not be under the necessity of referring to those remote periods of our history, to which he had been obliged to allude, but would look back to the first decision that ever had been given on this question, with that decided confidence which the names of those privy counsellors before whom the case was argued would in after-times command—a judgment, which he ventured confidently to pronounce, would not derogate from the high character they had so long maintained.

Mr. Denman followed on the same

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time side, and, after a long speech, called on their lordships, as a court sitting for legal inquiry, to say whether there ever was a case presented to an inquest, which depended on custom and usage, where a more complete and perfect body of custom and usage had been adduced than was brought forward on the present occasion? If her majesty's claim were refused, no dignity was safe, no property was secure, not a single institution could be said to rest on a firm foundation. If the coronation of the queen could not be supported by custom, the rest of that ceremonial could not be supported. Why was this country governed by a king? Why did we submit to a kingly government? Because the earliest ages, because all times, had recognized that form of government, and because we could trace that custom beyond all time of memory. Nothing could be more dangerous than to separate royalty from the circumstances which belonged to it and added to its dignity. The lives and properties of men depended for their security upon the same principle. Why was there a house of peers, in which noble lords formed a part of the legislature? Why were there commoners, who sat as representatives of the people? Precisely because custom had ordered it so. Custom was the author of the law and the law-makers. Custom authorized the king, lords, and commons, to enact laws for the government of this realm. All property, all dignity, all offices existed, because they were sanctioned by prescriptive custom, or because custom gave a prescriptive right to create them.

Saturday.—The privy council resumed this morning, soon after ten o'clock. Below the bar was again crowded to excess.

Counsel were then called in.

Mr. Brougham said, he now held in his hand, and was prepared to lay before the council, the documentary evidence to which he and his learned friend had adverted in the course of their addresses in support of her majesty's memorial.

Lord Harrowby.—Mr. Attorney-general, have you any observations to offer on what counsel have stated to their lordships?

The *Attorney-General* then rose.—He said, he perhaps should best discharge his duty by stating, at the commencement, that, in his own opinion the argument and claim were wholly unfounded. That the claim was not founded on any recognized law, appeared from the statements and course of proceeding adopted by her majesty's counsel. He would add that the claim now made, so far from ever being supposed to have any foundation, was not even mentioned by any writer on the laws and constitution. It had never been agitated or alluded to in any way—not even by those writers who had touched on the privileges peculiar to a queen consort. The one single ground urged in support of the claim was usage—that usage was supposed to have prevailed through a long series of years at the coronation of kings who were married. It had been stated with confidence that such usage was evidence in support of the right; but when they were talking of rights founded on usage, it was not sufficient to state that particular facts had

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taken place. In all such cases, where the facts were relied on, it was essential to state the circumstances that had attended such facts, the peculiarities that had accompanied the alleged privilege, whether it was right of way or otherwise. As to the right of way, for instance; if permission were given to use certain paths or roads, the fact of such permission having preceded the use, at once destroyed the claim of right. If the licence and permission were proved, there was an end of the right. By that proof, all the inferences drawn from the use were at an end—they were at once destroyed. The coronation was for the purpose of the monarch's recognition by the people, and on the part of the king to enter into the solemn compact to preserve the laws. The coronation of a queen was a mere ceremony, but that of the king was something more than ceremony. His coronation was accompanied by important political acts—the recognition by the people, and on the other hand, the solemn compact entered into by the sovereign to preserve and maintain the laws of the realm. Still, however, as far as the king was concerned, it was a ceremony; it was not necessary to the sovereign's possession of the crown—it was what proceeded from his will, and might be dispensed with. But the queen consort, who filled no political character in the state, had only enjoyed the privilege because she was the king's consort. With respect to a queen consort, when she was crowned, there was no recognition of her by the people, no compact towards the people. There was no engagement between her and the subjects of the realm. This fact established, that, with respect to a queen consort, a coronation was an honorary ceremony, unaccompanied by any acts. That the coronation neither was, nor had been, considered to be essential to the possession of the crown, was proved, by the fact of considerable delays having often taken place between the ascension of the monarch and his coronation. Henry the sixth, for instance, was not crowned till eight years after the crown had descended to him. Again, in the "*Pleas of the Crown*," it was held, that the king was fully invested with the crown, the moment it descended to him; that he was absolutely king, although there should have been no coronation. If the coronation of a king, important as he held it to be, proceeded from the sovereign will, *a fortiori* it must be so with that of a queen consort. The rights of the queen consort did not proceed from any coronation; they flowed from her relationship to the sovereign. Her rights were complete and absolute without any coronation. Nor was it essential to the people, for the queen consort occupied no political station. This view of the right was strengthened by the important preamble of William and Mary, which settled the coronation oath. The language of the act applied to queens regnant, not to queens consort, for to the latter no oath was administered. As the oath was prescribed, it became necessary that every reigning monarch should be crowned, that there might be the oath and recognition; but the law made no mention of any thing that rendered such a ceremony

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ceremony requisite in the instance of a queen consort. How then could the crowning of a queen consort be considered a necessary adjunct of the coronation of the reigning monarch? No part of the ceremony rendered her presence requisite. Selden's work had been quoted in support of the memorial; amongst other things, Selden expressly said that the "anointing, &c. of the queen consort, were dignities communicated by the king." Selden further stated, that the anointing of the queen, as well as her consecration—it was in fact a consecration rather than a coronation—proceeded from the "request" and "demand" of the king, after he had been crowned, made to the metropolitan, who had performed such ceremony. Bracton had entered largely into the particulars *de coronatione regis*, but not one word of the queen's coronation. There was not a single law writer that had touched upon the existence of such a right, as appertaining to a queen. Blackstone had it not, nor lord Coke, nor Selden. He next adverted at some length to the precedents quoted by his learned friends opposite, beginning with that of William the Conqueror. The very precedents quoted by his learned friends raised the inference, if there were no other arguments, that the act, so far as related to the queen, was entirely dependent on the will of the king. The attorney-general then referred largely to Rymer, from whose book he quoted apposite passages, in support of his main argument, that the ceremony of a queen's coronation was entirely dependent upon the order of the king. In all, from the time of Henry the seventh, six queens had been crowned, and seven had not; so that the majority was against the present claim, which it had been attempted to support on the plea of ancient, uninterrupted usage.

The *Attorney General* concluded at a quarter before one o'clock, and the solicitor-general, after a short pause, rose to follow his learned friend, and of course was compelled to go over the same ground, strengthening and confirming the preceding statements by such arguments as occurred to his observance, and contending that the usage pleaded by her majesty's law officers arose entirely from the sovereign's will and pleasure.

About two o'clock *Mr. Brougham* rose in reply, but we can touch but very briefly on his arguments. It had been intimated that the queen's right to be crowned rested on the proclamation of the king, but it might as well be pleaded that the right of the eldest sons of peers to seats in the house of lords rested on the king's writ, because usually preceded by it. It had been argued from the word *postulamus*, that the queen's coronation depended on the king's will; but it might as well be argued, from another term employed *(dignemini,)* that it was optional in the archbishop. If this right was unnecessary for the queen, how was it necessary to the king? He contended not for the necessity but the right. The learned gentleman then went over the various cases and authorities of the learned counsel for the crown, and concluded by stating his opinion, that even if the *right* were not established, the expedi-

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ency was such, that the council would be all but criminal, in advising that her majesty should be excluded from her part in this important ceremony; for it would be setting an example of the most injurious nature.

Mr. Brougham concluded his reply at half-past three o'clock. Strangers were then ordered to withdraw; the counsel and agents on both sides, however, remaining. The tower record keepers were called in, to verify certain documents produced by Mr. Brougham. After which, at a quarter to four o'clock, the privy council adjourned.

The decision was ultimately *against* the queen's claim.

House of Lords, July 4th.—Several petitions were presented against cruelty to animals.

The *Earl of Lauderdale*, on the presenting of one of those petitions, observed, that they were all against cruelty to animals in general, whereas the bill before the house had for its object only to prevent cruelty to one particular animal. The noble lord intimated that he meant to oppose the measure, as he did not consider the subject a fit one for legislation. The laws which at present existed were sufficient to prevent cruelty. He would, however, wait until he saw whether any noble lord in that house should propose to proceed further with the bill.

The Appropriation Bill, the Lotteries Bill, and several other bills, were brought from the commons.

On the second reading of the Husbandry Horses Bill.—

The *Earl of Lauderdale* said, that he should make no observation on this bill until the third reading, when the papers relative to the revenue would probably be before the house.

5.—Upon the motion of the earl of Shaftesbury, the Ireland Silk Bounties' Bill, the Custom (Ireland) Collectors' Bill, the Hops' Drawback Exportation Bill, the Isle of Man Trade Regulation Bill, and the captured Slaves' Vessels' Bill, were successively read a third time, passed, and messages were ordered to that effect to the commons.

The assessed Taxes' Composition Bill, the Metropolis Police Bill, and the Audit Accounts' Bill, passed through committees, and were reported without an amendment to the house.

6.—The *Earl of Shaftesbury* presented a petition from Chigwell against cruelty to animals.

The Appropriation Bill, the Duke of Clarence's Annuity Bill, the Public Works Bill, and other Bills passed through committees. The other Bills on the table were forwarded in their respective stages.

11.—Soon after three o'clock the lord chancellor, the archbishop of Canterbury, the duke of Wellington, the earl of Harrowby, and the earl of Westmorland, took their seats in front of the throne as commissioners; and the commons being summoned, the speaker, accompanied by a considerable number of members, attended at the bar. The commission for passing certain Bills, therein named, was then read, when the royal assent was given to the duke of Clarence's annuity Bill, the Appropriation Bill, and the Lottery Bill.

The *Lord Chancellor* then delivered the following speech:—

"My

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"My lords and gentlemen;

"We have it in command from his majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in parliament, he has determined to put an end to this session.

"His majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important enquiries in which you have been engaged.

"He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of a metallic currency has been effected by the authority given to the bank of England, to commence its payments in cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last parliament.

"His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"We are commanded by his majesty to return you his thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his majesty trusts he shall be enabled, by the continuance of peace and of internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by parliament.

"His majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his royal highness the duke of Clarence.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation.

"His majesty deeply laments the distress to which the agricultural interests in many parts of the kingdom are still subject.

"It will be his majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depends upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend on the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions, in your several counties, in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his majesty's subjects."

Then a commission for proroguing the parliament was read. After which the lord chancellor said,

"My lords and gentlemen,

"By virtue of his majesty's commission under the great seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do in his majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to Thursday, the 20th day of September next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 20th day of September next

House of Commons.—As soon as the speaker had taken the chair,

Mr.

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Mr. Hume thought that it should be a paramount duty with ministers not to leave the country in the state of irritation and agitation in which it was left at the prorogation last session. We were now within eight days of the coronation, and as yet it was not known in what situation her majesty was to be placed with regard to the approaching ceremony. Surely ministers would not take upon themselves the hazard of leaving the country in this state of uncertainty; and still did he hope that they would not renew the agitation of the public mind by the exclusion of her majesty; for he thought that nothing could at the present moment so effectually quiet the public mind as the participation by the queen in the august ceremony which was about to take place. It was not without deep regret, though certainly without surprise, that he had heard of the decision of the privy council respecting her majesty's claim to be crowned. Justice now demanded that her majesty should be crowned. So anxious was he for the preservation of the public peace, that for his own part he would willingly waive all question of her majesty's right to be crowned, and receive it as a matter of the grace and favour of the king. If his majesty should be advised to grant this, he was satisfied that it would be received with joy and gratitude throughout the country. If a contrary system were adopted, he for one would protest against such an act of severity towards her majesty; for undoubtedly the country would consider it as such, and as a following up of her former persecutions. The honourable member concluded by moving,

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to issue his royal proclamation for the coronation of her majesty; thereby consulting the true dignity of the crown, the tranquillity of the metropolis, and the general expectations of the people."

The honourable member had but just commenced the reading of this resolution, when the deputy usher of the black rod was heard knocking at the door, and as he was concluding it, he was called to order by the speaker, who reminded him of the presence of that officer. Mr. Hume immediately took his seat, and the deputy usher informed the house, that his majesty's commissioners for giving the royal assent to several bills, and also for the prorogation of this parliament, attended in the house of peers, whither the attendance of the speaker was required.

The speaker, accompanied by most of the members present, immediately repaired to the house of peers.

On his return, the right honourable gentleman stood at the table, and having stated that he had heard the speech of his majesty delivered by the commissioners, he read a copy of it; after which the members separated.

On the 20th of September, the house of lords met at two o'clock. A royal commission was issued under the great seal, dated the 17th. for the further prorogation of parliament. The earl of Westmoreland and the earls of Harrowby and Shaftesbury took their seats

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seats before the throne, fully robed; when the lord president of the council directed the yeoman usher of the black rod to require the attendance of the commons. Soon after the clerk assistant, accompanied by officers of the commons, came into the house and the commission was read. The lord president of the council then informed the houses, that the parliament which stood prorogued to the 20th of September (that day,) was farther prorogued to the 29th day of November. The commons then left the bar, and the lords commissioners withdrew. Owing to the absence of the lord Chancellor, the carrying of the mace was dispensed with.

The London Gazette of the 17th of November, announced the further prorogation of parliament, to the 3rd of January following.

CHAPTER V.

State of the Country external and internal.—A View of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures during the year 1821.—*State of Ireland.*

THE state of the country may be considered with reference to its foreign relations, and its internal condition; to each of which it will be necessary for us to advert. The former in particular, presents, upon the whole, a subject of much gratifying consideration: and if the latter still excites emotions of painful solicitude, we hope we may congratulate ourselves on the appearance of some returning gleams of national prosperity which diffuse a little chearful light over the long clouded scene.

Whatever temporary evils may have resulted from a sudden revulsion from a state of war to profound peace; and a war too which entailed singular calamities even upon tranquillized Europe, owing to its unprecedented character and continuance, we shall never cease to celebrate general peace, as a good for the bestowment of which we have unceasing reason to be thankful to providence. The improvement of the moral character is so important, and is by war so essentially impeded,—the comfort of domestic and social unions so desirable, and so broken up by the call to military enterprize—and above all, *human life*, is so inexpressively valuable, that we must reiterate the sentiment we have avowed, although we may be thought to possess more meekness than ambition—more simplicity than heroism.

The system upon which Europe is now settled, is, that there shall be such a distribution of power among the several principal states that each may be sufficient, in itself, to maintain its independence, and to withstand foreign invasion; and that the restoration of ancient powers to their former state shall take place, in subserviency to this general principle, or where it is expedient to forego it, the suffering

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suffering state shall be indemnified for its loss from the common fund of conquest. The leading ground of the treaties and of the condition which they constitute, is the maintenance of the general peace of Europe, by the personal amity of the sovereigns, and by a system of mediation which should recognize the independence of the several states in their own internal affairs, and hold forth their common interest, and therein, their common obligation, to consult the general policy of Europe in all questions affecting the common safety of the different nations. Whether or not this compact involves or admits any authoritative arbitration or forcible interference in the dissentions which may arise between different states, it is at least not beyond the truth to state that Great Britain has in her foreign intercourse, and relations, acted up to her engagements, and to the spirit of the recent treaties. Notwithstanding the situation in which the king of Portugal has been placed, and the proceeding of the populous in that country, and the forgetfulness of her obligations to British prowess, Portugal is left to the administration of her own concerns. In the contest between Spain and her colonies, we have evinced a moderation most exemplary. The emancipation of so large a customer, as has been well stated, could not but be most advantageous to so large a dealer as Great Britain. The free commerce with South America, is nothing to other kingdoms in proportion to what it will eventually become to England. If our interest were strong, the impotence of the power to be injured, opened every thing to our mercy. There was no restraint, but in our own generosity and justice. The South Americans were accordingly left to fight alone, and there has been no disposition to take advantage of the weakness of a friendly power. Our officers and soldiers were prohibited from entering into the service of the insurgent subjects of a friendly state, and thus the foreign enlistment bill secured the good faith of our country, with regard to the treaty signed at Madrid in 1814. No expedition has therefore been sent to examine the strength of the two belligerents, and no expectation held forth to the successful party.

Our existing relations with the state of France, have been in accordance with the spirit of general treaties, and our intercourse perfectly amicable, ever since the withdrawment of the armies from her territory. By the alien act which passed in both houses, with large majorities, we performed a duty towards the French government, and exercised an act of immediate prudence towards our public peace at home.

Similar statements of the spirit of pacification and kindness, shewn by this country, might be made with reference to the Netherlands, to Sardinia, to Naples, to Italy, and the other states of the European continent. In all the contentions that have arisen among them, our uniform policy has been to preserve the integrity of treaties and the peace of the world, while nothing arose to interfere with the general settlement of Europe or with British interests. We have observed a strict neutrality with regard to their

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their internal concerns, at the same time asserting through our diplomatic correspondence, the law of nations, and the principles of general freedom. Our relations with Russia and Austria have been maintained with incessant regard to the confidence of treaties. The insurrection of the Greeks against Turkey has necessarily involved a prince and people of the same religion with themselves. The Russian people, and of course their army, exercise the same religion, and in the same forms with the Greeks, and the emperor has been of course involved in unforeseen and delicate circumstances; whether these have been in any degree sought, or produced by, any private views of aggrandizement, perhaps we are not justified even in suspecting without the further evidence which time alone can supply. There exists at present a sincere aim on the part of all the European powers, England especially included, to procure a settlement of differences on views of general policy. Their mediation between Turkey, Russia and the Greeks, is regulated upon two main principles—the first, the termination of a state of things which, in its ultimate consequence, may affect the general peace of Europe; the second, on the part of Turkey, against any fanatical revenge or future excesses by her misguided populace. If the Greek insurrection and the pending discussions between Russia and Turkey can be finally settled upon this basis, all parties will have cause for satisfaction—the Greeks will obtain security—Alexander will satisfy his people, and Europe will see a dangerous fire extinguished.

The friendship of Great Britain and America is unimpaired, and for the sake of both countries we may be permitted to express the devout hope that it may long continue so. The amicable disposition of the two empires has been evinced in several circumstances since the war; particularly in renewing the convention of commerce until the year 1828, which was to have expired in 1819—in the British government opposing no obstacle to the cession of the Floridas, but on the contrary stimulating the Spanish government to execute their treaties; and in what respects the navigation acts of the two countries. In 1817 and 1818 the American government then dissatisfied, passed her own navigation laws, and her right to do so we treated as indisputable.

The colonial establishments next invite a moment's attention. It cannot be justly questioned that these are a very considerable expence to the British nation, yet many of them, if not all yield great advantages both of a commercial and political nature to the parent protecting state. Canada, for instance is eminently beneficial, not only with prospective reference to any future circumstances of hostility in which we may become involved with the United States of America, but as to the maintenance of the British navy. The seamen and tonnage engaged in trading with Canada, compose a large proportion in the amount of our navigation. The vessels employed comprise nearly one-fourth of the tonnage of the British empire; and in addition to this the supply of timber would be eminently needful in the event of

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of war with the northern powers of Europe. The consumption of British manufactures in Canada exceeds that of the East Indies. Under the operation of the navigation laws our West India colonies are secured against occasional distress, which without the help of Canada must inevitably arise. Jamaica is of great importance to the revenue and navigation of our empire: it is the chief place for the growth of sugar, and the gross receipt of the customs for sugar amounted in 1821 to 5 millions; and if to this be added the amount of the revenue on the colonial articles of rum, tobacco and snuff, cocoanuts and coffee, pepper, indigo, spices, and drugs, it will appear that the customs and excise on our colonial produce afford little less than 8,200,000l. to the revenue of Great Britain. Of the total amount of colonial produce Jamaica alone exports annually 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, employing 20,000 tons of British shipping, and 5,000 British seamen, and affording 2,000,000l. net receipt to the revenue of the country.

No efforts have been spared by government to assist the culture and population of our new colonies. Every new colony and every augmentation of population and culture enlarge the market for the reception of British commerce and manufactures, and with this view the emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope were sent, and that settlement is in a prosperous and happy condition. The Ionian isles also have shared our protection and benefitted by the removal of many evils, political and moral, which once existed.

Our *domestic circumstances* now claim a few remarks—and here, what do we behold?—a spectre, of gigantic magnitude and portentous aspect, still stalking across our land, whose terrific appearance has alarmed all classes of the community, and whose influence has been too extensively felt, not to excite a shuddering horror at the very mention of its odious name—*agricultural distress!*—At what time and by what means this ghostly form is to be driven from the land we cannot determine, but trust that the general solicitude on the subject may lead to the discovery of some mighty spell—some anti-goblin charm that may restore quiet and comfort to our cities, villages, and homes. But a truce to figure—we must contemplate the too serious reality.——

The question is "Whence do the distresses of our population proceed?" One plain answer is, "the trader has lost the custom of the farmer, because the farmer is unable to pay his rent." The labourer gets inadequate wages from the farmer, because the same farmer is unable to pay his rent. The rent remains unpaid, because it has not fallen in the same proportion in which the price of wheat has fallen. The first and fundamental remedy, then, for all these evils, is an ample reduction of the rent of land throughout the country. Now rents have been reduced in many quarters; but what appears on a mere glance at the state of the markets for a long time past, is, that while prices have sunk above 40 per cent. rents on the average have not fallen above 20.

It may be alleged, that the landed proprietor, who has given leases

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states under other circumstances, and when the state of the market was so essentially different and so decidedly in favour of the farmer—and consequently, who has adopted a scale of living proportionate to his then just, at least reasonable, anticipations of the future, has no *right*, that is, there is no claim upon him to diminish his means, impoverish his family, and descend in the scale of life, merely because the price of corn is diminished, and the tenant complains. Had the war continued, and prices been maintained or still advanced, would the occupier have remunerated his landlord?—All this may be true enough, and the agriculturist may have no legal or even equitable claim;—but it is simply a question of *necessity*—of what *must* be done to save both landlord and tenant ultimately from *entire ruin*. One great cure, therefore, is the *reduction of rents* throughout the country, in order that the industrious cultivator may have the chance of subsistence; the only evil result, if evil it must be called, accruing to the land proprietor, will be, that, instead of retaining an elevation to which the war has advanced him, and which is disproportionate to the circumstance of the country and the general condition of the mass of the people, he must yield to the downward current and suffer himself to stand quietly upon the comparative level of his compatriots of the same degree in 1792, that is, previous to the impulse being given. But while the reduction of rents is one of the first steps to be taken, inasmuch as that is among the causes of agricultural distress, we must not omit another very important means of improving the condition of the people which has indeed been partially resorted to, the diminution of taxation. Farmers are suffering, not because their productions are too cheap, but because the means of producing them are too dear. The more cheaply the food of man can be supplied the better, if it is raised at a rate which will afford a fair profit to him who raises it. That the depression now so universally felt by the agriculturists (and which must, if it continue, terminate at no very distant period in general bankruptcy) cannot receive even temporary mitigation from duties on foreign corn, or from a prohibition on importation, appears to require no clearer proof than this—that, for now considerably more than a year, no corn has been imported except oats, and yet that the price of wheat and other grain has been falling, and the distress of the famer increasing, during the whole of that period. Would then the price of our home produce for the last year have been increased by enacting a forced price upon a foreign article which was never brought into our market, or by a prohibition on the importation of goods that never were shipped for our ports? But, even supposing that by artificial means of this sort, the price of corn could be increased, the whole difference between that increased price and the present price would indeed be paid by the consumer; but it is a fallacy to suppose that it would be enjoyed as so much more clear gain by the farmer. The immediate rise which must necessarily ensue in the

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the price of labour, and the immediate increase in the burden of the poor-rates, are two out of the many obvious instances in which the expenses of raising corn would be augmented in proportion to its market price. It is only to such means as will gradually enable the negative grower to enter into the market with the foreigner, that we can look for relief to agriculture.

During the last session of parliament, petitions poured into the two houses, complaining of the distressed state of agriculture. The house of commons cannot create, by artificial means, that demand for the first necessaries of life which should remunerate those who produce them up to the extent of their wishes or the calls of their necessities; and even could the price of grain be thus raised, the house cannot by any legislative act render the consuming population, now so impoverished, competent to purchase corn at a high price. At present, when corn is comparatively cheap, are the poor too highly fed, or mechanics and manufacturers too well paid? That which government can do, without any violation of faith to the public creditor, is to diminish taxation by reducing expenditure: and the effect of every measure of this kind would no doubt be immediately felt, both by the agricultural interest and the whole community.

If we refer to the subsidiary causes of the present agricultural distress, we find many crying out against the existing corn laws: yet is it acknowledged on all hands that their repeal would produce no immediate benefit, while the misery is urgent and pressing. With the corn laws, as they now stand, is necessarily connected the warehousing system; and this is described as most peculiarly injurious to the native grower; no sooner has wheat reached 80s., the price at which the ports are opened, than the markets are glutted with the produce of the warehouses, and the farmer robbed of his expectation of a remunerating price. But we would ask whether the importer on his side has no evils to contend with; and whether, in the conflict between the two, the farmer has not the odds in his favour? From the moment that the ports are closed the importer has an unproductive capital thrown upon his hands; and it is not only an unproductive, but a deteriorating and diminishing capital. His corn is placed out of his own custody; time corrupts, and vermin destroy it. Before it is brought to market, or can be placed in competition with the native growth, it must be screened and cleaned afresh, with no slight loss. The loss, from all these causes, will of course depend upon the continuance of their operation, but can rarely be estimated at less than 5s. per quarter; and if at last the importer can, as is stated, glut the market when wheat has reached 80s., cannot the farmer, (particularly since the mischievous introduction of large farms), evidently perceiving the rise of the markets, be beforehand with his rival, and glut them at 79s., or 79s. 6d.? So far, therefore, as relates to the warehousing system, the farmer has evidently and greatly the advantage His sufferings proceed from the operation of those causes, or rather, of that cause, which disables him from growing

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growing his grain at a reasonable expense—that is, from taxation. As the value of corn increased during the war, government taxed it afresh and afresh in every possible way. The landlord finding his own taxes also become daily heavier, raised his rents; the clergyman was obliged, by the same necessity, to raise his tithes. At last peace comes; and, from the facility of importation, perhaps abundant produce, emigration, and other causes, the real and abstract value of grain sinks; but in this its depreciated state, it still remains charged with the whole weight and apparatus of its old taxation.

The diminution of taxation, will necessarily produce a necessity for diminution in the public expenditure. Something has been done, and with 875 millions sterling of debt, bearing an interest of between 30 and 40 millions per annum, it would be ridiculous to take pains about proving its necessity. That debt or interest, at the present amount of the sinking fund, would receive no very sensible diminution within less than twenty years. Yet who can promise us a general peace of half or a fourth of twenty years; and, taxed as we now are, by what miracle can the means of encountering an enemy be provided?

With regard both to our foreign trade and our internal trade and manufactures, there is reason for grateful retrospection and pleasing expectancy. Our European trade is considerably increased, that with the united states of America is upon the advance, and that to other parts of the world is on a peculiarly advantageous footing, and in a state of progressive prosperity. The opening of the East India trade and the extension of the privileges of private traders have laid the foundation of a commerce which will rapidly enlarge to an almost incalculable extent. Our brass and copper manufactures have far exceeded their former amount. Our export of iron still retains the mediterranean market, and from a great increasing demand and consumption, both foreign and domestic, is becoming one of the staple commodities of the country. The woollen manufactures, on an average of the last five years, exceed a similar average taken during the most advantageous years of the war: and our gross exports of cotton manufactures now forming our principal export to the continent of Europe, as well as to America, have advanced from sixteen to twenty-one millions.

The spirit of faction and of impiety which so recently presented a hideous appearance in the manufacturing districts has happily subsided, so that general tranquillity pervades the country. It is painful to except Ireland from this remark, which exhibits most lamentable scenes of outrage and violence. We fondly anticipated that the royal visit would extinguish the unhallowed flames of discord, but they have burst forth afresh. The avowed objects of the wretched peasantry are to reduce the amount of rents, tithes, and taxes. No facts have yet been divulged which go to prove the existence of any planned insurrection against the state. War it is, unhappily; but not waged against the government as such: though, indeed, it cannot add much to the present comfort or satisfaction

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satisfaction of those well-disposed subjects who inhabit the disturbed counties, that the attack is directed by paupers against every man of property, instead of by traitors against the sovereign on his throne. So far as yet appears, the avowed complaints of the robbers and incendiaries of the south of Ireland afford the fair explanation of their motives for outraging the laws of the land and of humanity, and it is only from a sincere impression, and explicit acknowledgment by the government and aristocracy of Ireland, that the purpose of these outlaws is *not* political, we can hope to see a redress of wrongs in that country. While the whole European world has advanced in the arts of peace and in the enjoyments of cultivated society, it is a truth as melancholy as it is disgraceful, that the great bulk of indigenous population through the south and central parts of Ireland has stood for centuries unchanged and motionless. Ulster was judiciously colonized from this country; manufactures have there been successfully introduced; and, from being in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth the most savage and desolate portion of the island, that province has since become the seat—the almost exclusive seat—of industry, sobriety, and comfort, amongst the labouring classes.

With regard to the present local disturbances, they are of the same nature, and nearly in the same form, as a thousand others from which Ireland has never been wholly exempt for any considerable time. As for objects of a political character, we cannot connect the nightly depredations of a county or parochial banditti with any *designs* against the state. They constitute indeed a state malady, of a dreadful and complex nature. Contempt for the laws and for the rights of property, hatred of the established religion, utter estrangement from the higher classes of the community, habitual violence, and oftentimes insupportable oppression—these are borne on the "head and front of the offence;" but the people of England are mistaken in imagining that any serious danger to the king's government is involved in the excesses of the Irish peasantry.

CHAPTER VI.

View of the Finances of Great Britain.

BY the frequent employment of the terms 'Political Economy,' an ordinary observer might infer, that at the present period, the science is very generally cultivated, and that the knowledge of its principles is almost universally extended. If, however, this were the case, it is probable that the contrariety of sentiments, on subjects connected with the science, which now obtains, would no longer

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longer be seen, and that results which are commonly witnessed, would be attributed only to their proper and necessary causes. But it is not at all unusual to find that the views which are taken on these subjects by various writers, seem rather to be in conformity with their political or perhaps commercial habits, than in alliance with the most established rules, or the doctrines maintained in the best works in this department of literature. These remarks may be particularly applied to that branch of the subject which comprises the state of the currency, and the causes of the phenomena which have resulted from the change in the circulating medium. Now whatever causes may be assigned for the circumstances in which we are placed by this change, it is probable that a reference to the principles of money will furnish a solution of what may at first appear to be a considerable difficulty. If it be allowed that money is merely the representative of value, then the principal qualities to be sought in a currency, are those which possess the characteristics of durability and of universal estimation; or, in other words, those which are the least subject to fluctuation in price and to deterioration in use, and at the same time are nearly of the same value in all commercial countries. These qualities are supposed to be possessed in an eminent degree by the precious metals. They have, therefore, been adopted as the standard of value. The extraordinary length and unparalleled expenses of the last war, however, produced a fluctuation in the price of bullion to which it is not commonly incident, — the mint price being 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce of gold, and the highest price 4l. 13s.

To account for this variation, much has been written, and with various degrees of seeming triumph, both on the side of what was called the bullion committee and on the contrary. But whether the high price of bullion be attributable to the depreciation of bank paper, or whether it may be the result merely of the unfavourable state of the exchanges, and the balance of trade against us, may be hereafter enquired. It is a very favourable circumstance, that a different state of things has taken the place of that which generated the controversy to which we have adverted; and that peace having healed the suffering nations has re-opened the avenues to our commerce and returned to us, with a favourable state of the exchanges an adequate supply of the precious metals. By a maxim in political economy, 'that the difference of prices in these metals cannot long continue;' we are led back from a short digression to a consideration of the currency of the country. It may, however, be observed, in passing, that in this digression we have seen the causes of some of those inconveniences which occur in commerce from the variation of the value of coin which we shall hereafter have to notice.

It is obvious, that in a commercial country like our own, in transactions of any great extent, coin is not employed, but payments are made in paper; but it is essential to the validity of a paper system, whether the remark be applied to the bills of an individual or to those of the bank, that they should be the representatives of money,

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money, as on this principle alone can they with safety become a circulating medium, For, if for example, an individual purchase a bale of goods, and instead of paying money, gives his bill for the amount of the purchase money, that bill may be said to represent cash, inasmuch as in all probability the goods will be returned in cash at the period at which the bill is payable, and the bill will be duly honoured. But if, on the other hand, an individual issues his notes to pay for his expenses of living, or on any account where the notes are not represented in the way to which we have alluded, such notes are of no real value. He may however have issued bills, we will suppose to the amount of a thousand pounds, on real property; but he has also given bills for two hundred, which are of the description above-named: he will then have issued his bills for twelve hundred pounds, when his assets are only a thousand; his paper therefore is depreciated, and he has only sixteen shillings and eight pence in the pound. This case may nearly represent what takes place in a nation's affairs when an excessive and unconvertible paper currency obtains. Suppose for instance, that the bank had continued to pay their notes in cash from the year 1797, to the present time, they would necessarily then have confined their issues, to the amount of their deposits, and the gold coin of the country would not probably have left us for so long a period. The result of the restriction act was to enable the bank to issue notes to any extent, without fear of being compelled to pay them in specie. The amount of notes at that period was about twelve millions, from that time however, it continued to rise till it became twenty-eight millions: at the periods of paying the dividends too, even this sum was increased.

Now, it is clear, that either the bank could have paid their notes in cash, at any part of the interval referred to, or the notes must have been depreciated, as in the case of the individual alluded to above. For, if the bank had possessed the means, they ought without doubt to have paid them when presented. But this supposition would involve the result that the bank, to say nothing of the eleven millions in the hands of government, besides maintaining their establishment, and paying a large dividend to their proprietors, and giving bonuses at different periods, at length, adding twenty-five per cent to their capital, had accumulated bullion to the enormous amount of their issues; this was absurd. The other part of the dilemma is then that their notes were at a discount. This statement, as we have already hinted, has been much controverted; but that the depreciation existed, we think follows unquestionably from the principles to which we have adverted. Nor is it sufficient to adduce the high price of bullion in refutation of this position; for although it might have occasioned a run on the bank, yet had the notes been convertible into cash, it is probable that the very circumstance might have tended to produce a recurrence of bullion to its usual prices. The argument itself however proves, that the paper was inferior to bullion, and also that in common with other articles of commerce, its advance in

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in price was promoted by the excessive issue of paper.

The state of the exchanges too, has been adduced as an adequate cause, together with the high price of bullion, for the state of things which we have contemplated, and as a sufficient answer to the argument for the depreciation of bank paper. But, it may be asked, how could the balance of trade, when we had the dominion of the seas, and when our goods were in so great estimation where they could be obtained, have produced an effect like what we have seen? The answer we think will readily occur. It could not happen that the circulating medium of the country could have suffered so considerable a revolution from that cause, as the commerce of speculation, during part of the period in which the gold was above the paper circulation, was almost at its acmé. The cause must therefore be sought in the long and ruinous war in which the treasures of this country were sent to the continent to support our armies and to pay the foreign subsidies. It is in this source of misfortune and calamity that we shall see sufficient reason to account for the deterioration of the paper, and to establish the positions we have attempted to lay down.

To men of science and reflection, both in our own country and abroad, the circumstances of Great Britain, with regard to her political economy, must be an object contemplated with high admiration. It was every where expected, it was even confidently predicted, and held to be inevitable, that we were in rapid progress towards national bankruptcy; it was, indeed, not more on military prowess that our enemies relied for our destruction, than it was on the ruin of our finances; which they calculated would no less effectually and, as they believed, certainly accomplish the end they had in view. But what must be their surprize? To what, in the history of present or of past times, could they look for a parallel? And how could they believe the existence of the fact, when they learned, that instead of ruin, foreseen as it had been by the best calculators of that period, we are rising from a state of depression to one of comparative prosperity? The scale has, happily, turned in our favor; the trade of the country has improved; the exchanges are in our favor, and the price of bullion has fallen. We are, therefore, in a condition to attempt a restoration of the currency to its state previously to 1797, that is to return to a metallic circulating medium, or to have our paper convertible, at pleasure, into gold.

The influence of the high prices of provisions, induced by the paper circulation, was felt particularly on our manufactures, and the articles of British growth or manufacture, could not compete in foreign markets with articles produced in those countries where provisions were cheap. This consideration, in a commercial nation, was, of course, of the first importance. It was the recommendation of the bullion committee, therefore, that the Bank should resume cash payments; but in that event, either the Bank must contract their issues, or, if the notes were paid at the current price of bullion, the loss to that establishment must be immense. Now, as it would be supposed that a legislative measure of that extent, affecting so deeply the vital

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interests of the Bank, could not be adopted without their concurrence; so it would be supposed that that body would withhold its consent to a plan by which it was itself so materially to suffer. The propriety of returning to cash payments, however, seemed to be acknowledged on all hands; the only question remaining related to the period at which they could most safely be resumed. On one side it was viewed as the panacea for all our political complaints, and on the other, if immediately adopted, as a measure fraught with infinite mischief. Of this opinion was sir John Sinclair, whose pamphlet on the necessity of an extensive circulating medium, takes this side of the question. It was argued, too, and no doubt with great propriety, that if the circulation of the country were contracted, every article must proportionably fall in value. By this circumstance every class of traders would necessarily be affected; but on the agriculturist it would fall with peculiar weight. It was, therefore, incumbent on the legislature to devise a plan for restoring the currency to a healthy condition, in which, too, the interests of the different classes in the state, as far as might be, should be considered. The Bank expressed a wish to be permitted to pay in cash, and had declared that they were prepared to do so; but the minister fearing the consequence of a rapid change of the currency, felt disposed to adopt a partial and progressive system of restoring the metal circulation. In an experiment of this description, the Bank had given notice of their intention of paying off all notes of one and two pounds value, of a date prior to 1817. This plan was carried into effect. The fractional sums under five and between five and ten pounds in the dividends, too, were paid in cash. From such a measure, guarded by such peculiarities, little that is injurious could have been anticipated. Yet, however remarkable it may appear, a bill was brought into parliament and passed, to prohibit the bank from paying in specie, even to the limited extent of the plan just referred to. The alleged ground of this legislative proceeding was the obstruction which it offered to the complete resumption of cash payments, which, although to the general reader it may seem paradoxical, was considered by the legislature as good and sufficient. At this period several respectable pamphlets on the subject appeared, to none of which, however, was more attention paid than to those of Mr. David Ricardo. To the sentiments of this gentlemen on subjects connected with political economy, the minister, it is well known, has paid great deference. He proposed that, in restoring the metal circulation, the Bank should be allowed to pay gold in bars instead of coin, and it is not improbable, that from this gentleman's suggestions the secret committee were induced to frame the resolutions which were adopted with some others, and on which Mr. Peel's bill was brought in. The substance of the resolutions is, that the Bank should from 1st February 1820, be compelled to pay gold in bars, of standard fineness, in return for their notes, provided that portions of not less than 60oz. be demanded. The price was fixed at 4l. 1s. per oz.

On the 1st November, 1820, they were to pay in the same manner at

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at 3l. 19s. 6d. per oz. On the 1st May, 1821, the payments were to be at 3l. 17s. 10½d. or the mint price. By the bill, the Bank were not to pay their notes in coin till the 1st May 1823.

It was afterwards found, however, that the Bank was accumulating bullion so fast that a considerable inconvenience to trade occurred. Mr. Vansittart then brought in a bill to enable the Bank to pay the small notes in cash, on the 1st, May 1821. The adoption of this measure has produced effects so important, and to many persons so injurious that having traced its history and narrated the circumstances that led to its introduction, little will be required in the way of reflection. We cannot, however, close this paper, without congratulating our fellow-countrymen on the comparative success of a measure unparalleled in the history of the world, and the adoption of which will form an epoch in our annals as momentous as the change of a dynasty. Where now are the prognostics of national ruin? Where the prophecies of bankruptcy and dissolution? The evil day we believe is past, and we have now every thing to hope from the persevering adherence to political integrity and public faith with regard to the public creditor, and from the extension of our trade and commerce with respect to the people.

CHAPTER VII.

State of France.—Spain.—Portugal.—The Netherlands.—Italy.—Greece.—Russia.—America.

THE French budget for the year 1821 presented to the chamber of deputies by the minister of finance, exhibits a statement highly flattering to that nation. It was introduced with feelings of great exultation, if we may judge from the minister's words. The budget, says he, "is no longer a task laborious to those who execute it, nor disquieting to those who listen to it; the promptitude with which we present it proves that our affairs are in order, and that little time is necessary to state all that we have to pay, and all that we have to receive."

And in a similar style he concludes, "The budget has even in its enormity something pleasing to the national pride, in the thought that it could be maintained at this elevation without depriving the king of the power of remitting 34,000,000 of taxes.

"Such a result at the termination of calamities, which in any other country an age would scarcely be sufficient to efface, evinces among us resources triumphant over the most adverse situations. What other nation besides France would be able, after what she has suffered, even up to 1818, by war and other unhappy circumstances, to present in three

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years the spectacle which she this day offers? Her political engagements punctually fulfilled; her territory free and tranquil; her commerce and industry increasing in activity; her treasury always full; her securities advancing to *par;* all her capital in employment, whether to acquire, to construct, to repair, or to give an impulse to works of public utility. Finally, under the auspices of the royal government, affairs both public and private assume a firm position, the happy result of a peace whereof all the world has felt the want, and will now reap the advantages.

"The spirit of order and good faith which governs our financial legislation, the probity with which public engagements of every nature are fulfilled, the abundance of capital which it reproduces continually in circulation, and the progressive clearness of the public accounts, inspire a confidence which descends to the direct creditors of the state—from them to all those with whom they have transactions, and from these is diffused through all classes of society. The general comfort which results from these ameliorations, and the satisfaction to you of having co-operated in doing so much good, is the guarantee of your perseverance in the same principles, and of the constant conformity of your sentiments with the intentions of the king."

On the 20th of December the king opened the session of the chambers in the usual state, and delivered a speech which contained a gratifying view of the internal condition and external relations of that country. We wish we could hear no more of censorships of the press, which, in the course of seventeen months, have suppressed nearly one-fourth part of the matter composed for one of the parisian papers. The change of administration in France has been the necessary result of the defeat sustained by ministers on the address to the king. The ultras and liberals united in opposition. The new ministers are all of the royalist party, but, with two exceptions, are little known in this country. M. de Villele, who, from his superior talents, is considered the leader of the new cabinet, was, with his friend Corbiere, a member of the ministry just dissolved: but neither he nor his friend took any decisive part in the measures of the administration: they were, in fact, only nominally ministers, not being intrusted with any distinct functions, but had been taken into the cabinet from a notion that their junction would have conciliated the royalist party, of which they had been the leaders. Like all half measures, however, this coalition impaired instead of strengthening the power of the late ministers: for MM. Villele and Corbiere were considered to be deserters from their party, which, under a new leader, showed itself more hostile than ever to the government; and the situation of the two friends, notwithstanding their acknowledged talents, became insignificant and almost ridiculous, as they held no places either of power or dignity. It has long been seen that they would take the first opportunity of emancipating themselves from a situation so degrading to men of talent; and they have at length succeeded

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succeeded in acquiring that importance in the state, to which none will disallow their claim on the score of knowledge and ability. M. Peyronnet, the new keeper of the seals, is a lawyer, and was lately procureur-general, in which capacity he conducted, last summer, the state trial in the chamber of peers. The viscount Montmorency, the new secretary for foreign affairs, was formerly a deputy to the states-general, and in that capacity was one of the most violent of the revolutionary party; but soon became disgusted with the projects of his brother reformers, and withdrew to Switzerland, where he had the honour of the intimate friendship of madame de Stael: the death of his brother on the scaffold about this time threw a gloom over his character, which has never been entirely dissipated, and till lately he has passed his days almost entirely in seclusion. Buonaparte banished him in 1811, but afterwards recalled him, taking care, however, to have him closely watched. He seized the earliest opportunity of joining the Bourbons; and on their restoration became a member of the house of peers, where, for the last three years, he has distinguished himself by a strenuous opposition to the ministers. In 1818 he delivered a speech against the proposed law of censorship, though he declared himself a friend of severe measures for the repression of the licentious character of the French periodical press, which, however, he thought offended rather by its immoral and irreligious, than by its political, excesses. He was one of the minority which voted that the censorship should continue but for one year. He has ever professed himself a steady friend to the charter. He belongs to one of the oldest families in France: he is about 52 years of age. The duke de Belluno, the new war minister, is better known to the English reader by the name of marshal Victor: he is one of Buonaparte's marshals, and was the principal general under Joseph Buonaparte at the battle of Talavera. He was, however, one of the earliest of the marshals who adhered to Louis XVIII. after the first abdication of Napoleon, and kept his fidelity unimpeached during the hundred days: he has therefore been considered with particular favour at court, and has been trusted on several important occasions. Last year he was employed to repress the insurrectionary spirit which, during the first successes of the Italian revolution, manifested itself so unequivocally in the southern departments of France. He completely succeeded in his difficult mission, and without any measure of extraordinary rigour. He is celebrated for intrepidity, which is united with great mildness of disposition: but upon the whole is considered rather a man of inflexible honour, than of extraordinary talent. The marquis de Clermont-Tonnere, the new minister of marine, is a man of practical knowledge, and of considerable ability: he was the chairman of the committee of peers which was appointed to examine the propriety of abolishing the *droit d'aubaine*; and it was chiefly owing to his elaborate inquiry and earnest recommendation that the odious and unjust law was abolished.

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abolished. He belongs to an old and noble family. M. Lauriston, the new minister of the household, is a descendant of the famous Mississippi Law: he was distinguished under Buonaparte, both as a general and a diplomatist; but ever since the first abdication of his old master he has remained faithful to the cause of the Bourbons, though he has been almost invariably hostile to the king's ministers. He is reckoned a man of talent, but of an impatient and violent temperament. One anecdote is told of him that redounds to his honour. He was intrusted by Buonaparte with several important functions, about the time of the murder of the duke d'Enghien; and soon after that event, in a conversation with Caulincourt, who had been engaged in that disgusting act of violence, he exclaimed — "The first consul knew me too well to propose so disgraceful a task to me." He then proceeded to reproach Caulincourt in language so severe as to provoke a challenge, which was readily accepted; but Buonaparte, in order to prevent the duel, sent him away from the metropolis.

Spain has suffered some internal commotions, which, like the occasional thunder-storms in nature, seem to have purified the political hemisphere. The cortes extraordinary was convened in September, by an official notification issued in the previous month; and a deputation or commission was appointed to inquire into the state of the country, particularly with reference to the revolutionary movements in Cadiz and Seville, upon which they gave a report. It is an important document which recognizes the just privileges of the throne, and the equal principles of a free constitution. The calmness, discrimination, and impartiality which pervade the whole, shew that order and law can coexist with liberal institutions. "The committee," say the deputation, "does not confound the events at Cadiz with those at Seville, in the latter of which it cannot help recognizing a certain character of faction; whereas in those of Cadiz it is persuaded that the whole has proceeded from an error, from an excessive ardour, and a distrust which cannot be wholly condemned in those who love liberty, and have suffered much for it: the error in some points, and the aberration of some persons in others, are not such that the committee attributes them to the will, and they cannot but merit the indulgence of the cortes. But the national congress cannot but expressly disapprove, in the face of all Europe, the disobedience and illegal proceedings of those authorities, which will doubtless suffice to make them return to their duty, acknowledging that they have erred."

Although Spain cannot at present be considered as in any thing like a settled state, yet great things have been accomplished towards the establishment of sound principles and an enlightened system. A new penal code has been submitted to the cortes, which, though still infected with some bigotted notions, is a material improvement upon the old one. It is highly creditable to the government that they have made urgent representations to the local authorities on the importance of

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of establishing universities, schools and charitable institutions; the consequence of which must necessarily be the diffusion of knowledge and all those benefits which result from the expansion of the mind and the correction of its oblique tendencies to moral, civil, and political despotism. The pope and his conclave took an effectual measure to diminish their own influence, by refusing to confirm the election of two bishops, on the ground that they took a part in the deliberations of the cortes, hostile to the privileges and immunities of the ecclesiastical orders. The tribunal of the inquisition is annihilated; a step eminently conducive to the true interests of this great nation, which is shaking off the slavery of ignorance, superstition, and despotism. The influence of those establishments which maintained a portion of the community, separated from the rest by their monastic vows, must be diminished by the suppression of so great a portion of them; and a part of those exorbitant incomes which gave to the hierarchy so great a preponderance, is now appropriated to the service of the state.

We have before us an account of the number of monasteries and convents suppressed in the peninsula in consequence of the law of the 6th of September, 1820. The statement is very curious, and we consider it worthy of the attention of our readers, who cannot fail to applaud the wisdom by which the country has been relieved of a heavy burden, and recovered property of which it had been for ages deprived.

The Jesuits possessed, in the provinces of Toledo, Castile, Aragon, and Andalusia, 124 colleges, and 16 houses of residence, which, if not completely occupied at the time of the suppression, would soon have been so in consequence of the activity of the new Propagandists.

The monks of St. Benedict held in the congregation of Valladolid and in La Tarraconense, 63 of the suppressed monasteries. The monks of St. Bernard had 60 in the congregation of Castile and Leon, and in that of the Cistercian of Arragon and Navarre. The Carthusian monks had 16 in the provinces of Arragon and Castile. The monks of St. Jerome had 48 in six circuits of eight monasteries each. The monks of St. Basil had in the provinces of Andalusia, Castile, and El Tardon, 17. The Premonstratensians had 17 of the suppressed convents; the military orders, 14; the hospitalars of St. John de Dios, 58; those of Sancti-Spiritus, 8; and those of San Antonia Abad, 36. Making in all, 477.

With respect to the financial condition of Spain, it only requires two or three years to be rendered one of the most flourishing in Europe. The internal debt will be liquidated by the sale of national domains already assigned for that purpose. The *Vales reales* and other funds are at a much higher value than they have been for many years; and if they have not as yet acquired that which they are likely to obtain ere long, it arises from the fact of a considerable quantity of this stock being in the hands of *employes* and others whose necessities oblige them to sell their credits and thus inundate the market. This circumstance has naturally enough clogged

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clogged the operations of government; but, when we reflect on the total loss of credit incurred by the old system, how is it possible to expect an amelioration which time alone can bring about.

Portugal has been treading in the steps of her neighbour by advancing in the career of moral improvement. Without the effusion of blood, the nation is establishing for itself a constitutional freedom. The king's return from the Brazils was accelerated by disturbances in that quarter. Soldiers having been called in to disperse a meeting of electors, assembled to choose deputies to the cortes, sent a deputation to the king at midnight, requiring a provisional government, on the principles of the Spanish constitution, which was granted: but this was followed up by excesses of a revolutionary tendency, and though quiet was restored, no confidence remained in the public mind in the existing order of things. In fact, the foreign dependencies both of Spain and Portugal have felt the moral impulse, and in some cases have preceded the mother country in their movements. In Portugal some admirable laws have been adopted, in the true spirit of philosophy, for securing the liberty of the press; so that now every Portuguese may print, publish, buy or sell any books or writings, without previous censorship.

The speech of the king of the *Netherlands*, on opening his parliament, exhibits a fine picture of internal prosperity. We subjoin some extracts:—

"The interior situation of the kingdom offers in general a favourable view. The fear of a scanty crop is happily dissipated, in most of the provinces, and we can promise ourselves abundance of provisions, and at a moderate price.

"Trade and navigation have not diminished, and we can cherish the hope of seeing them in future receive a new increase.

"Notwithstanding the favourable influence of several years of peace, the situation of our manufactures does not present in all its parts an aspect equally prosperous; yet several of the most important among them have increased in activity, and almost no where does the want of employment give ground for well-founded complaints.

"The administration assumes every where in the provinces, as well as in the cities and rural communes, a more regular and more secure march. Improvements, which experience recommends to my care, become the object of my serious deliberation. The communication between different parts of the kingdom become more and more easy. That between the two seats of the court has been considerably ameliorated, and I entertain the hope that, with the co-operation of the provinces most interested in the result, there will be opened a new source of prosperity to trade, to agriculture, and to industry, by the construction of a canal between Bois-le-duc and Maestricht.

"Among the improvements on which the happiness of my subjects fixes my attention, I regard as most important the changes made in the direction of the waters of the Rhine for the purpose of preventing the disasters to which a considerable portion of the kingdom is exposed during the season of

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of thawing or high tides. This object is at present subjected to a particular examination.

"For a long time the discipline of the prisons has appeared to me susceptible of useful modifications, having caused the subject to be examined in its details. The report which I have received has confirmed me in the opinion.

"Unforeseen calamities have afflicted some parts of our transmarine possessions, but it is easily seen that they will surmount their consequences; and we have reason to flatter ourselves that the importance of the relations of the mother country with the East Indies will continue to increase.

"The produce of the revenue during the present, announces results similar to those of the preceding year. If the produce of certain taxes is improved, others on the contrary have been less productive; and the experience of this year establishes anew how necessary is the revision of our financial system, if we wish to put an end to an annual deficit, which would in time destroy the best constituted state.

Public opinion was operating powerfully for some time in *Italy*, but the attempts which were made to obtain freedom were rendered abortive by pusillanimity. The struggles of the Neapolitans and Piedmontese are at least for the present, at an end; the chief boasters struck not a blow, but dispersed at the firing of the first shot.

The *Greek population*, whose submission rendered the name of Greek a term of scorn and reproach, has suddenly been reanimated with the spirit which history relates so eminently distinguished the ancient inhabitants of their soil. Unarmed and unprovided with the *materiel* of armament, but impatient of further oppression and degradation, the Greek slave has heroically, rather than prudently, engaged in a terrible and unequal contest.

The Turks are known to have enslaved their Greek subjects for centuries, and to be repaid by them with a degree of hatred amounting to abhorrence in the heart of every Greek.

If the energy of action correspond with the ardour of expression in their proclamations, some considerable success may be fairly anticipated for them. It is worth while to preserve a specimen:—

"Macedonians! Greeks! The standard of liberty waves over the summit of Olympus,—over the summit of Pindus. Glorious monuments, the monumental columns, the tombs of our heroes, have passed away; but our native mountains, those eternal trophies of our glory, still bid defiance to time. Macedonians, children of Alexander, around these trophies will we assemble: beside them will we conquer or die; and those who fall in the glorious contest will add new lustre to the deeds of their ancestors; and that lustre will strike terror into the hearts of the barbarians! Macedonians, children of Alexander, sons of the conquerors of the world, grasp your swords! Shame on those who will longer submit to be governed by a wretched hoard of barbarians. Your mountains and your valleys are free, and the ensigns of tyranny only still wave on the fortresses. But in vain do the barbarians hide themselves behind the walls of Salonichi, of Jenizzar,

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of Cavalla, and call them, as heretofore, their bulwarks: but these walls will fall before the swords of the Macedonians, and we will avenge the sufferings of our fathers, our wives, and our daughters, in the blood of the barbarians. Thrice have we already conquered! Philippopoli is in our possession. Our heroes in a few days conquered that city. Stagira is no more, the Greeks have destroyed the town of the philosopher. Why should it be an asylum for the barbarians? Many have fallen, more will yet fall! But our ranks increase daily, and will still further increase. To those who have sacrificed themselves on the altar of freedom the favour of heaven will be extended, and their brothers will avenge their death. To arms! to freedom, Macedonians! Greeks of every country, the eyes of the world are turned upon us. ODYSSEUS,
Commander of the
Macedonians.
From the camp on mount
Olympus, July 20."

So far as an accession of territory could be considered profitable to those whose dominions are already perhaps more than conveniently extensive, Russia and Austria might perhaps be gainers by the dissolution of the Turkish empire; but if the views of either of them be directed to territorial aggrandizement, it may in all probability endanger the peace of Europe, and perhaps ultimately involve the unhappy consequence of a general war.

The emperor of *Russia* issued, in October last, an ukase respecting the commercial regulations with regard to the eastern coast of Asia, and the north-west coast of America, which seems to bespeak both a fearless and an encroaching spirit.

The line of maritime and commercial dominion covered by the decrees of the custom-house of St. Petersburgh, extends along the American coast full 10 degrees of latitude from Beering's Straits, in about 61 N. to 51 N., in the neighbourhood of Nootka; and on the Asiatic side, from the same Straits of Beering, above 15 degrees along the eastern coast of Kamtschatka, and down to the south cape in the island of Ourop, lat. 45 deg. 51 min. not very far north of the empire of Japan. The regulation spoken of, is nothing less than a prohibition to all foreign nations to commence the whale or other fishery, or any other branch of trade or industry, on any part of the aforesaid coasts or islands, or to approach any one of the Russian settlements within a less distance than 100 Italian miles, under the penalty of losing the cargo. An exception is made in favour of ships driven in by stress of weather, and of ships sent out on voyages of discovery, being previously provided with passports from the Russian minister of marine.

The alleged ground of this restriction is to prevent the further continuance of those mischievous consequences which, it is said, have been felt by the above Russian settlements from the prevalence of a contraband traffic. To the prevention of such a traffic none can object: yet it is unprecedented, that any power should assert so broad a dominion over the sea itself, for the mere purpose of providing a check against smugglers, as is here laid claim to

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to by the Russian government. A hundred miles of open ocean is a too liberal breadth of admiralty jurisdiction, and interferes with that "right to navigate and fish in the open sea which is common to all men;" the "exclusion from which is a national injury to every people against whom it may be enforced."

America suffers her full share in the general pressure of the financial concerns of most of the states of the world. The American papers, however, comment with great exultation on an alleged improvement in the domestic manufactures of the United States. The cotton goods of Rhode island are said to be in considerable demand. In Philadelphia, 4,000 looms have been set going within six months, and there is asserted to be a prospect of a still further increase in those establishments. Whether, however, the application of their enterprise and industry to manufactures may be the best method of consulting the solid advantage of an infant people, is a question which a few additional experiments may better enable the undertakers and their customers to decide. Mr. *Jefferson*, above 25 years ago maintained with great eagerness the capacity of North America, to manufacture the requisites for her own consumption. The plan was in some degree forced upon them, during their last war with England. The peace was followed by the destruction of their several companies. The hands now engaged are emigrants from this country. How long their employment may continue, and to what extent their schemes may succeed, it is not easy to conjecture. But we are not very rash in pronouncing that the superior weight of British capital must, for many years at least, press heavily on the American manufacturer; and that when undersold, as he is likely to be, in every market, it will require a far more serious sacrifice of self-interest than we have ever seen in the *consumers* of North America, or any other country, to save the workmen of Rhode island and Philadelphia from eventual abandonment and ruin.

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PRICE OF STOCKS FOR 1822.

N. B. The lowest and highest Prices of each Stock, in the course of each Month, are set down in that Month.

1822	Bank Stock	3 p. ct red.	3 p. ct. cons.	3½ per cent.	4 p. ct.	5 p. ct.	Long An.	Irish 5 p. ct.	Imper. 3 p. ct.	India Stock.	S. Sea Stock.	4 p. ct. In. Bds.	Ex. Bills 2d per day
Jan.	222	69¼	69	78¼	87	103⅜	18		68⅝	223	76⅜	27 pr.	par.
	228	72⅜	72	90⅜	90½	106⅛	18⅜		70⅛	228½	79½	44 pr.	6 pr.
Feb.	225	72⅛	71⅜	81⅜	89⅜	105⅝	18⅝		70⅞	228½	79⅜	41 pr.	2 pr.
	229⅜	73⅛	73½	91	92	107	19⅛		72⅜	230½	81⅜	43 pr.	8 pr.
March	225¼	73½	68⅞	83⅜	91⅜	104	18 15/16		69½	230	80½	26 pr.	6 dis.
		73⅜	73½	83	92	107⅛	19 1/16		72½			50 pr.	6 pr.
April	223	71⅜	71⅞	80½	89½	106⅞	18⅜		71⅜	229½	80	40 pr.	1 pr.
	224	73⅛	72⅜	89⅞	89⅜	107⅜			72	231	80⅜	49 pr.	6 pr.
May	223	71⅛	72⅜	81½	89⅜	108¼	18⅜	108¼	70½	230½	74½	42 pr.	1 dis.
	234	77	77⅜	91	94⅞	110½	19 3/16		74⅜	238½	81⅜	52 pr.	6 pr.
June	229	74⅜	75⅜	85⅞	93⅜	109½	19	108⅜	73⅜	230¼	75⅞	40 pr.	4 dis.
	230½	76½	77½	86⅞	95½	110⅞	19 3/16		75½	238		52 pr.	4 pr.
July	229½	74½	74½	85½	93	108	19 1/16	109¼	74⅞	229½	82	48 pr.	par.
	235	77⅜	77	95⅜	95⅞	109½	19½		76½	235⅜	84	60 pr.	6 pr.
Aug.	230⅛	75	74½	85½	93⅜	107⅜	19⅛		74	230⅛	82	56 pr.	2 pr.
	237	77	76⅜	87½	96	109⅛	19 1/16		76½	234	83½	60 pr.	6 pr.
Sept.	235	76½	75½	86½	95½	108⅜	19 9/16	109⅛	75½	232½	83⅛	61 pr.	1 dis.
	237	76⅜	76½	86⅞	96	109½	19⅜		76½	234½	84	64 pr.	5 pr.
Oct.	238	76½	76½	87	95⅜	109⅜	19 7/16		76⅛	234½	84½	62 pr.	1 dis.
	240	77⅜	78½	96⅜	96⅞	111⅛	19⅜		78	241	87	74 pr.	6 pr.
Nov.	239	76⅞	77½	87	96	110⅜	19⅜		76½	240	87	65 pr.	2 dis.
	240½	77⅜	78½	96⅜	96⅞	111⅜	19 9/16		76⅜	242½	87½	73 pr.	6 pr.
Dec.	235	75⅞	77½	87½	95⅜	110⅜	19⅛	109½	75½	239	85⅜	65 pr.	1 dis.
	238½	76⅞	77½	87½	96⅜		19⅜	110½	75⅜	240½		71 pr.	2 pr.

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PRINCIPAL

OCCURRENCES

In the Year 1821.

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PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES, &c.

In the Year 1821.

JANUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AT the recent anniversary of Whitehaven Philosophical Society, two specimens of meat cured with the pyroligenous acid were exhibited by one of the members. They were prepared on the 7th of September, 1819; one was hung up at home, and the other sent out by a vessel to the West Indies, to try the effect of climate upon it, and brought back on the return of that ship to port. They were pronounced by all present who tasted them, to be perfectly fresh, sweet, and fit for use, after a lapse of fifteen months.

Early one morning (about a fortnight since,) some men belonging to the Sheriff-hill colliery, Northumberland, were waiting the arrival of the gin-horse to go down into the pit. Owing to the cleaning of the boiler, the regular engine rope was not in a working state at the moment; but about twenty fathoms of it, with the chain, were hanging into the shaft. One of the men, John Wilson, having in the dark, gone incautiously too near the bridge, fell in. Repeated cries from within the shaft, at last roused the attention of the other men, who, on repairing to the spot with a light, were told by him that he had fallen into the pit, and was then hanging by the rope. As soon as the alarm would allow them to take measures for his preservation, they proceeded to adjust the gin-rope—a work that occupied not less than fifteen minutes. After fixing on a corf, one of them wished to descend in it to his assistance, but this Wilson forbade them to do. The corf was now let down gently till it came under his feet; he then freed himself from the engine rope, and being seated in the corf, was drawn slowly to bank, in a state of indescribable trepidation. He was, however, able, with the assistance of another man, to walk upwards of a mile to his own house, which on entering, he threw himself upon his knees, and poured out his fervent thanks to God for his deliverance. No sooner was this done than, overpowered by the dreadful conflict of his feelings, he fainted. Some time elapsed before he recovered tolerable composure, and even still when the subject recurs, his agitation is extreme. Being questioned minutely, he said he had gone to the brink of the shaft to ascertain whether his comrade was calling upon him from below, and being deceived by a glimmer-

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ing of light through a crevice in the brattice partition, his feet slipped. He was conscious at the moment he dropt in, but has no recollection whatever of how or when he caught hold of the engine rope. The first thing he was sensible of was the rope sliding in his breast, and next, its stripping his left hand, which he held mainly on, and also with the legs and feet. He had in his right hand a small stick, of which he kept firm possession all the time, and brought it up with him. There was a chasm of 450 feet perpendicular depth yawning beneath.

1.—Between twelve and one o'clock, the following dreadful catastrophe took place at the house of Dr. Uwin, of No. 13, Bedford Row:—Mrs. Leese, an elderly lady, in consequence of indisposition, was lately sent up to London from the country, and placed in the house of Dr. Uwin, where she occupied apartments, together with her daughter, Miss Leese, in order that she might be under the immediate attention of the doctor. Monday morning, whilst Mrs. Leese was lying sick in bed, and her daughter reading by the bedside, the female servant who was in the habit of attending the sick lady, entered the apartment with some medicine which was intended for her, and having placed the candle in rather an awkward situation, the bed curtains caught fire, which was not perceived till the blaze spread over the apartment. Miss Leese was so much alarmed, that she immediately rose, and, in great agitation, opening the back window, she precipitated herself to the pavement of the area, and pitching upon her head, fractured her skull in a dreadful manner. The servant perceiving no chance of escape from the immense body of flames which surrounded the door, followed the example of her mistress, by throwing herself from the same window, which belongs to the second floor back-room apartment: she broke both her legs and her back in the fall. By this time the flames in the apartment were increasing, which, together with the groans of the unfortunate females in the yard, attracted the attention of the persons adjacent to the spot, and assistance was immediately procured. Mr. Paine, of the Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, and his waiter, were the first who entered the house, and proceeding up stairs to the second floor, succeeded in putting out the flames. We are happy to state that Mrs. Leese did not meet with any injury save the excessive fright she underwent, and the effect produced by the melancholy catastrophe of her daughter. Mr. Paine, &c., with the promptest activity, proceeded to the assistance of Miss Leese and the female servant, who were discovered in the most deplorable condition: they were immediately conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where they are now lying without hope of recovery. Miss Leese is about eighteen or nineteen years of age. Mrs. Leese is still in the house of Dr. Uwin, where the most humane attention is paid to her in her present distressing situation. The circumstance created considerable alarm in the neighbourhood. Several engines shortly arrived, but fortunately the fire was previously extinguished.

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extinguished. Much damage however, was done.

6.—At Dover, between four and five o'clock, as the small boat belonging to the Badger Revenue-cutter was coming from the roads to the harbour, with stores for her cruiser, and having on board four men and a boy; just as she had got between the pier heads, she was struck by a tremendous sea, which pooped her, and threw the people on the gunwale of the boat, by which she was upset, and turned bottom upwards. The crew endeavoured by swimming to reach the shore; but although this unfortunate accident occurred at only a few yards from the pier, yet the current was running at the time so strong, they were all driven to sea, and only two men and the boy reached the shore, and this at some distance from where the boat upset; the other two were seen by the survivors making exertions to save life, but from the piercing cold, and the strength of the tide, they were unfortunately drowned; their names were John Dawson and Philip Moss, natives of Harwich or its vicinity, and one left a wife and family to mourn his loss.

8.—The remains of a human skeleton, apparently that of a female adult, was discovered near Newtown, by the workmen employed on the line of canal. The soil being peaty, the colour of every part was completely altered by carbonaceous depositions, except the enamel of the teeth, which retained its pristine whiteness. Some parts of the face and temple appeared to have been beaten in and fractured; but their decayed state renders any conclusion of that kind uncertain. All conjectures concerning the time of deposition must be vague; yet, unlike bones of great age, they did not moulder on exposure to the atmosphere. No remains of sepultural enclosure were discernible. They were about three feet from the surface of the earth, in a boggy hollow, which had formerly been one of the *fossæ* of Hadrian's line of fortification—part of which is commonly called the Pict's wall.—*Carlisle Journal.*

10.—As John Yapp, a poor boy ten years old, but very small of his age, was sweeping the road near Kennington-cross, he was accosted by a man who threatened to take him before a magistrate for begging. The boy resisted and said he would run home, but was followed by the man, and has never been heard of since. This occurrence was witnessed by a little sister of the boy, who, helpless from paralysis, was seated near him to attract the compassion of the passers-by. She describes the man as stout, very short, and having the appearance of a master chimney sweeper.

16.—The Linnean Society held its first meeting in 1821. Besides the routine business of the evening, the proposal and election of members, &c., the chief matter before it was, the reading of part of a Zoological memoir, by Sir T. S. Raffles, in which is given an account of certain animals of Sumatra, collected by that gentleman for the Honourable East India Company. These were, varieties of well known species: the most popularly curious of which were

1. The

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1. The *Ursa Malayanus*. This bear was caught young, and brought up in the nursery among the children. It appears to be a variety of the common bear, and bear of India. It was perfectly tame, and in its habits exceedingly playful. Sir T. mentions, sportively, that it was also a brute of taste, which it displayed at the dinner table, where it was a frequent visitor, by refusing to eat any fruit but Mango-steens, or to drink any wine but Champaigne!! The only instance in which it was ever seen angry was when there was none of the latter at the dessert! Bruin commonly messed in peace with a dog, a cat, and a lory. The dog was its favourite, and suffered to worry and tease without offence or resentment. The strength of the animal when full grown, was, nevertheless, very great: and it could tear up by the roots from the garden a plaintain tree of such size as to be almost too large for its embrace!

2. *Moschus*, (var,) called by the natives *Kauchil*. This little squirrel-like creature is so proverbially cunning, that a Malay, speaking of a clever rogue, says, "he is as sly as a kauchil." Examples are mentioned which show that the comparison is not unfounded. The kauchil, when caught in a trap, pretends to be dead; but should the spring be incautiously loosened, he leaps up and bounds out of sight in an instant! If hunted and sore pressed, he will jump into the branch of a tree, and hang by his teeth, which he thrusts into the wood, while his pursuers run beneath and lose the scent. This cheating character authorizes the proverb.

23.—This morning, at about ten minutes before seven, admiral Sir George Campbell, G.C.B., commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was found dead in his dressing-room by his valet, who had left him only a few minutes previous. He was lying on the floor, with a pistol by his side. This melancholy event has astonished the whole town, and caused the deepest concern, Sir George being of a humane and charitable disposition, and of exemplary domestic habits. He had the honour of being highly esteemed by the king. On his going on board the yacht to pay his respects to his majesty on his arrival here, the king observed, that he did not intend to go out of the yacht during his stay, and turning to Sir George—added, in a familiar tone, which he always used with this gallant admiral, "I shall not even go on shore to see you, George".—We are entirely at a a loss to account for this fatal catastrophe. Sir George was fifty years of age; he entered the navy very early in life; was made a post-captain in 1791, rear-admiral in 1804, vice-admiral in 1806, and admiral of the white in 1814. He was appointed port-admiral at this station, in 1817: his term would have expired in April next. A coroner's inquest has been held, and it has returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

We understand that lord Melville, immediately promoted his nephew, Capt. the hon. G.P. Campbell, of the Racehorse, to the rank of post-captain, as an expression of the high sense entertained by the lords of the admiralty, of the character and conduct of the deceased. Sir B. Bloomfield, we hear, has expressed

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pressed the king's sorrowful feelings, and his kind and gracious wishes to lady Campbell, on the deeply afflicting event.—*Portsmouth paper.*

25.—Just before twelve o'clock at night, an attempt was made to upset the mail coach from Dublin for Cork, about six miles and a half N. E. of Clonmel.—About ten, on the same night, a man who had left a load of corn at Nine-mile-house, was met by a party of seven armed men near the cross road above-mentioned, where he was stopped with his horse and cart, tied, and kept in that way till the coach came up about the hour mentioned. A wall of loose stones, about two feet high, was built across the road by the assailant party: just as the mail coach came up to the wall, the party fired on the leading horses, wounding one of them in three places in the head, though not severely. For one or two seconds, the horses did not advance, but the driver, Williams, boldly leaped the leaders over, by which the wall was in part broken, and the wheel horses drove through after the leaders, the coach heeling almost on its side. So confident were the villains concerned in the attack that the coach would be upset on coming in contact with the stones, that at this juncture two or three of them rushed out on the road, discharged their arms, and received the fire of Tyre and Henry, the two guards in charge of the mail. Happily no person in or upon the coach received any damage, and all arrived safely in Clonmel, with the mail, at one in the morning.

26.—About two P. M. the receiving house of the royal powder-works at Kinterbury, about two miles up the Hamoaze, Plymouth, blew up with a dreadful explosion, by which an old man, named Carne, and a boy called Matthewson, who were the only persons on the works, perished. A quantity of three-pounder cartridges had lately been received, which the men in the establishment were employed in opening, and putting the powder and shot into separate barrels; happily seven persons were that day sent to measure timber, about the distance of half a mile, so that only two remained on the premises. It is conjectured that in throwing the iron shot together some sparks were elicited, and communicating with the loose powder, which might accidentally have got into the barrel, caused the fatal occurrence. About forty barrels were in the house, headed up, which blowing up at the same time, spread great destruction, and violently shook the houses for several miles round. Nearly all the windows in Kinterbury-house are injured. At Saltash, St. Stephen's, and even in Plymouth, many panes of glass were broken by the shock; and some of the shot were picked up near St. Budeaux.

27.—At twelve o'clock, the king, according to appointment, received the deputation, consisting of the lord mayor, sheriffs, recorder, &c. of Dublin, charged to present the address of the corporation of that city to his majesty. The members, dressed in their robes, arrived at Carlton-palace in grand style, and were introduced to his majesty, seated upon the throne. The address was read by J. Greene, esq., the newly elected recorder of Dublin, and

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and most graciously received. This is the first address from the corporation of the city of Dublin ever received by the sovereign on the throne.

Lately a young man, apprentice to a collier lying off Execution Dock, attempted to put a period to his existence in the following manner:—He had received a slight correction that morning for some misconduct from his master, and soon after got unperceived on the yard-arm, to the end of which he tied a small cord—one end of it he adjusted by a noose round his neck, and then flung himself off; the noose giving way, he pitched on the deck, and, before he could recover himself, fell overboard. A large dog, of the Newfoundland breed, which was on board, jumped into the water, seized him by the collar, and swam with him ashore, when he soon recovered.

Loss of the Abeona Transport. Extract from a letter of one of the persons saved.—"I have the melancholy task of informing you of the destruction of the Abeona transport, of 328 tons, in which I had embarked with other settlers to the Cape of Good Hope; and of the dreadful fate of the great majority of the persons on board her.

"On the 25th ult. in latitude 4° 30′ north longitude, 25° 39′ west, about fifteen minutes past noon, the alarm was given that the ship was on fire. It proved to be in the lazaretto abaft, the receptacle of all the ship's stores and provisions. Every nerve was exerted in handing water to the first mate and seamen who were down in that place; but all proved useless, for the people in a few minutes were driven up from below by the dense smoke, and the rapidity with which the fire communicated to every surrounding object. In ten or fifteen minutes from the first alarm the case was hopeless, the ship being in a perfect blaze from the mainmast aft on the lower deck; and from the excessive heat of the upper one we momentarily expected the fire to penetrate it. The skiff and two gigs were down, and the long boat almost high enough for clearing the side, when the flames rushing up from the after-hold communicated with the main rigging, flew up to the mast head like lightning, and blasted every hope of getting her clear.

"The panic and confusion were such, that the long-boat proved too heavy to be launched by the few who were sufficiently collected to attend to the orders given, and on the falling of the main arm yard she was stove. Seeing now all was over, and the people were throwing themselves overboard, and into the boats, I also jumped over, and happily was picked up by the gig. Our anxiety was now to save as many lives as our three small boats could possibly swim with; and I rejoice to say that forty-nine were miraculously preserved.

"A few minutes after I quitted the wreck the main and mizen masts fell; the flame, rapidly advancing forward, drove numbers of the poor wretches on the bowsprit, where it was our hard lot to behold them frantic, without being able to render them the least assistance. You will judge how the boats were crammed, when husbands, who had wives and children still clinging to the wreck,

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wreck, exclaimed against more being received!

"We kept close to the wreck till day light next morning, in the hope that any vessel which might be passing would see the immense body of fire, which continued raging till about three o'clock in the morning, when every thing disappeared. A little before day-break the carpenter discovered a vessel close to us. We seized our oars, and were on board of her in a few minutes. She proved to be the *Condeca da Ponte* Portugese merchant ship, from Bahia, bound to Lisbon.

"This dreadful accident was occasioned by Mr. Duff, the first mate, forgetting his wonted prudence in taking the candle out of his lantern, to see something more clearly with, when a spark from it, or the candle itself, fell on some of the combustible matter around. His grief at having been the cause of such destruction, made him when solicited to save his life, decline it. "No," he said, "I pity those in the boats the most; for with us it will soon be over; but they will be eating each other in a few days."

"Parental affection never shone with greater lustre than on this occasion; mothers and fathers, apparently regardless of themselves, caught up their young children, and threw them into the boats; and in one family (Barrie's) the eight juniors are preserved—one a child of fifteen months old—while the noble parents, with their eldest son and daughter, are numbered with the dead. Another circumstance of a great soul deserves to be recorded. A Mrs. M'Laren, with her husband and four children, upon the flames advancing, retreated into the fore channels, when recollecting that her husband was a good swimmer, she implored him to save his own life, and leave her and their children to the fate that awaited them, as he could not avert it; and her wishes were attended to."

30.—The Caxton Printing Office, Liverpool, situate on Copperas-hill, has been completely destroyed by fire, with nearly the whole of the stock which it contained.

Between one and two o'clock in the morning, as the captain of the watch was going his round, he discovered fire to issue from a window in the north-end of the building. He immediately gave an alarm, and a crowd soon collected on the spot. From the first, the destruction of the premises appeared inevitable. The fire raged with extraordinary violence, and spread with amazing rapidity through the whole range of the building. The paper in the different rooms fed the flames, and, in a little more than half an hour after the discovery of the accident, the three upper stories were in a perfect blaze. The devouring element soon worked its way downwards to the third story, and about three o'clock the whole of this immense pile of buildings presented one sheet of flame. The roof fell in soon afterwards. Very little of the immense stock on these extensive premises has been saved. The conflagration was too rapid to allow time or opportunity for saving any considerable part of it. Copper-plates to a considerable amount, have, however, been saved, as well as most of the account books, bills of parcels, &c. Some paper was also saved,

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saved, but in so damaged a state as to be unfit for use. All the types and presses are destroyed. We have not heard how this awful calamity originated. The son of Mr. Fisher went, as usual, through the different rooms, between eight and nine o'clock, and at that time all was safe. The building was heated by steam, and the man who attended the engine also went round the rooms without a candle, and he too found all safe. It is supposed the calamity was caused by the snuff from a candle, which, being thrown carelessly on the floor, or left burning in the snuffers, after smouldering for several hours, set fire to some paper near to it, and eventually involved the premises in flames. The establishment thus unfortunately destroyed was the most extensive periodical publication warehouse in the United Kingdom. The stock and premises were insured for 36,000l. but we know not whether this sum will cover the actual loss. By the calamity, nearly one hundred individuals are deprived of the means of gaining a livelihood by their industry.

FRANCE.

The *Annuaire* for the year 1821, presented to the king by the board of longitude, has just been published; it contains several calculations relative to the population of France, which according to the last census, and the documents furnished by the board of statistics of the ministry of the interior, is 22,217,465 souls. The bills of mortality, &c. of the city of Paris, for the year 1819, give the following data. Births 24,344, of which 8,641 were natural children. (Surely, an enormous proportion, being above one-third, and presenting a frightful picture of the extensive corruption of morals in that great city.) Deaths 22,072, including 351 children who died of the small pox. Still born children, 1,352. Marriages, 6,236. The population of Paris amounts to 713,765 souls. The consumption of the year 1819, offers the following data.

Liquors.—Wines, 806,499; hectolitres. Brandy 43,849; cyder and perry 15,929; beer 71,896; vinegar 20,966.

Eatables.—Oxen 70,829; cows 3,561; milk cows 2,918; calves 67,719; sheep 320,370; hogs wild boars 64,822; meat by retail 944,223 kilogrammes. Dry cheeses 1,267,564 kilog. Amount of the sale of sea-fish in the markets 8,166,520 francs; oysters 821,618 francs; fresh water fish 502,780 francs; poultry and game 7,161,402 francs; butter 7,105,533 francs; eggs 3,676,502 francs.

Forage, &c. — Hay 7,822,640 trusses; straw 11,054,371 trusses; oats 923,022 hectolitres.

Within three months of the last year (1820) there have been in Paris, and its environs, 146 actual suicides and 53 attempts. Of the parties guilty of this crime, 137 were men and 62 women; 102 married, and 97 single. The motives to which they are attributed, are as follows: the lottery and gaming 28; fear of reproach 6; chagrin 65; love 17; poverty 47; unknown causes 36.

A violent debate took place on the 9th, in the chamber of deputies, not on the demand of 6-12th. of the revenue for the year, which was fixed for the subject of discussion, but on a charge brought by General Donadieu against one of

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of the ministers for offering a bribe of 100,000 francs to a deputy for the purchase of his vote. The keeper of the seals demanded an explanation, and declared the charge a calumny. The General persisted that a bribe had been offered — that the honour of a member of the chamber had been out-raged by an attempt upon his independence, and that he was ready to name the parties at the pleasure of the assembly. A secret committee was demanded by the Prince de Broglie to investigate the circumstances. The motion was over-ruled, and the member's name to whom the bribe was tendered was not given; but it was evident from the exclamations, "Such are the French sentiments imported from the crimea," that the Duke of Richelieu was the Minister against whom the charge was directed.

On the 10th, before mass, the bureau of the chamber of deputies was introduced to the king by the minister of the interior, when Mr. Ravez, the president, had the honour of presenting to his majesty the project of law on the provisional sixths-twelfths adopted by the chamber on the previous day.

The following is an extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 20th ult.: "M. Fouche, the Duke of Otranto, died here to-day in the hotel de cavanna. His funeral will take place on the day after to-morrow.

The chamber of deputies, summoned specially by private letters, for three o'clock in the afternoon, met first according to the former notice in their respective committees. The notice which had been distributed, and the order of the day fixed on the door of the hall, were headed thus — "communication from the government." At a quarter past three o'clock the president took the chair. The keeper of the seals and his majesty's ministers, MM. Pasquier, Simeon, Roy, Corbiere, and De Villele took their seats on the ministerial bench. The President announced that the keeper of the seals requested to deliver a communication. The keeper of the seals then ascended the tribune, while the most profound silence prevailed.

The keeper of the seals.—Gentlemen, the king has ordered me to make the following communication to you:—

"On Saturday last, the 27th instant, at a quarter before five o'clock in the afternoon, a loud explosion was heard in the interior of the Chateau des Tuileries. It proceeded from a barrel of powder, which has since been ascertained to have contained about six pounds. It had been placed between the wall and a wooden box, upon a landing-place of the staircase, commonly called the wooden staircase, which leads to the apartments of madame and his majesty, and also to the upper floor, and to the roof of the palace; it is frequented by persons having business with the servants employed in his majesty's household, and who lodge in this part of the Tuileries. The landing on which the barrel was placed is about 90 feet from the cabinet which his majesty usually occupies; it is separated from this cabinet by several rooms, and is also on the floor above the apartments of madame. The greatest force of the explosion was on the side that offered the least opposition,

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oppositon, which was the space occupied by the staircase. Many squares of glass were broken, and several doors were torn from their fastenings. It had no other effect; and fortunately, from the direction it took, it reached neither the sacred person of his majesty, nor the august one of madame. Nevertheless, such an attempt committed in the very palace of our king, in the midst of the faithful servants by whom his majesty is constantly surrounded, evinces an excess of malignity and audacity which strikes at all that France holds most dear and most sacred, and would keep alive that anxiety and alarm which the dreadful catastrophe of not quite a year ago shows to be too well justified.

"His majesty, convinced that every thing which relates to the safety of his person, and those of his family, as well as to the respect which ought to protect his dwelling, must strongly interest the chambers and the nation at large; and, desiring to calm those apprehensions which this event has naturally excited, has ordered us to lay these circumstances before you, The most careful and active search is making for the authors of this attempt; and as to the perturbed spirit which excites such crimes, it will be best subdued by the conviction that all its efforts will be frustrated by the unalterable fidelity of the nation and all the chambers, and by the lasting union which is established between them and the king."

The keeper of the seals descended from the tribune amidst the expression of general applause.

NETHERLANDS.

Dec. 29.—At five o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Brussels, in the palace of the Prince of Orange, which entirely consumed that fine building, in spite of the most prompt assistance of every kind, and the extraordinary zeal and courage of the citizens, who were eager to shew their affection to the prince and princess, by the most extraordinary efforts to stop the progress of the flames.

His royal highness the prince of Orange directed the workmen, and encouraged their zeal with the coolness and intrepidity which so eminently characterize him. Meantime the archives were removed from the palace of the states-general (which joins that of the prince,) as well as the most valuable furniture which could be rescued from the flames, and carried into the park and the neighbouring houses. The fire seems to have begun in the chapel of the princess, at the upper story. The prince immediately directed all the assistance which could be given by the persons of his household, but in vain. At seven o'clock the princess and her three sons left the palace, which began to be a prey to the flames, and which soon spread further with amazing violence. They communicated to the noble hall of the states-general, decorated with so much taste and elegance by M. Vander Stracten, the king's architect. Only the bare walls of that magnificent building remain, but its fine frontispiece, which we owe to the skilful hand of the sculptor, M. Godecharles, is happily uninjured. The fire was not got under till five p. m. but at ten there was a fresh alarm, which, however, was soon removed. Many persons have

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have received serious bodily injuries, but it is not yet known whether any one has perished.

GERMANY.

The allied powers have removed the seat of their conference from Troppau to Laybach, a town in Austrian Germany, the capital of Carniola. The summons to the king of Naples to attend them has been obeyed, though not without strong remonstrances from the Neapolitan parliament, who declare their resolution to resist foreign interference with their government.

Accounts from Magdeburg mention a singular suicide that has been committed there.—M. Fabricius, director of the theatre, has shot himself through the heart with a pistol, during the representation of Schiller's *Don Carlos*. He chose the moment when the *Marquis Posa* is killed on the stage by a shot through the grate of the prison. He had taken upon himself to discharge the pistol, and fell, according to the directions in the part of *Posa*, without uttering a syllable.

The custom which has hitherto prevailed, of separate burial grounds for each christian profession, has been abolished in the Prussian dominions, as contrary to the spirit of general christian toleration.

The university of Göttingen, which at the beginning of the last half year had 1118 students, has now received a considerable addition, so that the whole number amounts to 1254, which is more than it ever had before at any time since its foundation. The laudable example of public lectures has met with several imitators, and apparently the moment is not remote when the will of the law will be fully carried into effect in this respect also. The want of a public place of worship for the university, which has long been felt, will now be shortly remedied. The church of St. Nicholas is designed for this purpose; and his majesty the king of Great Britain and Hanover has, with truly royal munificence, made a present of 10,000 rix dollars for the purpose of repairing and fitting up that church, which will be ready, at the latest, by Michaelmas, 1821.

27.—Last week, in a village about two leagues from Manheim, a Jew died in the 108th year of his age, who during so long a life had never been engaged in a law suit, but enjoyed the esteem of all his neighbours. When his brethren were preparing to render him the last duties, the mayor and pastor of the place, with many of the inhabitants, accompanied his body to the grave, and each pronounced an eulogy on the deceased.

SPAIN.

On the 27th of December, the public tranquillity was disturbed at Orense (Gallicia) by the discovery of a new conspiracy. The conspirators were chiefly peasants and disbanded soldiers. An action took place—they were defeated and their chief, baron Santi Joannis, made a prisoner. Quiet was soon restored.

The pope's nuncio has officially received, under date of the 30th September, a rescript from his holiness, authorising the secularization of the monks.

PORTUGAL.

4.—A tremendous storm occurred at Santaren, a town, forty-five

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five miles N. E. of Lisbon. About half past three o'clock in the afternoon, dreadful claps of thunder were heard, and were followed by the most violent floods of rain, which produced an alarming inundation. About half past four the thunder became still more awful and terrible, though the rain continued to fall in the most copious torrents, and the frightful noise was increased by a tremendous hurricane, which, taking the direction from west to east, and forming immense whirlwinds in its course, swept every thing before it for no less than 300 paces. A great number of the best built houses were unroofed, from the convent of the dominicans to the college of the benedictines: part of the pyramidal column called the cross of the Trinity was thrown down, as also the cross close to the convent of the franciscans, and the stone-cross in front of the church of the Trinity was completely demolished. Many hundreds of old olive trees were torn up by the roots; and trees of other kinds, which, from their strength, made a greater resistance, were rent in pieces. Some assert there was an earthquake, and the fall of a thunderbolt; the belief of which last circumstance seems to have arisen from the horrible crash which was heard during the storm: but there are no vestiges of either of these phenomena. The whirlwind, however, was the most rapid and terrible of any in the memory of man.

26.—This morning at ten o'clock the deputies of the Cortes being assembled in the majestic church of St. Mary, Lisbon, solemn mass began, accompanied by the most select vocal and instrumental music; at the same moment a flight of sky-rockets gave the signal, and immediately the castle of St. George, and the fortresses, the ships of war, and all the vessels in the river, which were adorned with flags, fired a royal salute, which was repeated, when the deputies proceeded to take the oath on the holy gospels in the following words:—

"I swear faithfully to fulfil, in the exercise of the powers which have been given me, the duties of deputy to the extraordinary cortes, which are about to make the political constitution of the Portuguese monarchy, and the reforms and ameliorations which they shall judge necessary for the good and prosperity of the nation, the catholic apostolic Roman religion, maintaining the throne of Senhor Don John VI. king of the united kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, and preserving the dynasty of the serene house of Braganza."

After the oath was taken, the very reverend father Vincente de Santa Rota Lisboa ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent discourse adapted to the sublime object of the solemnity; after which the members of the government and the deputies proceeded to the hall of the sessions, amidst the lively acclamations of the immense multitude which thronged to witness this august man's oration.

A battalion had been posted at the entrance of the palace, and all necessary precautions taken, when, at two o'clock, the members of the government and the deputies began to enter, the galleries being already crowded with spectators. The members of the government

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government took their seats on the right of the president's chair: and on the left and remaining places on the right, the preparatory junta of the cortes. The archbishop of Bahia acted as president, and the deputy Felgueiras as secretary. All being seated, and silence made, the most illustrious count de Sampayo delivered, in a clear and impressive voice, an appropriate discourse: after which his excellency declared the cortes to be installed; and the president thanked the government, in the name of the nation, for its labours in so arduous a crisis. The members of the government then withdrew, and those who were deputies went and took their seats as such. The election of the president followed; the choice fell on the archbishop of Bahia, by sixty-four votes out of seventy-four. The president is to be chosen monthly. M. deputy Manoel Fernando Thomaz was elected vice-president; and four secretaries were also chosen. The assembly proceeded to deliberate whether they should immediately choose a new executive government; but it being too late, it was resolved to defer this till the following day, and a decree was passed that the provisional government should continue to exercise its functions in the interim. His majesty's portrait was then uncovered, and the hall resounded with cries of 'long live the king, the royal family, religion, and the cortes, and every thing that is dear to the Portuguese."

The whole city was splendidly illuminated in the evening, in honor of the national solemnity of this memorable day.

On the 27th the members of the executive government were chosen. The following are their names:—The marquess of Castel-Melhor, president; count Sampayo, Francisco de S. Luis, Jose da Silva Carvalho, Joao. da Cunha de Santo Mayor, vice-presidents.

ITALY.

Orders have been transmitted for conveying a portion of the troops in Sicily to the frontier provinces of Naples. Supplies of muskets had been received from Corfu, from Malta, and from Spain. The prince regent announces his intention, in the event of war, of marching at the head of the army.

An Englishman, it is said, has offered to furnish seven vessels of war, and another to raise 2000 men, from the soldiers discharged at the last peace.

Jan. 1. The king's birth-day, and that of prince Ferdinand, the eldest son of the prince regent, were celebrated by a festival. All the Neapolitans took part in it most enthusiastically. In the afternoon a deputation of the parliament waited upon his royal highness with the wishes of the national representatives.

M. Ascovita presented for the royal sanction the project of law *abolishing feudality*. The prince said, in reply, that he would hasten to sanction it.

On the evening of the 11th inst. the students of the university of Turin, being in great numbers at the theatre d'Argennes, one among them, named Rossi, who, during several evenings, had made himself conspicuous there by his turbulence, was arrested: every body left the spectacle except the rest

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rest of the students who joined in the endeavour to rescue him. The guards who had arrested him were obliged to shut themselves up with him in the theatre, but the carrabineers arriving sword in hand, dispersed the students and escorted the prisoner to the guard-house. The affair would have ended there, and the studies of the university would have been resumed the next day, had not the government, wishing to make a vain parade of this affair, dispatched the prisoner at three o'clock in the afternoon for Fenestrelle, accompanied by the carrabineers. As soon as the students saw that, they assembled in a great body at the university, and loudly demanded that their colleague Rossi should be given up to them; because, according to the rules of the university, he ought to be tried by its superior. The tumult still increasing, count Balbo, president of the university, went among them, and told them their companion should be given up the next day. The students, however, still persisting in claiming his delivery that night, M. Balbo proposed to them to make a regular demand to the secretary of state. Immediately twelve of them were chosen for that purpose. They actually went, and on their return a little bell was rung, in order that every one might re-assemble, and be informed of the answer obtained; but, at the same moment, they saw two battalions of soldiers arrange in order of battle in the square of the university. The governor of Turin then presented himself at the gate of the university, and sammoned the students to surrender, threatening with a charge by the military if they did not obey. The students, whose feelings had been excited, refused: the captain then put himself at the head of the soldiers, when he harangued, ordered the drum to be beat for the charge, telling them to break open the gates and attack the students. The soldiers of the two battalions, which are principally composed of the most aristocratical familes in Piedmont, rushed on like madmen, crying "live the king;" the young men, having no arms to defend themselves, were forced to yield to sabres and bayonets. There were three killed, and about sixty wounded. The governor of Turin, who is an old emigrant, long resident in Russia, acquitted himself in this commission to the satisfaction of the Piedmontese ministers. To give a colour of justice to this violence, they have invented a story that several students had the "bonnet rouge," and uttered seditious cries. This is utterly false: politics had nothing to do with the disturbance made at the theatre by the young man, who is a student in medicine.

Earthquakes in Zante.—Extract of a letter dated Corfu, Jan. 16.—"Having been absent from Zante, I have escaped the terrible earthquakes that have visited, and perhaps continue to agitate, that island. The first shock took place on the 29th ult., soon after four o'clock A. M. it was of about one minute's duration, and so tremendously violent as to overthrow a great many houses, and more or less injure every one in the city. Some lives were lost by the falling ruins, and a great many persons wounded. It happened to be the day for celebrating the festival of St.

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St. Dionysius, the tutelar saint of the island; and the customary procession was commenced with more than usual solemnity, Sir Patrick Ross and the garrison also assisting, as is common, but in this instance with greater ceremony, in order to conciliate the superstitious ideas of the people. The procession had scarcely left the church, when an unexampled deluge of rain commenced with such violence that the company was dispersed to seek refuge, and the priests, being unable to regain the church of St. Dionysius, were compelled to deposit the relics in the nearest shelter they could gain. The rain continued twenty-four hours, attended with hail-stones, or lumps of ice, as they are more properly termed, equal in size to an egg, and weighing a quarter of a pound, more or less. The situation of the inhabitants during this torrent, with their houses thrown down, unroofed, or cracked, is represented as indescribably miserable. During the night it broke down the dykes formed for leading the water from the castle (on a lofty hill immediately above the town), swept away six houses on the declivity, and carried them, with furniture and inmates, into the sea: three persons perished in this way, and many were maimed. Minor shocks have since been felt, to the number of ten in a day. The first was attended by the death of ten individuals, and about 100 more were wounded. The second of any violence took place on the evening of the 6th inst. (Greek Christmas day,) and lasted longer than the first, though the undulations were less strong: nevertheless, many buildings already in a tottering condition fell a sacrifice to it; and, what is the most serious feature attending it, the country, which had pretty well escaped the first, has been the victim of the second, and in three populous villages a great number of houses are thrown down from the foundations. The situation of Zante is terrible;—nothing but vows, offerings, religious processions, lamentations, and total suspension of public business. It is probably the heaviest calamity that ever befel these islands. The damage, after the first shock and torrent, was estimated at 1,000,000 dollars: at present no estimate can be formed. Both the violent shocks were slightly felt here; also in St. Maura, Ithaca, and Cephalonia; we have news, too, of the first being perceived in Malta. The apprehension of further mischief has not yet subsided, as the dense atmosphere and S. E. winds continue."

RUSSIA.

An order has lately been issued by the emperor of Russia, that all the monasteries, churches, and priests, should be supplied with copies of the holy scriptures. In consequence of which it has been determined to stereotype the new testament in Sclavonian and modern Russ.

New commercial expedition of the Russians to Bucharia:—Bucharia is the most fertile part of Tartary, inhabited by a branch of the Usbeck Tartars, bordering on Persia and Hindostan. From its proximity to these two nations it has attained a higher degree of civilization than other Tartar tribes. The Usbeck Tartars are of a yellow brown complexion, and have black hair; like the Persians, they

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followed the doctrines of Mahomed; and they have adopted from their neighbours, the inhabitants of Thibet, the custom of frequent tea-drinking. They carry on a brisk trade with Persia and Hindostan, particularly with the province of Cashemére, for the purposes of which Arabians and Jews reside there. The Bucharian traders bring, among other goods, Persian carpets, and silk stuffs, from Persia, and valuable shawls from Cashemére to the south of Siberia, where a great fair for this trade is established at Macariew. It is conducted by means of caravans, and all the goods are carried thither on camels. On this account, and from the nature of the route, the Bucharian trade has a great resemblance to that of Africa: the way lies through deserts, and is rendered as unsafe by the rapacious Kirgise tribes, as in Africa by the wandering Arabs, who live under tents. The object of the present Russian commercial expedition therefore is, to give it a more decisive direction, and to provide better than has hitherto been done for the security of the road. In order to come to a convention with the Chan of the Usbeck Tartars, the Russian councellor of state, Mr. Negri, accompanies the caravan as imperial envoy. He is very well versed in the Oriental languages, and can thus control the interpreters necessary in that country, which is no small advantage. Dr. Eversmann and Dr. Pander accompany Mr. Negri, as physician and naturalist. It is not known whether the expedition will go to Samarcand, the winter residence of the Chan; but that is very probable. Samarcand is the birth-place of Tamerlane; and though this city is fallen much below what it was in his time, it is still a considerable place. It is surrounded by strong ramparts of earth; the houses are chiefly of clay, like those of the Russian peasants. The same is the case in the city of Bochara, which lies about thirty German miles from Samarcand, and passes for the second city in the country. In this latter place is a seminary for Mahomedan priests, which is built of stone; as are the numerous mosques and caravanserays.

The expedition set out with the following ceremony: On the 22d of October, a fine autumnal morning, the troops intended to accompany it assembled in the fortress on the parade. General Essen, military governor of Orenburg, with his staff, the generals of the staff, and chief officers of the garrison, after having attended divine service, addressed the troops in a speech, which they answered by acclamations. The general alighted, and the cavalry did the same. Thanksgivings were performed, and the troops sprinkled with holy water. All the officers of the embassy were present. The inhabitants of the town flocked in crowds to witness this solemnity, which excited particular curiosity, and even astonishment, among the Bucharians, Chirvenses, Kirgises, and other Tartars resident there. After this the troops filed off before General Essen, marched in columns out of the fortress, and took upon them the escort of the caravan. They divided themselves into advanced and rear guards and patrols, and commenced their long and arduous journey, amidst the blessings of their relations and companions. The scene was now changed;

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changed; and the convoy was seen, consisting of thirty waggons, and 473 camels* chiefly in pairs, between the divisions of troops, and led by Kirgises, in their national dress. On the right stood that handsome building, the exchange hall of Orenburg which is built in the style of the Asiatic caravansery magazines; on the left was the only wood in that neighbourhood; directly in front a boundless plain, and in the back ground the winding stream of the Urul, and the bastions of Orenburg fortress, covered with spectators. The weather was extremely fine, and the thermometer was at 10° of Reaumur above Zero.

The military escort consisted of 200 infantry, who went on both sides of the camels, 200 Ural and Orenburg Cossacks, and also of a detachment of horse artillery, with two pieces of cannon. The military is commanded by Captain Zwikowski, of the Ismailoff regiment of guards, aid-de-camp to General von Essen.

By subsequent accounts we learn, that after a fatiguing search of three days, an officer and the physician to the embassy found the sultan of the Bucharians in his camp, in the steppe, (or desert,) on the Russian frontier. One of his three female slaves, or sultanas happening to be ill, the physician had an opportunity of seeing her. He gives the following description of her dress.—She was dressed in rich "chalatan," such as the men wear: her head dress consisted of a high cap, in the form of a truncated cone. This cap consisted of gold, with gilt silver stuff, set all round with many hundred stones of different colours, such as fine large birusi, turquoises, rubies, diamonds, amethysts, cornelians, agates, &c. mixed with coral and real pearls. On the crown of her cap some feathers were fixed in the Turkish fashion, from the lower edge, having a number of long braids of real coral beads and pearls, with gold and silver ornaments; and similar ones over the shoulders, and hanging down on the breast. She might be about thirty years of age, and was the oldest of the sultan's wives. The physician did not see the two others who are younger, handsomer, and more richly dressed. The dress of the sultanas is composed of Russian and Persian stuffs and ornaments.

Beavers in Europe. — There exists at this time, in Bohemia, in the lordship of Wittingue, the domain of prince Schwartzenberg, a colony of beavers, settled on the river Goldbach; the industry of these yields in nothing to that of their brethren, which inhabit the great rivers and lakes of North America. The abundance of willows, which adorn the banks of this river, furnish them with both food and dwelling; in summer they eat the leaves, and in winter the branches.

ASIA.

Bombay, Sept. 12, 1820.

"While I was seeing the last of your goods on board last night, a vessel arrived in the harbour, having on board an officer from Cutch, who was the bearer of the official intelligence of the complete success of sir Chales Colville's expedition against the Scin-

* Note, 110 roubles are paid to each Kirgise for every camel to Bucharia. A good camel carries sixteen puds, or about 600 pounds.

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dians. The expedition consisted of 12,000 men, commanded by his excellency the commander-in-chief: from all I could glean of intelligence from the followers, it appeared there had been some hard fighting for five days, but it ended, as might be anticipated from the imposing force sent against the Scindians. The moment the officer (who is one of the staff and an Irishman) landed, he set out for Government House to inform lady Colville of the event, as it must be supposed she was in a state of anxiety, her husband being the commander, and her brother and her uncle, Colonel T. Blair, being also in the expedition. At day-light this morning, orders arrived from Government House to secure a passage and private cabin for the officer in the ship which takes this to England, but there was no such accommodation, as the cabins were all full, and as another vessel will not sail from thence before ten days, and this will be off to-day, the chance is, you will have this letter at least six weeks before the officer can reach England with the official intelligence. All kinds of European produce are a drug here, particularly fine goods; and rum, brandy, and geneva sell for a song. The *cholera* has rather abated, but it still rages in a frightful manner."

Calcutta, July 15.

"For several days past we have received successive and very heavy complaints of the loss of the indigo plant all over Bengal, as well from constant rains as from the early rise and inundation of the rivers. According to present appearances, we shall not exceed the short supply shipped in the two seasons preceding that of 1819, 20."

AFRICA.

By advices received at New York from the coast of Africa, it appears, that the humane project of the government of the United States, for settling a portion of the slaves in their native country, had been impeded by very serious obstacles. The settlers were in a state of great confusion, owing to their disinclination to labour, and an inadequate supply of provisions. The agent appointed to superintend them had been compelled to quit his charge and repair on board a vessel, until further instructions could be received from his government. No land had yet been granted to the emigrants, nor were they likely soon to obtain any in the mode proposed, as some of the colonists had obtained forcible possession of the goods to be employed in the purchase, and refused to surrender them. An offer had been made by the British government to settle them at Cape Shilling, which it was believed would be accepted.

From the *Sierra Leone Gazette*:—The subjoined is a literal translation of a letter written in Arabic, sent from Almamy Abdullah, prince of Foota Jallan, residing at Teembo, and the subordinate chiefs of that nation, addressed to his excellency the governor of Sierra Leone:—To God alone belongs adoration and thanks. To his name be praise given through all the earth. It is necessary that God alone be worshipped.

To all the blessed.—This writing comes from the faithful Almamy

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mamy Abdullah, Mori Ali, and the persons of note, good men of Teembo and Fonta, who love peace;—more especially Walifar Bobucary, Modi Yeyatha Congye, chiefs of the Little River.

Abdullah offers the inhabitants of Sierra Leone his wishes for their happiness and peace; the same is the prayer of Ali Houssein, prince of both Labies; Mohadi Alifar, of Teembo: Mohamadoo Marsee Yaneobar, of Medina; Mohamadoo Jong, of Consobabie. Mohamadoo Ibrahima, of Noube, and the faithful of the more interior districts, wish peace and joy to the chieftain of Sierra Leone. Peace to all his good subjects. The chiefs of Fonta being in health, wish health to all in the name of the most merciful God.

The thing of consequence and weight which hath moved the faithful to thee and thine, shall be shewn. The Mandingo country is torn by a civil war, occasioned by the angry disputes of two young men. Why do the chiefs of the lands on the salt water allow it? Does not the advantages of that country belong to the Europeans as well as the Mandingoes? Why not force its inhabitants to be at peace, and not suffer two youths to desolate a fine country? Where will its inhabitants find shelter? do they think Fouta, or Fouta's provinces, shall receive them? They shall not.

Therefore, in the name of God, his apostle, and Jesus Christ, we entreat you to make peace between them. War desolates, brings hunger and distress, and in other respects is a great evil. Know ye who live in peace, that war is called waste and hunger.

Let therefore your good and learned men, in your name, proceed to bring this dispute to an end; let peace by your means flourish among the true believers. Attend, we pray thee, to our desire. If you wish that the good things of Fouta and the interior should not be wanting for your pleasure and subsistence, make peace; how will you get the same if the Mandingo country is allowed to become a wilderness? We have heard of the old Mandingo war, no nation was so powerful in ending that dispute as the Europeans.

Ye also the chiefs on the salt waters (among whom we would not forget Dalla Mahamadon) the above is sent you. Forget not that Kencorie of Port Logo, troubled that country; but at last in vengeance, God visited him with a violent death.

We wish you all peace, health, and everlasting felicity.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Dec. 27;—"By the arrival of the Fanny, Jones, from Africa, we have intelligence that for some time there had been war between the Andoaies and the Calabar people, and on the 20th of September, when she sailed, they were preparing an expedition at Calabar to destroy Tomshon's-town, which is situated at the entrance of that river. The natives dared not go to collect palm oil; added to this, from eight to ten slave ships were at Calabar, Cameroons, and Bonney, and from these circumstances the vessels may be delayed at least three months longer than on any former voyage."

Sierra Leone, Nov. 13, 1820.

Extract of a Letter.—"You are

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are most egregiously mistaken in supposing that the French have abridged their slave-trade, for it is now carried on under their flag to a greater extent than ever. Had I time, I would give you a detail of the shipments of slaves made by the Senegal and Goree traders since my last; but this I must defer until the next opportunity. The grand depot for exportation now is Bissoa: from hence the French residing in Senegal and Goree have lately despatched several vessels with full cargoes of slaves. I saw, myself, while there in March last, a French brigantine, (I have forgotten the name), commanded by captain Conyam, belonging to Mr. Mill, an officer in the French civil department in St. Louis, (Senegal), sail with a full cargo of slaves, and Mr. Gabbarl, the Portuguese commandant in Bissoa, was shipping another cargo, chiefly youths, on board a large Spanish brig from Havannah. Being an Englishman, I dreaded going ashore in a place almost entirely inhabited by dealers in human creatures. On my landing I beheld such a scene of misery and woe, as I hope I shall never again witness. It would require the pen of a Shakspeare to delineate the horrors attending the embarking and stowing slaves at Bissoa. The screams of the females, the piercing shrieks of the parents, the horrid oaths of the unfeeling Europeans, and the noise of the chains, can only be equalled in Pandemonium itself.

Mr. Mill's vessel landed almost all her cargo in Senegal and Goree, from which places the slaves were sent overland, and down the coast from Joal and Goree, by small trading vessels, to Bissoa, which has now become the grand emporium of the windward slave-trade. Mr. Mill, being an officer under the French government in St. Louis, was, by his situation, enabled to adopt this plan; but in general the French slave-dealers in Senegal are now obliged to embark their slaves either at Little Portendick, Joal, or the island of Bissoa, from which ports they are sent to the Cape de Verd Islands, to be shipped off for their final destination.

How long will these scenes of iniquity and murder be permitted by Great Britain? Will none of our enlightened statesmen boldly come forward, at once insist upon an end being put to this mere mockery of abolition? I hesitate not to assert, that one hundred who are now exported in this illicit traffic, endure more cruelty and inhumanity, both in the way in which they are kidnapped, and during their painful passage across the Atlantic, than a thousand did during the time while the trade was general. Then there were proper regulations and fit ships prepared to transport the poor unfortunate victims to the West Indies; but now, while the unsuspecting Africans have committed their bodies to the slumbers of the night, their straw huts are suddenly set on flames, in trying to escape from which, they are immediately seized by a gang of the slave-dealers' agents, and within a few hours safely chained in the holds of fast-sailing schooners. I have seen one of these vessels measuring only ninety tons, which had actually 196 slaves on board.

By our last letters from St. Mary's, Gambia, I find that our lawful

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lawful commerce has suffered greatly during the last year: the wars caused by the reviving of the French slave-trade to windward, have almost put an end to the gold and hide trade. None of the inland-traders dare venture near the coast, for fear of the kidnapping slave-dealers.

You have, no doubt, heard of a vessel being taken by Sir George Collier, whose captain, during the chase, actually stowed the slaves he had on board into water puncheons: Sir George discovered this villany himself. The notorious Mons. Dupuy, who last year shipped so many slaves from Goree, and actually branded them with a hot iron, has lately paid the debt of nature.

Before I conclude, let me entreat you, for the sake of humanity and for your own interest, to draw up a proper statement of the slave-trade carried on at Senegal, Goree, Bissoa, and the Rio Pongas, and get the matter brought before the House of Commons immediately. Either lawful commerce with Africa or the slave-trade must be given up: they can no longer exist together."

AMERICA.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was, on December the 7th transmitted to both houses of Congress.

"The receipts into the Treasury for the present year (including monies received from loans) are stated at 16,819,637 dollars. The payments into the Treasury during the 4th quarter, from the same sources, are estimated at 3,439,000 dollars, making the total estimated revenue of the present year 20,249,637 dollars, which, added to the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January last, amounting to 2,076,607, makes the aggregate amount of 22,326,244 dollars. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at 25,064,413 dollars.

"There will, therefore, according to this estimate, be a balance against the Treasury, on the 1st day of next month, of 2,638,169 dollars, the receipts from the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report."

Of the expenditures of this year, it is estimated that there has been and will be paid, of the principal and interest of the public debt, 10,740,000 dollars, being more than two-fifths of the whole current expense of the year.

The revenue for 1821 is estimated at 16,550,000 dollars, and the certain and contingent expenditures at 21,363,417 dollars; which, added to the balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January next, will make the sum of 24,001,586, and will consequently leave "a balance of 7,451,586 dollars beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made."

The public debt has been lessened, during the past year, by redemptions and purchases, more than it has been increased by loans and the anticipated balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January next. The same may be said of the calculations for the next year—that the sum to be borrowed for the use of that year will be less than the amount of principal of the public debt, which will be paid off within the same time.

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For future years the prospects are encouraging, the calculation being that the annual revenue will, for several years after 1821, exceed the annual expenditure.

The great question respecting the admission of the new state of Missouri into the Union, which, though little regarded in this country, has taken precedence of every other in point of interest, throughout the United states, is disposed of for the present. After passing the Senate, it was rejected in the House of Representatives by 93 votes to 79 on the 13th. There will still be reserved to Missouri the option of expunging the obnoxious clause in her constitution relative to the employment of slaves, and little doubt of her admission is then entertained.

FEBRUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. — Extraordinary passage— The packet ship James Monroe, Captain Rogers, left New York, at eight o'clock on the morning of January 15, and was in dock at Liverpool before ten o'clock this morning (Thursday.)—*Liverpool Mercury.*

By the report of J. H. Capper, esq, superintendent of the convict ships, it appears, that on January 1, 1820, there were in confinement, in all the ships 2837 prisoners, since when 2996 have been received from different gaols, making a total of 5833; of that number 2758 have been transported to New South Wales; 448 either discharged by pardon, or transferred to other prisons: 66 have died, and six have escaped; leaving on board the hulks, the first of last January, 2555 convicts. The prisoners have continued healthy, except for a short period last autumn; and the youthful offenders continue to be classed, instructed and employed as per last report, and have in general behaved well.

2.—The tumults among the colliers in Shropshire, have led to fatal consequences. On account of the reduction of iron and stagnation of trade, the wages of the men were reduced 6d. per day. Discontent immediately manifested itself; and a large body of men marched to Madley-wood, Dawley, &c., stopped all the works, injured and destroyed the machinery, and compelled the workmen to join the ranks of the turbulent. On Friday se'nnight it became absolutely necessary to call out the two troops of the Wellington yeomanry, under the command of colonel Cludde, in aid of the civil power; and they proceeded to disperse a body of about 3,000 rioters, assembled near the Old Park Iron Works, three miles from Wellington. The riot act having been read, and an hour elapsed, the mob still remaining, some of the ringleaders were taken into custody; but when the constables and military were conducting their prisoners towards the town, a general attack with stones and cinders was made by the colliers upon them, from the summits of two cinder-hills, on each side of the road. The abrupt ascent of the hills rendered a charge impracticable, so that the cavalry were obliged to use their fire-arms; one man was killed on the spot, many were wounded, some dangerously, two of whom are since dead. The cavalry

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cavalry, however, succeeded in securing six of the eight prisoners, who were lodged in Shrewsbury gaol. In dispersing the mob several of the cavalry were severely hurt by stones and cinders. On the following day the military force was increased. This circumstance, and the fate of some of their companions, intimidated the rioters from doing further mischief in the iron-works; but parties have spread themselves over the adjacent country, and are begging, while others, more desperate are committing depredations upon property; several persons have been stopped and plundered in the neighbourhood of the works. Verdicts of Justifiable Homicide have been returned on those killed or dead of their wounds. Some of the colliers on Thursday last returned to their work.

On Saturday the 3d instant, by a strong gale from the south-west, one of the fishing-boats of Torry was lost, on her return from the fishing-ground. The following is the account, which the only survivor of a crew of six men, William Webster, gives of the disaster:—"About ten o'clock, forenoon, when nearly a mile and a half from land, a heavy swell of sea capsized our boat, and washed us out. We all got on her bottom, and were together for three quarters of an hour. Then another sea separated us, and some got hold of oars, but four of us soon sunk in the ocean. I and my son got again on the bottom of the boat, where I held fast, and kept him, who was fainting, for nearly two hours. At this time, my dear son was washed off, notwithstanding all the help I could give him; and I, with the wreck, was carried by the current four or five miles southward. Now, by Providence, there came a sloop past, the sight of which revived me, and she made for me, but, being to the leeward, she could not reach me. She, however, put out a flag of distress to a brig which appeared; and the people in her, as they came towards the sloop, which they thought to be in distress, spied me on the wreck. They could not get out a boat, but hove a rope to me, of which I got hold; but so very weak was I become, that I could not tie or get the rope round me, but I took it in my mouth and hands, and was hauled on board."—Besides the son of this man, who has a wife and five children, there were lost a father and his son; the father leaving a widow and five children, none of whom are able to go to sea, and some of them are very young. One son of a person, aged and weak, who has a wife advanced in life; two children, and a grandson, who were depending on him for support.

It appears by an account laid before parliament of the total weekly amount of bank notes and bank post-bills in circulation, between the 18th of July, 1820, and the 6th of Feb. 1821, that the following were the totals at those respective periods:—July 18th, 26,043,380l.: February 6th, 23,563,680l. making a diminution of nearly 2,500,000l. The lowest amount was 20,785,460l. on the 12th of Dec. last. The highest never exceeded that above stated on the 18th of July.

8.—In the Court of King's Bench Westminster, sir Francis Burdett, attended

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attended by his counsel, and several members of parliament, appeared to receive judgment for a seditious libel, of which the baronet was convicted at Leicester, several months since.

After the counsel on both sides had addressed the court, the learned judges conferred together about half an hour; and Mr. justice Bayley delivered the judgment of the bench.

It was his painful duty, his lordship said, in the situation which he filled, to pass upon the defendant the collective judgment of the court. It had happened, in the course of the proceedings in the cause, that his lordship had differed in opinion from his learned brothers; and to that difference allusion had been made. The difference, however, had merely occurred upon a technical point—whether there had or had not been against the defendant sufficient evidence of a publication in Leicestershire—and it now appeared to the learned judge that, even if a new trial in Leicestershire had been granted, publication in that county would easily have been proved, because he thought that the circulation in that county of any newspaper, in which the insertion of the libel had been authorized by the defendant, would amount to publication in that county. That the defendant was the author of the libel stood admitted; and in forming a judgment upon the character of the offence, it became material to look at the state of the public mind at the time when the libel had been published. The letter was founded—it purported upon the face of it to be founded—upon facts of which sir F. Burdett was ignorant, except from the representations contained in certain newspapers. Those representations were certainly calculated to excite the highest degree of feeling in the public mind, because there was a very broad and strong insinuation that needless violence had been resorted to;—the learned judge could not blame any man for having his feelings roused by a perusal of the statements which those newspapers contained. It was no part of his lordship's duty to judge whether those statements were correct or not; he had no means of judging; and it was the duty of a court of justice to act upon those facts, and upon those facts only, on which they were capable of forming a judicial opinion. From the nature, however, of the facts stated, in a country like England, where the poor experienced from the laws of their country the same protection as the rich, and where an outrage to the lowest individual excited the indignation of the whole community, it could not be doubted that the effect of the statements must have been to excite very considerable passion. At that time, and upon those statements, it was that the defendant's letter had appeared; and the learned judge's objection to that letter were four in number. It was calculated to increase the excitement which already was existing: it assumed too hastily that the facts, as stated, were correct; it had a tendency to prejudge the public mind against persons who, if the facts alleged against them were true, would be liable to capital indictment; and it tended to excite the minds of the

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the people against the government, as though the government had originated and directed the outrages which had taken place. It seemed impossible to the court that any person could look at the libel in question without seeing that it was calculated to produce a strong excitement against the government of the country; that part of it in particular which proceeded—"This, then, is the answer of the boroughmongers to the petitioning people—this is the practical proof of our standing in no need of reform—this is the blessing of a standing army in time of peace;" Petitions could only be addressed by the people to the king, the lords, and the commons; and the answer referred to must be taken to be an answer proceeding from powers to whom a petition could be addressed. The court was not inattentive to the circumstance, that the libel had been written in a moment of haste. If the motive of the defendant had been a bad one, that circumstance would have formed an addition to his offence; as it was otherwise, he would derive great consolation from the knowledge of that fact; but it was the duty of the court to look at the natural tendency of the libel; and upon that point the learned judge had already given his opinion. The court, taking into its consideration all the circumstances of the case, did order and adjudge—that the defendant should pay to the king a fine of 2,000*l.* and that he should be imprisoned for three months, in the custody of the marshal of the King's Bench.

The honourable baronet immediately went away in a hackney coach, accompanied by several of his friends, and by the officers of the court. On his way he was greeted with the warmest acclamations from a vast concourse of persons who were collected to witness his departure.

The court, during the whole proceeding, was crowded to excess: and, during the pause between the address from the crown and the judgment of their lordships, anxiety appeared on every countenance, and a silence absolutely solemn prevailed.

11.—Between four and five o'clock, the neighbourhood of Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, was thrown into great confusion and alarm, by the springing of rattles and cries of "fire, fire!" in consequence of volumes of smoke and flames being seen ascending at the back of the houses belonging to Mr. Whantley, an oilman, and Mr. Wiginton, an undertaker, in Whitecross-street. It was soon discovered that the extensive premises of Mr. Darbyshire, cabinet-maker, at the extremity of a narrow passage, were in flames; and it was not till the fire had communicated to the room in which Mr. and Mrs. D. and five children were fast asleep, that they could be made sensible of their impending danger; when with great difficulty they escaped into the street. It was then found that one of the children, a little girl about three years old, was missing. Mrs. Darbyshire, with an infant in her arms, rushed through the flames, and happily succeeded in preserving her child, who was asleep in bed. The fire had by this time gained such an ascendancy, that

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that the greatest fear was entertained for the safety of the surrounding houses; but happily, at this critical moment the wind shifted, and the engines were instantly put in motion, and prevented the flames from extending their ravages. The fire was got under about seven o'clock, but not till the whole of Mr. Darbyshire's premises, which occupied an immense plot of ground, together with property to the amount of 3000*l.* were entirely consumed. Several of the adjoining houses were slightly injured.

26.—About five o'clock in the evening an alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. J. and C. Butler, wholesale chymists and druggists, in Gutter-lane, (formerly the New London Tavern,) Cheapside, which for a considerable time threatened total destruction to the surrounding warehouses. The progress of the devouring element was greatly accelerated by the inflammable nature of the stock, and the flames reached the warehouses of Mr. Gardener, a trimming manufacturer, on one side, and those of Messrs. Jackson and Co. engravers, on the other. The appearance was now dreadful, and fears were entertained for the church in Foster-lane, the flames having communicated to Saddler's-hall, which we understand suffered considerably; but by the vigilant exertions of the inhabitants, assisted by the church-wardens, the flames were prevented from entering the fabric. Notwithstanding the alacrity of the firemen, the premises in which the conflagration commenced, which extend from Gutter-lane nearly into Foster-lane, were entirely consumed; and the houses of Mr. Gardner and Messrs. Jackson and Co. in Gutter-lane, and six houses in Cheapside, whose back premises extend as far as the side of those of Messrs. Butler and Co. were greatly damaged. A valuable collection of heraldry, which has been accumulating in the engraving concern of Messrs. Jackson and Donne, and their predecessors, for upwards of a century, independently of a very large stock, consisting of bank-note, card, and bill of parcel plates, was consumed.

FRANCE.

The minister of finance, in presenting the estimates for the year 1821, stated that the expected receipts would considerably exceed the current expences, and this, without resorting to any parsimonious retrenchment in the different branches of the public service.

Another attempt has been made to alarm or injure the royal family, by the explosion of a petard, in the palace of the Tuileries, near the king's chamber.

The king has received deputations from both houses, expressing their regret and indignation at these attempts against the royal family, which still occupy the Court of Enquiry, and the Legislative Chambers. A man of the name of Neven was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in those explosions. On the point of entering the office of the commissary of police appointed to take his deposition, escorted by a peace officer and two inspectors, he took an opportunity, whilst passing through a narrow corridor,

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dor, to cut his throat, which he did so effectually by means of a razor concealed on his person, that he expired on the spot.—The *Moniteur* says, this man was formerly a merchant, since a broker, and in a state of bankruptcy—that he purchased on the day of the explosion twelve pounds of powder at various places and under different disguises. Several small packets have been found upon him, containing a whitish powder, presumed to be poison, and a girdle containing a large sum of money in gold. He studiously concealed his place of residence, and there is reason to believe, that for some time past he slept at houses of ill fame. He was a native of Reims.—At one o'clock on Friday, another person of whom the police had been in pursuit for some days was arrested in the court of the Tuileries, and delivered to the *corps de garde*.

Petards have been exploded in other places, particularly in the Rue St. Honoré, while the Duc d'Angoulême was passing. The general opinion in Paris ascribes the whole affair to the *trés-ultra* as they are called, who it is believed wished to excite an alarm, which might occasion some changes favourable to their return to power.

By accounts lately published, it appears that there are at Paris (among many others) three benevolent institutions of great merit and importance—for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the sick. The two former have every month ten public exercises, in which the pupils are examined as to their progress in moral and religious improvement, and the various branches of knowledge which they study. "The Philanthropic Society" has published a Report, containing various details relative to Dispensaries; medical aid, &c. and an account of receipts and disbursements; the former amounting, in 1819, to 143,867 francs, and the latter to 131,761.

Antiquarian researches are now pursued with great diligence throughout France; and much benefit to history and the arts is predicted from this new activity. The academy of Inscriptions is overwhelmed with memoirs; and gold medals are presented by the Minister of the Interior to the writers of those which are deemed most valuable.

Great encouragement is also given to the study of the Greek language, which during the revolutionary era had fallen almost entirely into disuse. The colleges are now filled with professors of the highest abilities.

SPAIN.

A tumult has taken place at Madrid, and the king's body guard having been called out to suppress it, several persons are said to have been killed and wounded. The exasperation which this produced was such, that the king found it politic to yield to the popular clamour, and to disband his body guard.

PORTUGAL.

The deputies of the extraordinary or provisional Cortes, have met to organize a constitution. They have committed the executive power to a regency, elected from among themselves; and a committee of five are appointed to prepare an outline of the new Constitution.

The following persons have been appointed

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appointed to the office of Captain-General:—

Of New Spain—Don Juan O'Donoju;

Of Andalusia—Don Tomas Moreno;

Of Galicia—D. Francis Espoz y Mina;

Of Navarre—D. Miguel Lopez Banos.

Commandant of Tuy—D. Felipe Arco Aguero;

Governor of St. Lucar—D. Jose San Juan;

Governor of Zamora—D. Juan Martin, el Empecinado.

ITALY.

An extraordinary case of suicide has occurred in Italy, a Frenchman, Louis Cantre, of Nantes, has projected himself into the crater of Vesuvius. A memorandum has been found of his deliberate intention so to do.

The main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Po on the 29th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and in the name of the Holy Alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of Constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbours. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed, as the ultimatum of the Allied Powers, has been dispatched to Naples, for the consideration of the parliament, who will be allowed a very short period to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan parliament. The proposition to the parliament of Naples is signed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia.

The following is the address of general Frimont to his army, commencing its march against Naples. It is remarkable that it does not describe the march of his troops as contingent upon any reception, favourable or otherwise, given by Naples to the *ultimatum* of the Congress; but as a movement resolved upon and positively certain.

"The army, the supreme command of which has been intrusted to me by his majesty the emperor, passes over the confines of the country with intentions of peace. The events which have disturbed the tranquillity of Italy are the only motive for our march. We do not, as in the year 1815, advance against a rash enemy. Every inhabitant of the kingdom of Naples that is faithful and well-intentioned will be our friend. The duty of the officers and of the soldiers will now be to observe the strictest order, and mine to maintain it by every means in my power. Whether the army shall pass through the peaceful states of Italy, or shall place their feet on the Neapolitan territory, my constant care shall be directed that they may preserve the same discipline and love of order which they acquired between the years 1815 and 1817, in the same countries they are now about to enter. None but the enemies to the tranquillity of their fellow-citizens, none but rebels to the sentiments of

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of their king, can be opposed to us. Should they even succeed in inducing resistance to us by others, they will still fail to withdraw us from the salutary plan which has been prescribed to us. The consequences of their enterprize will fall on their heads alone, and not on those of peaceful citizens. If it is glorious for the soldier to fulfil his duties on the field of battle, it is not less so for him to secure the general tranquillity against the attacks of evil-disposed men. Our emperor relies upon us, and we shall justify on this occasion, also, his confidence and the reputation of our army, without recurring to the sentiments with which we are naturally animated to the fulfilment of our duty.

"Giovanni Baron de Frimont,"
General of Cavalry.
"Head-quarters, Padua, Feb. 4."

RUSSIA.

In the year 1818, there were born in the whole Russian empire, in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,431,448 children (67,158 fewer than in the year 1817.) The number of deaths was 875,007 (being 46,446 more than in the year 1817.) Among the deaths of the male sex there were 679 persons above 100 years of age, 219 above 105, 116 above 110, fifty-six above 125, six above 130, one attained the age of 140, and one even that of 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,398 (being 3763 fewer than in 1817.)

The Russian American Company has received news from its colony at Stilka, that there are Russian families in the North of Behring's Straights, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm about a century ago. The directors of the company expect in a short time, a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence.

ASIA.

Intelligence has been received from Calcutta, by way of the United States, to the 16th of August. At that period the place was still very sickly. Produce, generally, was very high, owing to large shipments to South America, the Persian Gulf, and the short crops of cotton for the last two years. Almost the whole of the last crop of cotton had been purchased by the company at an average of upwards of twenty rupees per maund, and was shipping to Canton. The crop then growing promised to be large. The crop of indigo was expected to be an average crop. Sugar and ginger were abundant: but the former was held very high, and large sales making for the western parts of India and for England. Cotton goods were unusually high. It was understood that the governor-general of India, the marquis of Hastings, was to return to England about the close of the year. The Rev. Mr. Judson, one of the American missionaries, with his family, had arrived in Calcutta from Rungoon, which place he was obliged to leave on account of a war being about to take place between the king of Pegu and the Siamese.—The Bale of Cotton Rock, the existence of which had been doubted, has been seen by the brig Nelly, on her passage from the Isle of France, and its situation ascertained to be in 5 deg. 45 min. N. lat. and 86 deg. 49 min. E. long.

The marquis of Hastings has received as a present from the nabob

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nabob of Bhawulpur, a wild ass, of the species called Gor-Thur by the Indians. This beautiful animal is from eleven to twelve hands high, has long ears black eyes, and is of a chamois colour. He is not to be tamed, and in this, and many other respects, he resembles the African Zebra; he is represented as a most finished model of beauty, agility and strength.

The Museum of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, among other curiosities, contains a bulrush, cut in Nepaul, eighty-four feet in length; a serpent with two heads; specimens of Mosaic, from Agra and Golconda, crystals from Nepaul, and sculptures from Persepolis, Java, &c.

The first anniversary of the Calcutta School Society was held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, the Hon. the Chief Justice in the chair. Reports were read in Persian and in English. From the latter we extract the following statement.

Indigenous (or native) schools in Calcutta.

	Schools.	Children.
Examined in Jan.	84	2661
Received books only	22	464
Unconnected with the Society	82	1021
Total	188	4146

From this it will appear that the schools fully connected with the society average thirty scholars each—those partially connected twenty-one each—those totally unconnected only twelve each.

The exertions of the society extend to three departments, under three distinct committees: 1. Regular schools, wholly under the management of the society, and serving as models. 2. Indigenous schools (as above,) and, 3. Schools for English and higher branches of tuition, which of course are paid for by the parents, &c.

At the close of 1819, there were four schools in Madras, and nine in the adjacent country. The number of children on the books was 386, (thirty-nine protestants, fifty-nine catholics, and the rest heathen.) The average attendance about 300 daily. The number of children admitted from the beginning 1496.

Travancore Schools. The number of children admitted in these thirty-one schools, was 1387 at the close of 1819, in June following, 1623, classed as follows:—Protestant, 184; Catholic, 119; Brahmin and Soodra, 1266; Mahomedan, 54;—Total 1623.

AFRICA.

Egypt.—There have been lately imported at Trieste, samples of sugar cultivated and refined in Egypt. The pasha has also established manufactures of cotton, silk, and cloth, under the direction of his favorite Jussuf. He invites Europeans from all countries to exert, and make the best of their talents and industry. He has his ships and materials also from Europe.

The brother of Jussuf is settled at Trieste, as the pasha's principal agent. About twenty other agents are employed in different countries, forming commercial relations.

AMERICA.

Reports have been current in various parts of the United States, of the actual arrival from Spain of the ratification of the treaty for the cession of the Floridas. The *National Intelligencer*, however,

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ever, represents them as premature, but adds, that official information had been received of the treaty having been ratified by Spain without condition or reservation. At a meeting of the directors of the bank of the United States on the 1st ult. it was declared inexpedient to make a dividend at the present period. It is calculated, that by the census which is now taking, the population of the United States will be found to be about ten millions. At the period of the last census, in 1810, it was 7,323,903. The advices from the Spanish main confirm the previous reports of the surrender of Santa Martha. It appears that Fort Cienega, on the river Magdalena, was carried by storm on the 11th of October, after the slaughter of 690 of the royalists, and next day Admiral Brion anchored his squadron before Santa Martha, which surrendered upon the first summons. General Morillo had resigned the command of the Spanish army, and was succeeded by General La Torre. The former had arrived at Porto Cabello, and was fitting out the schooner Morillo to carry him home to Spain, and a great number of officers had proceeded to that place to take leave of him. On the 20th of December a Spanish squadron of three frigates, one brig of twenty-two guns, one ketch of sixteen guns, three large transports, and one schooner, arrived at Laguira from Cadiz, with 15,000 stand of arms, and clothing and provisions for the army.

Advices from Lima to the 27th October, communicate the movements of the expedition from Chili, under the joint command of General San Martin and of Lord Cochrane. The debarkation took place at Pisco on the 8th September, as stated in preceding accounts; and the possession of that place was acquired without resistance, the troops stationed there retiring into the interior. About 100 slaves, however, joined the independents. Ten days after the landing, a flag of truce arrived from the viceroy of Peru, requesting a conference by deputies at Mediflores, with the view, if possible, of adjusting the differences between the mother country and Chili, without having recourse to arms. An armistice was agreed to; but on the return of the Chilian deputies to Pisco, it was broken by San Martin, after having intimated that intention to the advanced guard of the Peruvian army. This occurred on the 4th of October. On the 7th a detachment of foot and horse was sent from Lima to join the regiments stationed in Upper Peru and Arequipa, which would then, it was believed, constitute a force nearly equal to that of the independents. On the 24th accounts reached Lima that San Martin was re-embarking his forces, from which it was inferred that the landing at Pisco was a feint meant to distract the attention of the viceroy, and draw forth a portion of the troops from Lima, while a fresh attack should be made nearer to that city. Up to the date of the advices Lima remained perfectly tranquil; but, notwithstanding the strength of the garrison, which is stated at 10,000 men, the approaching crisis appears to have been viewed by the adherents of Spain with much anxiety.

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This distrust was not lessened by the news from Guyaquil, which important town declared itself independent on the 8th of October. A merchant named Villamel was the chief instrument of the revolution, which was effected with singular secrecy and promptitude, and with the loss of only one life—that of a colonel of cavalry, who was shot by an Indian cacique, of one of the best families, and captain in a native regiment. M. Villamel, at the general desire, was made admiral of the squadron then in the harbour, and sailed on the 11th for Pisco, having on board the governor and principal officers of Guyaquil as prisoners. At Panama nothing has occurred of moment; but the fidelity of the Creoles was distrusted, and the Spanish power apparently tottering. The whole province of Quito has shaken off the authority of Spain.

The duke of Manchester (governor of Jamaica) has sustained a very serious injury by being thrown from his curricle, from which he was projected with so much violence as to fracture his skull and wound his head in several places.

TRISTUN DE ACUNHA; *a newly founded hereditary kingdom in a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean.*—In the year 1811, Jonathan Lambert, an American sailor, took possession of the desolate island of Tristun de Acunha, in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, and issued on that occasion a manifesto, drawn up in strict diplomatic form, which was signed by his chief minister, another American sailor, whose name was Andrew Millet. He declares that on the 4th of February, 1811, he took entire possession for himself and his descendants for ever, of the island of Tristun de Acunha, as well as of two neighbouring islands, "*the Inaccessible Island*," and the "*Island of Nightingales*," of which he thereby declares himself the lord and prince. It is very remarkable, that the ambassador of the United States of North America at the court of Brazil, appears to recognize this new power, and is in some degree its agent. It has another agent at the Cape of Good Hope, accredited to the British government, and to the East India Company. The American Ambassador sends to the new king Lambert, from Rio de Janeiro, plants and seeds of all kinds, sugar canes, coffee plants, &c. which thrive extremely well in the new settlement. The American and British ships, knowing that this once desert island now affords refreshments and excellent water, touch there to supply themselves with what they want. Captain Lovell has visited it twice, and convinced himself that the establishment is very promising, and may in future become important. Out of gratitude for Captain Lovell's friendly and obliging visits, his majesty Lambert has issued a new manifesto, in which he declares, that the *Inaccessible Island* shall be called henceforth "Lovell's Island;" the *Island of Nightingales*, "Pintard's Island;" and the three islands collectively, "Isles of Refreshment;" which last name shall besides be especially appropriated to the great island, formerly Tristun de Acunha, where his majesty resides. It may likewise appear remarkable, that this new

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new and self-created prince, like many others, speaks in his manifesto of "*chicanery;* and of "*the laws of nations;* adding, "*if any there are.*" It is farther worthy of remark, that the English author of a much esteemed hydrographical work, published in London in 1816, wishes success, welfare, and prosperity to this new Robinsonian dynasty. He concludes his notice of the newly founded insular state with these words:—"May an enterprise so honorable to its author, and so beneficial to humanity, have the success it merits! Every honest mariner must cordially join in this wish." But what may perhaps excite the most surprise is, that in 1813, Lambert, through his agent and minister at the Cape of Good Hope, applied to the British government, and to the East India Company, for their alliance and assistance; reserving, however, his rights of possession and government; and that thereupon the governor of the Cape actually agreed to his desire, and granted to the agent of king Lambert a small vessel, in which he sent him five industrious families, who had voluntarily offered to settle under his government. Horned cattle, sheep, goats, and other things useful and necessary to the prosperity and advancement of the young colony, were likewise sent thither by the British government. When it has one day become flourishing and important, those kind dispositions towards his majesty of the isles of Refreshment may, perhaps, be succeeded by different sentiments. At all events, Lambert must be considered as an extraordinary and remarkable man, who deserves our admiration more than many others whom we have admired, and still continue to admire; and we may well wish this Robinson Crusoe of our times, who stands on a more real ground, and is worthy of his more enlightened age, a long, happy, and peaceful government. According to the latest observations of the British navigators, Tristan d'Acunha, or the Isles of Refreshment, lie in 37° 6′ 9″ south latitude, and in the longitude of 11° 52′ east of Greenwich, and of 14° 12′ 15″ east of Paris.—(*From the Correspondance Astronomique of Baron de Zach.*)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Tuscan has brought letters and papers from Port Jackson to the 7th of September, by which we learn that the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Throsby, who ascertained the route to the fine country beyond the Blue Mountains, have again been crowned with the most gratifying success. In a letter of the 5th of September, to a gentleman in town, he says—

"You will see I am in a fair way of verifying my prediction, that ere long a route would be continued to the southward on our continent as far as Twofold Bay. The lake now discovered is full 140 miles S. S. W. of Sydney, to which an open carriage road will be clear in a month. The country is beautiful, and fully equal to my most sanguine expectations, for all the necessary purposes of colonization. Picture to yourself large extensive downs, not plains, some as large as from fifty to sixty thousand acres, without a tree, every where covered with fine grass, for sheep or cattle,

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and well watered, partly by rippling streams, partly by chains of ponds, in all directions. There are many plains, of different sizes, and the hills and broken country around are thickly clad with excellent timber. It is in fact, a most desirable country, and before next Christmas I confidently anticipate we shall prove that the snow and rain which fall on the mountains and high country seen to the S. W. have an outlet to the sea. The lake is called by the natives Warrewaa, and is stated by them to empty its waters in a southerly direction, where we perceive an opening in the high land on its west margin, by a river they call Murrum hid gee. The lake runs from N. to S. about thirty miles and extends in breadth from two to ten miles, its margin abounding in the most picturesque bays and points."

Many respectable settlers had lately arrived; and we see in the Gazette of the 4th of September, that 210 grants of land were then awaiting delivery at the secretary's office. Some idea may be formed of the extent of society in New Holland, from 120 gentlemen having dined at the governor's table on the 4th of June last. The colony is so full of all kinds of merchandise, that the commodities of India are much lower than in this country, and European articles of domestic consumption at little advance on the English prices. Government having sent out duly qualified pastors, chapels are now erecting at Sydney and Windsor for the performance of the catholic rites of worship.

MARCH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the amount of duties on inhabited houses in Great Britain, for the year ending the 5th January, 1820, at 1,239,329l. 11s. 9d.; ditto, on windows, 2,569,990l. 9s. 4½d. Total 3,809,320l. 1s. 1½d.

Ten millions of specie, in gold, have lately been coined in the royal mint, and are now ready to be issued at the bank of England.

Sometimes we hear people complaining of the gradual decline of good old customs, which they consider to be one of the most alarming "signs of the times." It may tend to the consolation of these worthy alarmists, to be informed that one of these venerable customs, that of sending "valentines on the 14th of February," still flourishes in undiminished vigour; it appearing by the returns of the two-penny post office, that the number of letters that passed through that office on the last date in question, exceeded the usual daily average by the number of 200,000 letters!

A short time since a young woman of Exeter, named Whicker, who was in the habit of going out to day-work at her needle, was passing through a field which the servants of the house she had left, had represented as haunted, and the fears of the credulous girl being thus awakened, a black boy having wrapped himself in a sheet, concealing all but his face and hands, met her in the path. The shock was too strong for her reason—she became raving mad; and about a fortnight since was conveyed to the asylum near Exeter, deprived of all those noble powers

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powers of intellect which dignify human nature above the brute creation; and though the dreary void of her mind is occasionally irradiated by lucid intervals, she soon relapses into insanity, from which it is feared she will never perfectly recover!

1.—This morning at six o'clock, Mr. Harding, the artist of New Bond-street, was alarmed by a dense smoke in his bed-room. On going down stairs, it was discovered that the back drawing room was on fire. By the extreme activity of Mr. Harding and his servants, it was soon extinguished, but not before some part of his furniture was destroyed, and a great part of the stock of Mr. Dickenson, printseller, materially damaged. A curious circumstance occurred at the same time. A youth in following Mr. Harding out of the two pair of stairs window lost his hold, and was precipitated into a cellar forty-feet from the window. His fall was in some measure broken by his passing through a skylight: no bones were fractured, and the lad is likely to do well.

5.—The wife of Mr. J. George, of the Union Inn, Stowe-in-the-Wold, feeling herself slightly indisposed, sent for an ounce of salts to a neighbouring druggist, who, by mistake, sent her oxalic acid, which occasioned her death in a few hours.

—Elizabeth Phillips, whose husband resides at Illogan, having a swelling in her face, applied to a surgeon, who directed that linen cloths wetted with a mixture of sugar of lead and vinegar should be applied to the part affected. This preparation was given to the husband, with written directions for its use. The man conceiving that the mixture was to be taken by his wife, gave it her. It was not until twenty-four hours after this deleterious mixture was taken, and when its effects had considerably alarmed those about the unfortunate woman, that the surgeon was applied to, and discovered the manner in which his prescription had been applied. Every practicable means calculated to produce the decomposition of the metalic poison that had been swallowed were resorted to, but without success; the woman died on Saturday last. A coroner's jury summoned on the occasion, after reading the written directions given by the surgeon, were satisfied that they were perfectly explicit, and found that the deceased came by her death in consequence of having taken mineral poison incautiously, and by mistake.

—A young man, of genteel address and appearance, waited upon Mrs. E. Stone, a respectable lady, who keeps a boarding school at Deptford, and presented her with a letter written in a regular lawyer's hand. The following is a copy:—

"To Mrs. Elizabeth Stone.

"Bath, March 2, 1821.

"Madam,—My clerk waits upon you for the purpose of paying you a legacy, of fifty pounds due to you, under the will of the late Mrs. Mary Harris, of this place, and to take your receipt and discharge for the same. The legacy duty being provided for by the will of Mrs. Harris, there is only the expences of my clerk's journey in attending you herein to be had.

I am, Madam,

your very obedient servant

(Signed) "Thomas Watson."

"To Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, Schoolmistress, Deptford, Kent."

Enclosed

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Enclosed was an order upon a banker, of which the following is a copy:—

"To Messrs. Fuller and Co. bankers, London."

Bath, March 2, 1821.

"At sight hereof, pay to Mrs. E. Stone, or to her order, the sum of fifty pounds stirling, which place to the account of

"£50. "T. Watson."

The pretended clerk only charged 4l. 13s. 4d. the precise amount of the expenses of his journey; but the good lady did not stint her generosity to the precise sum, but feasted him and gave him 5l. for the welcome intelligence. The whole had so business-like and official an appearance, and the clerk too, so like a solicitor's clerk, that not the least suspicion was entertained; particularly as the good lady had a female acquaintance named Harris from whom she had some remote expectations. It is almost needless to say, that on arriving in town the next day, and presenting the order at the banker's for payment, the fraud was discovered. They knew of no such person as T. Watson, at Bath, and pronounced the order to be a forgery. The man in person is apparently about thirty years of age, of dark complexion, with particularly dark eyes, middle sized, decently dressed, and of genteel address.

7.—About noon, a man named Smith, of Sandgate, but lately residing at Deal, being suspected of having informed against some smugglers, was seized on the beach, stripped naked to his waist, besmeared with tar, and afterwards rolled in feathers, and paraded through the town of Deal in a cart. While passing Prospect-row, a Mr. A. Pain, from motives of curiosity, came out to witness the procession, and he being suspected of having been guilty of similar practices, was also seized, placed in a cart, his face and clothes tarred, and feathers scattered over him. The procession round the town occupied upwards of two hours, and the situation of the unfortunate men, especially that of Mr. Pain, who is an elderly man, was truly pitiable. The noise and confusion of the mob, which consisted of men, women, and children, was beyond description.

8.—A public meeting was held at the city of London Tavern, for the purpose of establishing a floating hospital on the Thames for seamen, and it was attended by a most numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. At one o'clock the lord bishop of Chester was unanimously called to the chair, and briefly addressed the meeting on the object for which they were assembled.

A series of resolutions was then proposed to the meeting in furtherance of the objects of the society, in the moving and seconding of which earl Darnley, Mr. Wilberforce, lord Rocksavage, and other gentlemen shortly advocated the utility of establishing a floating hospital on the river Thames. Mr. Rowcroft moved the thanks of the meeting, to the Mendicity Society for the protection they had afforded to seamen. He observed that upwards of sixty seamen were now receiving the attention of that society. This circumstance alone would shew the utility of the proposed measure.

Sir

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Sir G. Keith, after expatiating on the great good, both national and moral which the society would accomplish, seconded the motion. A long list of subscribers was then read by the secretary, at the head of which stood an annual subscription of 50l. from his majesty. This announcement was received with loud applause.

The earl of Darnley in a few words moved the thanks of the meeting to the right rev. chairman, who returned thanks, and the meeting, which nearly filled the great room, adjourned.

10. — *Funeral of the Princess Elizabeth.*—This morning, at a quarter past seven, the coffin was put into a coach and six belonging to his majesty, in which were two gentlemen of the duke's household, and set off for Windsor. Only one mourning coach and six followed. The procession was escorted by a detachment of the 10th hussars. The procession reached Windsor chapel shortly after two o'clock, and the body was buried with the usual solemnities in the royal vault.

Extraordinary Horse Leap.— The bet that an officer of the 3d dragoons should produce a horse to carry his rider over a six-foot wall, in a sporting-like manner, was decided on Friday 16, in the presence of a great number of spectators at Inchinnan, near Renfrew. The horse, which is the property of Mr. Green, of the above regiment, cleared his leap in an easy and gallant style, without moving a stone, though rode by a heavy dragoon. Considerable sums were depending on the issue.—*Glasgow paper.*

Lately at the Stafford assizes, a case of so peculiar and affecting a description occurred, as to entitle it to a particular detail.

King v. *John Wright.* — This was a very affecting case. The prisoner stood indicted for the murder of his own son, an infant only five years of age, by throwing him into the Birmingham canal, on the 5th of September last, whereby the unhappy child was drowned.

Sarah Lees.—I live at Wolverhampton—know the prisoner. In the month of September last he lodged at my house. He had a wife, but she did not live with him, and a little boy five years of age. His wife was in service; she came home with her husband on a Sunday, the 3d of September. They all thought she intended to stop. I came home about seven o'clock, and found her in the house. She remained that night, and she and the prisoner appeared to be very comfortable; they slept together. In the morning the prisoner got up before his wife, and went to fetch what was necessary for breakfast; he then called his wife, and they breakfasted together. After breakfast the prisoner's wife asked him if he was going to work; he said he was, and added, "Well, wench, you'll get my dinner ready," and she said she would. The prisoner was extremely cheerful and happy. His wife went away as soon as he was gone, and never returned. The prisoner came home to dinner about one; he said, "What, hasn't my wife got me any dinner?" I said, "No; she's gone out." He stamped his foot, and said, "I am sure she is gone off again."

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again." He remained at home some little time, and looked very wild. He went out in an uncommon way; and I said, "Where are you going, Wright, or what are you going to do?" He said he was going to look for her. I was afraid that he would make away with himself from his agitated and wild appearance; I had felt alarms of that sort before. I tried to persuade him to come back, but he would not. When he came home his clothes were very wet, and I accused him with having attempted to drown himself; he looked very stern at me, and denied it, and begged me to say nothing at all to him about it. He remained in his clothes as they were, and would not have them dried. In the afternoon the prisoner fetched his little boy from school; this was not his habit. He pressed the little boy to his bosom, and said, "ah! thy naughty mother has left us again;" and when he looked at the child seemed to become more tender, although very good at all times; was particularly kind to the child the whole of the evening. The prisoner lived very poor in general, his earnings being very small: at times, when there would be but little bread in the house, I'd say, "Wright, have a pint of beer, and get a bit of bread, it will be better than nothing;" and he said, "no, I will keep it for little Jem—he can't do without." This occurred frequently during the time he was with me. If they were short of food, he always kept some for the child, and was particular in having the child washed, and hearing it its prayers. I have offered him money, and he said "keep it to buy milk for Jem." On the Monday night in question, he asked me to put the child to bed, which I did. The prisoner and the child always slept together; they slept together that night. After the prisoner went to bed, I fetched his clothes down to dry; he would keep his wet shirt on. The prisoner had nothing to eat that night, but had two half-pints of ale which I and a neighbour gave him. He got up the next morning a little after seven, and called the child. Hearing him call the child, I got up also. When I came down stairs he was smoking; very soon afterwards he went out with the child; neither of them had had any food. I thought the prisoner was rather calmer than the evening before. I asked him where he was going to take the boy; and he said "to the workhouse." Nothing more passed. He returned about half-past ten: he was alone. I asked him if he had left the boy at the workhouse? he said he had. I observed that I thought it was a very good job that he was taken into the workhouse. I added, "Now Wright, you must pluck up your spirits, and endeavour to forget her, for she has forgotten you. He cried, and shook his head, and said, "ah, mistress!" and trembled very badly. He asked me if I would go and fetch his uncle Jem, and I said, "I will just now." He left the house, saying he would go himself. When he came from the workhouse, as I thought, he looked very ill indeed, and trembled, I thought his feelings were hurt at being obliged to leave the child in the workhouse. I did not observe his clothes. After the prisoner had left the house I went to the workhouse,

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house, in consequence of something I heard from his uncle's wife. I did not find the child there. I then returned home. Some time after the prisoner came in with his uncle, Samuel Wright. When he came in, I said, "Wright, what have you done with the child—where is poor Jem?" He replied, "he is dead, mistress." When he said this he was crying sadly. I said nothing more; but the prisoner's uncle said, "he has drowned the child in the lock." The prisoner said nothing.

The prisoner, on being asked by Mr. Baron Garrow, whether he had any question to put to the witness, said, "none at all."

Mary Anderson.—I live in the Hampton Lock. On the morning of the 5th of September I had been for some milk, and was returning. I had got to get over a gate. On getting over I saw a man standing in a field, with his back to me, and facing the sun. A child lay on the grass by the side of the man. I made up to him and asked him if he had had the child in the cut. The child was dressed and wet. He said, "ay." I said it was a good job that he had got it out again. The prisoner was that man. I afterwards saw the child carried by my house dead on the same day about one o'clock.

Other witnesses deposed that they had seen the prisoner with the boy in a similar manner.

James Wright—I live at Wolverhampton. I am uncle to the prisoner. On the 5th September last, the prisoner came to me about half-past ten, and said he wanted to speak to me. I went out with him, and on going towards the Welnall-road, he said to me, "uncle, I have drowned the lad" I said, "I hoped it was not true." He said, "it is too true," and added, "I wish to see my uncle Samuel." I went with the prisoner to look for his uncle. We met him close by the Red Lion inn. When we met him, Samuel said, "John, what is the matter with you? I see something very horrible in your countenance." I told my brother what had passed. The prisoner looked very wretched; he was all of a tremble. My brother said, "what shall I do now?" I did not hear the prisoner make any reply. I told my brother I would take him down to the George-inn and give him a drop of drink to revive him. I did so, I took part of one pint of ale with him, and my brother sent for me. I left the prisoner at the George, while I went to my brother. My brother afterwards went for the prisoner to the George, and we went in search of the boy by the desire of the prisoner, who said, "I'll go and show you what lock I put him in." The prisoner seemed very much confused before he could find the lock out. He went to two locks before he found the right; he was very melancholy. The third lock he came to he went and looked at a particular place, and said, "this is the lock I put the boy into." This lock was in Bushbury parish, in this county. I asked him if he was sure? He told me it was. I stripped myself and went in search of the boy. I found the boy about twelve or fourteen yards below the lock gate, in the pound. After I took the body from the water, I laid it on the bank side: the prisoner sat beside my brother. I afterwards asked leave to put it on the cabin of a boat going towards Wolverhampton. As the boy

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boy lay on the cabin, the prisoner jumped to him, threw himself on the body, kissed it, and said "poor Jem!" The prisoner was very melancholy, and hardly knew what to do with himself.

Samuel Wright, the brother of the last witness, stated that his brother had informed him of the drowning of the boy. The prisoner proposed to deliver himself up to justice. He said his wife leaving him and his extreme poverty had driven him to madness. He said, "I made for the Wednesfield canal, and I there threw the child into the water; seeing the child struggle, I relented,—jumped in, and took the child out of the water." (Here the witness was greatly affected.) I then said "where did you go after this?" and he said—"I made to a cottage in order to dry the child's clothes, and take it home. The woman of the house refused my request, and I was ashamed to take it home in that condition, and resolved again to effect my purpose of throwing it into the water." I now said to him, "if it be true that you have been in the water this morning, your clothes must be wet." I felt them, and they were so. I then said "what did the child say to you after it had recovered from its first throwing into the water?" and he said, the child said to me, 'father, what did you throw me in for? do not throw me in again, and I will not cry any more.'" I could say no more at that time; but at length asked him, "by what way he came from the Wednesfield canal to where we then were?" The witness corroborated what was stated by his brother about finding the child.

Witnesses were called to prove the disordered state of mind on the part of the prisoner; and the evidence of a Mr. Blakewell, a medical gentleman, who was present on the trial, was admitted. He gave his opinion that the drowning of the boy was a complete act of insanity.

Mr. Baron Garrow delivered a very feeling and discriminating charge; and the jury, after a few minutes' consideration, returned a verdict "that the prisoner was *not guilty*, because he had committed the act imputed to him, when in a state of insanity."

FRANCE.

By an ordonnance of the 27th ult. Louis XVIII. has created a royal academy of medicine in France. It consists of titulary and honorary members in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, and associates and non-resident associates. The titulars named in medicine amount to twenty-two, chiefly of the most distinguished physicians in Paris, including the well-known names of Chev. Portal, Esquirol, (whose inquiries into the subject of insanity, translated into the literary gazette, did him so much honour,) Orfila, Royer-Collard, &c. &c. the honoraries of this class are fourteen; and the list presents several celebrated names. In the class of surgery there are fourteen titular, and five honorary members: in pharmacy, nine of the former, and six of the latter. The associates in Paris amount to ten; and in that number includes Count Berthollet, Count Chaptal, Cuvier, Gay-Lussac, Count Lacepede, the Duc de Rochfoucault, &c. &c. The non-resident associates are medical men in the principal towns of

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of France, and amount to thirty-two.

PORTUGAL.

In the sitting of the 17th a deputation from the island of Madeira was received, who gave an account of the revolution in that island, which was listened to with great pleasure by the assembly.

An amnesty has been decreed and published for all those Portuguese who since 1807 have left their country on account of their political opinions or conduct, whether they were persecuted, or feared to be so; or whether any process has been instituted against them or not.

Another degree abolishes all parks or preserves for game (contadas abertas) as detrimental to agriculture, to the rights and property of the environs, or to their tranquillity and security: all offices and employments relative to the granting and management of such parks or enclosures are abolished; the officers to receive their pay till another decree shall decide on their future destination. The walled parks are not comprehended in this decree.

A new volcano has burst out in the highest summit of a ridge of mountains near Leiria. This extraordinary phenomenon occurred at the period of the high rise of the Douro, mentioned in most of the journals. The volcano was in full action when the latest accounts came away, but had happily taken a direction which threatened to do little damage. The country is sterile, and it may be recollected as that through which Wellington passed in pursuit of Massena.

CHINA.

Letters, dated the 18th of October, have been received from Canton, announcing the death of the Emperor of China, and that the event had been succeeded by a contest between two of his sons for the imperial diadem. Several of the provinces are said to have been in a state of revolt in consequence of the dispute for the succession. To add to the distraction of the Chinese empire from these causes, we learn that the cholera morbus, that fatal epidemic, had found its way thither from Bengal, and was producing the most fatal ravages, the inhabitants dying by thousands. With every precaution, its effects had been severely felt even among the crews of the British ships at Canton.

AMERICA,
AND THE WEST INDIES.

A bill has passed the house of representatives, to reduce the army nearly one half in number, and more than one half in expense. It was under consideration by the senate, where it was expected to undergo some modifications; but not of a nature to involve a higher scale of expenditure. The committee of ways and means, in the house of representatives, have made their report, in which they express their opinion, that the future revenue of the government of the United States will be equal to the expenditure; and that, should no change occur, it will be sufficient, before the first of January, 1825, to repay both the loan of last year, and any loan that may be requisite for the service of the present year.

HAYTI.

We learn from Cape Francis, under date the 25th December, that president Boyer, after having organized

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organized all the branches of the administration in the north of the island, has transferred the seat of government to Port-au-Prince. A part of the troops, who had assembled from the west and south to overthrow the despotism of Christophe, have returned to their garrisons. The widow of Christophe has retired with her children to Port-au-Prince; the president of the Republic has saved them from the fury of the enemies of the tyrant. The widow of Dessalines is now also in the same town, under the immediate safeguard of the president Boyer. The countrymen of this excellent chief of the government, now resident in France, have made him a present of an ebony bath, ornamented with hoops of gold and trophies.

Schools in the West Indies.

The beneficial influence of christian instruction on the slave population in the West Indies is felt wherever it is fairly tried. Schools of moral and religious education are recommended and adopted, where the principles of christianity are instilled regularly into the minds of the hitherto abused and neglected people of colour; and by the natural operation of this paternal system, the necessity of corporal correction has been precluded in Dominica; so that, in a gang of 100 negroes, one instance only of formal punishment occurred during the whole period of their master's abode with them. The same happy change, might be effected in every other plantation in the West Indies, could their resident superiors be induced to adopt the principles and conduct of Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Thwaites, the superintendent of the schools at Antigua, confirms this testimony. He writes thus—"It affords us no small degree of pleasure, to hear these good men declare that the best effects are produced by the conscientious mode of government, which they now pursue with the slaves under their management: they deal with them as rational creatures, and have no cause to repent the adoption of such a plan." In mentioning the similar benefits at English Harbour, where he is himself resident, he adds—

"Numbers of young females who, humanly judging, must have been carried away by the torrent of vice, are rescued from ruin, and have found an asylum from danger, and friends to cover their defenceless heads. Some of them, of low and depraved connexions, have become not only useful teachers in the schools, but consistent professors of christianity, and eligible for the honorable estate of matrimony; into which several have lately entered, and others are likely soon to follow their example."

The benefits of the institutions are more perceptible almost every day, especially in restraining the prevailing sin of the country. It not only makes some persevere in the paths of virtue, amidst all their discouragements (for honour, ease, plenty, and perhaps liberty, are on the side of vice among this degraded people) but some who have erred, deeply penitent have entreated with tears, to be taken back into the school.

Some instances are stated of their prosperity owing entirely to their sense of duty and a regular life; and of others who have been tempted

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tempted by freedom, splendour, and vanity, and, in the midst of their course, sighed for a dismissal. The education of the schools is rendered the more inviting to them by its moderation and freedom from personal discipline. Their last numbers increased to 1429 scholars; and three additional schools have been since formed in Antigua. Those in Barbadoes were well attended and supported, and had secured the influence and attention of the clergy.

APRIL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—An inquisition was taken at Eton, before the coroner for the district, at the Christopher Arms, opposite the college, on the body of Mr. Angerstein, a promising youth of seventeen years, the son of J. J. Angerstein, Esq. M.P. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was pursuing his studies at Eaton College. On Tuesday last he went in a small skiff on the Thames, and rowed about two miles below Windsor bridge, when he dropped one of his oars into the water; in leaning over to recover it, he fell into the river. No assistance being at hand, before any one could reach the spot, he had sunk to rise no more. The body was not found for some days; but a reward of 100l. being offered for it, the fishermen found it and conveyed it to Eton.

7.—As lord Milton was riding home from hunting, in company with earl Fitzwilliam, in the country on the west side of Wansford, just as he passed the corner of the Mermaid inn, Wansford, his horse fell dead on the road. The chase had been neither long nor severe; and the animal, which was a valuable hunter, had not shewn any signs of illness or distress. The noble lord was thrown forward on the great north road with such force as completely cleared him of the falling horse, and arose immediately, not at all hurt by the extraordinary accident.

9.—Monday evening the steam-boiler in the still-house at Lochrin distillery, near Edinburgh, burst with a tremendous explosion, by which two of the workmen were killed, and several others more or less injured. A gentleman from the country, while viewing the premises, received considerable injury. The erection of the apparatus is said to have cost 4000l.

Armagh, April 13.

"Yesterday evening a seizure was made in this city, of a description not less extraordinary than novel. As the mail coach had received the mail from the post-office, and was on the eve of departure, Mr. Brady, officer of excise, accompanied by an officer's party of the rifle-corps, made his appearance, and, in consequence of information previously received, placed the coach and horses, with their trappings, under a seizure, as being the medium resorted to for the conveyance of smuggled tobacco. The seizing officer having made his seizure, proceeded in pursuit of the tobacco, five rolls of which were discovered in or on the coach. Mr. Brady, unwilling to cause public or individual inconvenience, had the mail returned to the post-office, and permitted the passengers with their luggage to withdraw, and we understand even offered to allow the coach to

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to proceed, provided a sufficient guarantee was afforded to him for their safe return and delivery, which was declined. After every effort at negociation proved futile, the mail was forwarded on horseback by a mail guard; the coach was then taken to the king's stores, and the horses to a stable provided for their reception."

13.—A most melancholy accident happened to a party of soldiers at Woolwich, who came there for the purpose of embarking for Scotland. They came alongside the *Search* in a boat; but the wind blowing strong, the boat swamped, with five soldiers, two watermen, a woman, and two children, before any assistance could be given. Three of the soldiers were drowned: the rest were with difficulty saved.

Last week a remarkable and fatal accident happened at Keystone, near Thrapston, to a young woman about thirteen years of age, the daughter of Mr, Dines, farmer of that village. She was amusing herself in a rope swing which was put up in the brewhouse; it happened that near to the swing hung another rope, used for drawing up sheep after they had been slaughtered: as the young woman swung backward and forward, she happened to disturb this second cord, and her head passed into a noose formed by the motion of it, which pulled her out of the swing, and held her by the neck at a considerable height from the ground until the unfortunate girl died of strangulation. She was found by her mother a short time afterwards; but all efforts to restore animation were vain.

19.—A man of the name of Roberts, whilst angling in the Eden, below Ann's-hill, caught a sparrow hawk! thus:—He had hooked a brandling, and as soon as he threw it out of the water, a hawk, that had been hovering about, darted upon the fish, seized it, and flew aloft. The hook, however, became fixed under the wing of the bird, and when the whole of the fisherman's line had been drawn off the wheel (above forty yards) the soaring of the "feathered plunderer" was checked. After a short excursion around the head of the astonished angler, the hawk was pulled to the ground; and in a moment, his state was changed from the freedom of one of the "lordly tenants of the air," to the glimmering captivity of a panier.—*Scotch paper.*

The Lapwing, captain Gentil, arrived in the Downs, in twenty-seven days, from St. Domingo. On the 2d inst., in latitude 36. 30, longitude 50. 42., she fell in with a vessel water-logged, called the *Three Brothers*, captain Hutchins, and took therefrom one person, James Munson, who says the vessel belongs to St. Andrew's, in America, and was bound on a voyage from Indiana to Beshice, laden with fish and staves, with a crew of seven hands; that on the 2d of March, the captain being on the look-out for Bermuda, a heavy squall came on, upset the vessel on her beam-ends, carried away the fore-mast, and filled her with water, washing the captain overboard. She shortly afterwards righted. They had at this time a little beet-root, bread, and flour, with a little water, but all soaked by the salt water. On this they subsisted for seventeen days, and

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and were then about to cast lots who should be killed, but the mate advised they should wait till one died, which the poor fellow himself did the next day (there were left four hands, the captain's son having died shortly after his father was washed overboard,) when Munson took the heart, &c. from the body of the mate, dried it, and existed thirteen days upon it. The other poor fellows could not partake of this disgusting food, and died the day after the mate. The captain of the *Lapwing* states that this man was lying on deck with scarcely any sensation; he is now in a great measure recovered. He is about twenty-seven years old, and says he suffered much more from thirst than hunger. One vessel, a brig, passed near, but passed on without notice, perhaps supposing there were no living persons on board.

The heart-rending spectacle of a vessel wrecked upon Whitby Rock, with the greater part of the crew, was recently witnessed by several of the inhabitants of that town. About one o'clock, the brig *Janet*, of Lynn, coal laden, came on the rock, and was discovered at daylight, having beat up a considerable distance towards the foot of the east cliff. Captain Manby's apparatus for the preservation of ship-wrecked seamen was conveyed to that eminence with all possible expedition, and, tried, but without success. The first shot fell short, at the second the rope broke; and before the preparations could be completed for a third attempt, the vessel went to pieces and put a period to the sufferings of the unhappy crew. A considerable surf upon the shore rendered the approach of the cobles which went out to their assistance extremely difficult and dangerous: they succeeded, however, in rescuing three of the people, in a completely exhausted state, from the jaws of death; the remaining five in number, including the master and mate, perished in the waves. Two men were seen for some time floating upon separate fragments of the wreck; but before any coble or boats could reach them they were overwhelmed by the waves, and sunk to rise no more.

Kilmory (Island of Arran), March 24.—"Friday the 16th instant, about noon, the Rev. Mr. Crawford, minister of this parish, took his passage from Greenock, in a small wherry belonging to this place, and, distressing to relate, neither he nor they that were with him have been heard of. To-day the boat was found, keel uppermost, betwixt the islands of Lamlash and Pladda. Three of the men who shared the fate of our worthy minister have left widows and large families, in abject poverty, to deplore their loss. Mr. Crawford was about seventy years of age. He was universally esteemed and beloved, a sincere friend, steady and unblameable in every virtue, extensively charitable to the poor, and affectionate to the stranger. It is understood that there were a student and two young men passengers in the boat. None of the bodies have yet been found, and, according to the direction of the wind, it is with reason supposed that they would drive on the Ayr coast."

Recently the town of Whitehaven was thrown into a state of extreme

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extreme agitation, when it was generally known that the inflammable air in the colliery behind the Northwall, called William Pitt, had suddenly caught fire, carrying death and destruction to almost every living creature within the range of its explosion. Six men, two boys, three girls, and five horses fell victims to the fury of the blast; and three more pitmen were so severely scorched and wounded, that, we sincerely regret to state, but faint hopes are entertained of their recovery. This shocking catastrophe, we know, from undoubted authority, is not attributable to neglect or want of judgment on the part of the stewards or overmen; but was occasioned solely by the imprudence of one of the workmen, who, in order the more readily to find a pick which he had mislaid, unfortunately opened his safety-lamp. The poor man lived long enough to acknowledge his error, and to repent his temerity. *Carlisle Journal.*

The common saying, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," has lately been exemplified at Scilly, where the westerly gales, or rather storms, have blown ashore great quantities of the ground-weed, and thus enabled the islanders to commence the making of kelp two months before the usual period.

The freedom of the city of Bath was lately presented to captain Parry, explorer of the polar seas. The box which was presented with the freedom of the city, is made of panneled oak, which formed part of captain Parry's own ship, the Hecla. In the centre of the top is a fine gold oval medallion, beautifully chased in bas relief, representing the vessel being towed by boats, passing immense icebergs, with a distant view of the Griper, being a faithful copy from a drawing taken during the expedition.

A chemist of Brighton has furnished the following curious and interesting calculations on the shortness of human life:—Of 1000 persons 23 die in the birth; 280 from teething, convulsions, and worms; 35 from small pox; 7 in the measles; 160 of fevers; 14 of apoplexy and lethargy; and 41 of dropsy; omitting other diseases not so well ascertained: so that only 78 of 1000 attain what may be deemed old age. Or it may be taken in another point of view.—Of 1000 persons 260 die within the first year; 80 in the second; 40 in the third; 24 in the fourth; and within the first eight years of life 446, or almost one half of the number are cut off by premature death. Sickly years are from one in four to one in six or seven to the healthy. December, January, and April, from observations, are found to be the most sickly months, and June the most healthy, in the year. January is to June as 11 to 1.

A remarkable occurrence took place lately at a public-house in Trongate, Glasgow. The landlord laid a pocket-book, containing 60*l.* in bank notes, on a porter barrel: he was called away, and seeing the book in its place on his return, felt quite at ease. Some time had elapsed, when, on taking up the book, he was astonished to find that a robbery had been committed, and the book empty. He sent for his assistant, who knew nothing of the

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the matter. All was confusion and despair, when, on removing the barrel, a 20*l.* note was found; proceeding further, the whole was found in the retreat of some rats that infest the house.

Longevity.—There is a man now living, who was born in the parish of Kingston, near Hereford, on the 8th December, 1702. He is consequently of the extraordinary age of 118.

Several families in London and its vicinity have recently been robbed in the following curious manner:—Some fellows having previously ascertained to what place their linen was sent to be washed in the country, and the name of the carrier, with the hour at which he had usually been in the habit of calling, have applied for it in his name, stating that his cart was at a distance and could not come up to the door. No suspicion existing, the linen has generally been delivered and the depredator of course never heard of afterwards.

Progress of Crime.—By a statement lately presented to the House of Commons, it appears, that during the last seven years the number of persons committed for trial, under criminal charges, has been as follows—to which is added, the number executed.

	Committed.	Executed.
1814.....	6,390	70
1815.....	7,818	57
1816.....	9,091	95
1817.....	13,932	115
1818.....	13,567	97
1819.....	14,254	108
1820.....	13,710	107
	78,762	649

In London and Middlesex the numbers have been as follows:

1821.	Committed.	Executed.
1814.....	1,646	21
1815.....	2,005	11
1816.....	2,226	29
1817.....	2,686	16
1818.....	2,665	21
1819.....	2,691	23
1820.....	2,773	46
	16,692	167

Houseless Poor.—The doors of this institution are now closed for the season. During the seventy-seven days it has been open, 440 women and children, and 769 men, have been sheltered, and about 50,600 meals distributed: a considerable number of persons have received permanent relief, and many have been placed in situations of obtaining a livelihood; some have been removed to their respective parishes and counties, and others restored to their friends under circumstances of great interest. Thus those who have benevolently contributed to this society, have the gratification of reflecting that in sheltering houseless misery, they have saved many of its victims from impending ruin.

FRANCE.

A few days ago, the duke de Cazes (just before he was forbidden the court), on presenting himself for admission to the palace, the *Garde du Corps* affected not to know him. The duke required that his superior officer should be sent for. The officer appeared; but though he had seen him a thousand times before, he pretended perfect ignorance of his person; nor was it without long perseverance and after repeated messages that the duke found his way to the king's closet. Such is the fate of a favourite! The

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fall of M. de Cazes is not, I understand, from the royal favour alone; but he has also lost the support and sympathy of the liberal party, who charge him with having betrayed them. As for the ultras, they are extravagant in their expressions of joy. Yet there are some individuals, who, knowing his personal character, declare their regret that a man of talent and of kind disposition should at so early a period of his life, have forfeited the confidence of the leading political parties, and sacrificed his abilities and powers of doing good to the unworthy object of being a court favourite. It is certain that his situation is such as opposes great, if not insuperable, difficulties to the re-establishment of his political consequence.

The following is related at Lille, and has created much interest among the inhabitants of the village of Frelinghien, where it occurred:—At the commencement of the French revolution a company of artillery was stationed in the above-mentioned village, where they remained during a very long period. An officer of the company fell in love with a girl of the village, and married her according to the new ceremonies introduced—namely, by espousing her in presence of one of the civil authorities. A female infant was the fruit of this union. A short time afterwards the company commenced the campaign, and quitted the cantonments for the field. It appears that the officer obtained rapid promotion; his good fortune turned his head to such an extent as to make him forget his wife and child. At first he wrote but seldom; and at length abandoned them, and wrote no more. The poor woman, thus deserted by her unfaithful husband, was reduced to poverty, and by the labour of her hands maintained herself and child in the best manner she possibly could. Twenty-seven years passed on in this way when she one day received a letter dated from one of the fortresses in the east, which informed her that her husband, who had arrived at the rank of field-marshal, had just died, and left her all his property, which was very considerable. At first she refused to believe this intelligence; but a second letter set the matter beyond all doubt, and confirmed the happy event. It happened that an old soldier, a private belonging to the same company with the deceased, revealed to the poor woman every thing that had occurred: she succeeded in establishing her claims to the inheritance, and is now in possession of a brilliant fortune. They still reside in their old obscure and humble abode, where they have now brought the splendid furniture of a French general. This adventure has caused a very great sensation in the village, and has raised the curiosity of all the inhabitants. —*Journal de Commerce.*

A frightful crime has been committed at Bethisy, St. Pierre (Oise.) Two brothers assassinated their mother and sister to possess themselves of a small sum of money which their mother had received. The assassins have been arrested.

NETHERLANDS.

The king of the Netherlands has, by a resolution of the 16th of April, prohibited the importation of negroes from those foreign colonies

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colonies where it is still allowed to import them, directly from Africa, into any of the colonies of the Netherlands, and especially into that of Surinam, upon the penalties attached to importation of prohibited goods.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid of the 23d ult. communicate a report of the special committee of the Cortes, appointed to consider of the internal security of the nation, which presents a frightful and disgusting picture of the intrigues carried on by the ultra-royalist party to restore the ancient despotism in church and state. The chief conspirator is reported to be VINUESA, a priest; and the king and DON CARLOS were designed by him to have a principal part in the execution of his plans of mischief, though it does not appear that they had any knowledge of them. The clue, however, to the whole series of machinations is said to have been for some time in the hands of the king's ministers; and the regiments upon whose co-operation the traitors reckoned are fully acquitted, by the report to the Cortes, of all partnership or connexion with the plots.

A private letter dated April 2, says—A rejoicing took place at Cadiz on the occasion of a ludicrous ceremony, some particulars of which will perhaps astonish those foreigners who think that we entertain a superstitious respect even for the exterior of religious worship. There has been in that city a solemn interment of despotism, accompanied by a grand funeral procession, and even with several ecclesiastical ceremonies, such as are usually observed in burials. An immense number of citizens, with wax candles in their hands, marched before a chariot covered with black, on which was placed the statue of despotism, in the shape of a matron, with a poignard in her left, and chains in her right hand. The place, which, according to our usages, is destined for the parents of the deceased, was occupied by six asses dressed in black cloth, and an enormous mule, which carried the emblems of the inquisition. Forty persons playing on bassoons, and as many chanters, performed the service of the dead round the corpse. Military music, detachments of the National Guard and garrison, and some pieces of artillery, opened and closed the cavalcade. At three o'clock in the morning the image was thrown into the sea amidst discharges of artillery and the ringing of all the bells of the city.—*Paris paper.*

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes continue their sitting; and among other laws have decreed that the press is free, with regard to any previous censorship, but responsible for the abuse of its liberty. The bishops are, however, to retain a censorship of books on moral and religious subjects. The legislative function resides wholly in the Cortes; over whose deliberations the king is allowed to exercise a suspensive, but not an absolute *veto*. The person of the king is inviolable, but ministers are responsible. The taxes are to be fixed by the Cortes.

ITALY.

The war in Italy has terminated in a more rapid and summary manner than could have been

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anticipated. The only actual battle was a mere skirmish on the 7th of March, at Rieti, a town thirty-seven miles N. E. of Rome, in which the Neapolitans were worsted and dispersed by the Austrian troops, after which they did not make even a shew of resistance. So great indeed was their trepidation that their generals found themselves every where abandoned, and the Austrians were suffered to march towards Naples, and to enter that city with the slightest opposition, and were received, it is said, with almost universal acclamation. The parliament and the other institutions of the new constitution were promptly dissolved, and a royal ordinance has been published appointing a provisional government in the king's name. The prince regent, who seems to have maintained with good faith the side of liberty, is not included in this provisional list.

The partial revolution in Piedmont has terminated in a manner equally abrupt. A division of the Austrian forces having entered the Piedmontese territory, the revolutionary army received them without opposition; the provisional junta at Turin immediately resigned its functions, and the whole administration of the government is likely soon to return into its accustomed channels.

GERMANY.

Mr. Hellfarth, a printer at Erfurt, has invented a press, which can print eight sheets at a time. This press, which may be made of any size, prints in twelve hours 7000 copies; which makes for the eight sheets 56,000 copies, printed on both sides. One horse easily works the machine. Three men suffice to place the paper on the frame and to take it off. The printed forms remove of themselves, and the others place themselves, without its being necessary to stop the machine, the construction of which, being equally complete and solid, requires but little repair.

TURKEY.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bulgaria. Prince Ypsilante, the son of the Hospodar of the former province, and a major-general in the Russian army, is said to head the revolt, the object of which is reported to be the complete deliverance of the Greeks from the Turkish yoke.

AFRICA.

It had been long since resolved in the council of the bey that a strong squadron should be ready at the beginning of the spring to sail from the port of the Goletta, to cruise in the Mediterranean, and to plunder the christian vessels which might fall in its way. Nothing had been neglected that could ensure the success of this formidable enterprise. The squadron consisted of nine vessels, well equipped, and provided with every necessary, and with numerous well-disciplined crews. The brass cannon (not to mention those of iron) amounted to 300. The 5th of this month all the vessels were assembled in the harbour of the Goletta: the 6th was fixed for putting to sea. The bey, already devouring in imagination the riches of christendom, set out from the Bardo (the name of the bey's palace,) and beheld with barbarous pleasure the various manœuvres which the squadron performed in his presence. This review

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review being ended, the vessels received orders to sail the following day. But in the night between the 5th and 6th, a violent tramontane wind suddenly closed the mouth of the harbour, and, increasing in violence and fury during the 6th, 7th, and 8th, raised the waves of the sea, and sunk and totally destroyed that formidable flotilla. The tremendous tempest did not leave any time to guard against it; all the mariners, crews, and soldiers, perished; and on the 9th, the sea still agitated, showed to the astonished spectators the broken masts and sails, and the floating corpses, as monuments of its fury. The bey saw the flower of his navy and his army vanish before his eyes, Three thousand men were submerged in this dreadful hurricane. It seems that the storm discharged its greatest rage on the ships of the barbarians; but the European vessels, however, suffered from it. Fortunately, all the crews and passengers of the latter are saved, except four persons, whose fate is not yet ascertained.

AMERICA.

The *National Intelligencer* of March has been received. It contains the speech of Mr. Monroe to congress, on his re-election to the president's chair.

In this address Mr. M. begins with claiming the opportunity afforded him by his second assumption of the executive government, to lay before the public a review of his past administration, and a prospectus of the principles on which he is to conduct it in future. The president refers to the occurrences of the late war with England, in justification of the measures resorted to for protecting the coast by permanent works, and for augmenting the naval force of the republic. He proceeds to expound the relations of the United States with foreign powers. As between Spain and the South American colonies, he declares that a course of strict neutrality has been adopted by him, and impartially maintained; and he recommends a perseverance in the same policy. Much importance is attached to the ratification of the Florida treaty, which not merely lays the ground of "a permanent friendship" between Spain and the United States, but puts the latter in possession of immense local advantages of a maritime, commercial, and military nature. The amity existing with the British empire is dwelt upon in terms of apparent satisfaction. The question as to the right of curing fish on the coasts of our continental possessions had been settled (according to Mr. M.) "on terms advantageous to both parties." On the negotiations with France nothing specific is announced by the president, who dismisses the subject in a single sentence. A naval force is maintained in the Mediterranean for the purpose of awing the Barbary powers: and in the Pacific it is equally requisite for the general interests of commerce: both squadrons are made available, so far as can be done, for the suppression of piracy and the slave trade.

The president goes largely into a consideration of the domestic resources and prosperity of the United States. A portion of the public debt, amounting to sixty-seven millions of dollars has been liquidated

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liquidated since the peace of 1814; and this, although the direct taxes and the excise were repealed at an early period after the cessation of hostilities. A new system is recommended towards the Indian tribes. The plan is, to substitute for their nominal sovereignty of unproductive deserts, which "flatters their pride, but retards their improvement," a real property, on behalf of individuals, in the soil itself; and a thorough incorporation into the republic. The clouded aspect and impending troubles of Europe are glanced at by the president, who congratulates his countrymen that they are wholly unconnected with the causes which threaten to produce those evils; but he distinctly reminds them of the dangers which may result "*to their maritime rights as a neutral nation,*" in the event of Europe being involved in another war; and tells them that a season of peace is the fittest for preparing the necessary measures of protection. The president concludes by giving a general outline or delineation of the republican territory, and the accessions which have been made to it within five and twenty years.

MAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

4.—The benevolent overseer of Margate was called to administer relief to a poor family named Watson. On pursuing his inquiry into their circumstances, he found two children, who had been confined in a lower back apartment for eighteen months, without clothing, except a flannel about their loins. Their hair had grown below their shoulders, and their nails were of enormous length; they had been kept at work making whiting; and, when discovered, presented a spectacle of the most abject wretchedness. The unfeeling parents endeavoured to palliate their cruelty to the poor children on the grounds of extreme poverty. The little sufferers were promptly removed to the workhouse, where every attention was paid to their desperate condition.—*Kentish paper.*

Same day an extensive copse of furze in Windsor Great Park, adjoining Virginia Water, was set on fire by some incendiary. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and the whole copse was entirely consumed in a very short time. Considerable damage was done, also, to the neighbouring plantations. On the following morning as Mr. Turner, one of the keepers of the Great Park, was walking over the scene of the conflagration, he discovered a pheasant's nest, with the poor bird, though scorched almost to a cinder, still in a sitting posture on the eggs. The nest, with the bird and eggs, was taken carefully up, and brought to the palace of Carlton House with the intelligence of the conflagration.

10.—The anniversary of the Literary Fund was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemason's Tavern. The earl of Chichester was in the chair; and a numerous party of noblemen, gentlemen, and literary characters, honoured it by their presence. The privileges conveyed to the institution by the charter granted by his late majesty, which enables its members to acquire real property, are approximating rapidly to the extent permitted; which, is 2000l. per annum. In annual

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annual subscriptions and donations, the distinguished patronage before enjoyed by the society is maintained in its full extent, and with them its means of affording relief to the distressed individuals who may claim its protection.

11.—The destitute and orphan children at the catholic charity school at Somers-town were robbed of a considerable sum of money in Bank of England notes, by two villains, who went to the house of the Rev. Mr. Nerinckx, next to the chapel in Clarendon-square, and begged his immediate attendance upon a dying person; this story was contrived to get Mr. Nerinckx out of the room, where the money was deposited; and the robbery was effected whilst he had gone up stairs to prepare himself to accompany them to the abode where he supposed his presence was required.

13.—A gentleman in the Stamp-office, in Somerset House, put a period to his existence by cutting his throat with a knife, in the Lottery office of that establishment. No cause can be assigned for the melancholy occurrence. The unfortunate gentleman was highly and deservedly esteemed by all connected with the department. The deceased did not reside in Somerset House, but had been missing since Saturday night, when the family became alarmed, and search made accordingly, but without effect, till this morning, when he was found as above described.

Same day an elopement took place in the neighbourhood of Exeter, which is likely to prove a subject of discussion for the gentlemen of the long robe. The parties are—a lieutenant in the navy, and a lady residing within a few miles of Exeter; though young in years, both are married, and both have children. A love attachment, we understand, was early formed between them; but parental authority prevented the wished-for union; the hand of each was shortly after differently bestowed, but with which, it seems the heart did not bear company. The husband of the lady set off on Monday, in a postchaise and four, accompanied by a police officer, in pursuit of the fugitives, but no intelligence has yet been received of their having been overtaken.

16.—"A melancholy catastrophe happened at Dover, which excited considerable feeling in the beholders. Five vessels arrived in the roads from Calais; and as a boat with passengers from one of them was coming towards the shore, she was run foul of by another vessel, and sunk immediately. The passengers and boat's crew (fifteen in number) clung to the tackling of the latter vessel, and were all, with the exception of one, picked up by boats which came to their assistance, after remaining in the water some minutes, and being much bruised. The person drowned was a fine young man named Louis Jacobs; he had a large quantity of gold about him, which is supposed to have sunk him before he could grasp a rope."

Same day, a melancholy accident occurred at a colliery at Silkstone, near Barnsley, Yorkshire. Between nine and ten o'clock, eleven men employed in that colliery were ascending from one of the pits, and after having nearly reached

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reached the top, the brig gave way, and the chain breaking, the whole were unfortunately precipitated to the bottom, a depth of nearly sixty yards Six of them were killed, and the remainder so dreadfully injured as to leave but little hopes of their recovery. Most of the unfortunate sufferers have left families.

21.—A scheme for the robbery of the Glasgow-mail; (in one way it may be said to have been an actual robbery;) was attempted on Monday last, which, for ingenuity of contrivance, may hold a place amongst the most notable exploits of a similar kind. In the course of the previous evening the full number of inside tickets (which for the mail is limited to four) was taken out in different names. Up to the hour of departure next morning (eight o'clock), only one passenger appeared, and as there is no delay allowed, the coach of course set off. A second passenger, however, made his appearance as the coach passed St. Andrew's-street, who, upon being taken up, seemed to recognise the other. This one had in his hand a sort of travelling-bag, which the guard, to prevent incumbrance, offered to secure beside himself. This he declined, observing it would not incommode him, and he should take charge of it himself. On the arrival of the coach at Mid Calder, one of the two alighted with the guard, and went in with him to the Post-office, inquiring if there were any letters for Mr. Williams. He was answered in the affirmative; and a pretty large letter, sealed with black wax, was produced with that address, which he immediately opened, besides a smaller letter, the postage of which he paid. At this juncture the individual who had been left in the coach appeared in sight, when Mr. Williams, with an air of sorrow, called out to him "See, read that: it is what I was somewhat prepared for: we must return to Edinburgh immediately." They then gave orders for a postchaise, and the mail coach of course proceeded to Glasgow. On its arrival there, it was discovered that the money-box belonging to the Bank of Scotland, which is deposited below one of the seats, secured with a lock, had been abstracted, and a good deal of alarm was consequently created. It luckily turned out, however, on communicating with the bank at Edinburgh, that the box sent to Glasgow that day was entirely empty, a circumstance which very seldom happens. The box of the Royal Bank occupies the same place in the coach; but on this occasion it was full of specie, and of considerable weight, which no doubt prevented their choosing it. One of the individuals had a large green shade over his eyes, probably for the purpose of concealment; and the other was of a very polite address, with an English accent. They must have got access to the boxes by means of false keys, as the guard found the seats locked down when he left Mid Calder. The boxes belonging to the Bank, it may be observed, are regularly forwarded every day, whether empty or not.

24.—Two constables arrived in this city, by one of the Liverpool coaches, with a man in their custody, who was apprehended on a charge of uttering base coin. On the journey, the prisoner steadily refused

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refused to taste of the ale and liquors which were offered to him at the various public houses where the coach stopped, or to alight from the coach whilst changing horses. On his arrival in town he was conducted by the constables to the eastern door of the city gaol. Whilst one of the constables for a moment quitted his hold for the purpose of ringing the bell, the prisoner struck the other a heavy blow between the eyes, which felled him, ran with all the swiftness of which he was master down the lane between the infirmary and the gaol, and leaped over the city wall into the field below, a depth of about thirty-four feet! It is probable that, seeing the ploughed field before him, he expected to alight upon the soft soil, but the part of the field immediately under the wall is rocky. In his descent he broke off a small willow tree which was growing near to the bottom of the wall, and which probably, by throwing him into an inclining position, broke the force of his fall. He made two efforts to rise; in the second he succeeded, and ran across the field, at the far side of which he had to scale a paling of about six feet high, and effected his escape. He was met shortly afterwards by a gentleman, on the sands, who represents him as bleeding at the mouth. He has probably got into Wales. One of the constables, in attempting to get down after the prisoner, by one of the buttresses, fell, and was severely injured. — *Chester Guardian.*

Mr. John Baskerville, celebrated for the improvements he made in letter-founding, was buried by an express direction contained in his will in his own ground, in a mausoleum erected for the purpose previous to his death. Upon his death the ground was sold and passed into the hands of John Ryland, esq. and from him to his son, S. Ryland, esq. who, a few years ago, demised it to Mr. Gibson for a long term, who has since cut a canal through it, and converted the remainder into wharf land. Soon after Mr. Ryland became the possessor of this property, the mausoleum, which was a small conical building, was taken down, and it was rumoured, we remember, at the time, that the body had been removed. This proves to be unfounded, for it appears that a short time before christmas last, some workmen who were employed in getting gravel, discovered the leaden coffin. It was, however, immediately covered up, and remained untouched until Friday last, when, the spot having been recently let for a wharf, it became necessary to remove the coffin, and it was accordingly disinterred, and deposited in Messrs. Gibson and Son's warehouse, where we were allowed, with some few others, to inspect it. The body was in a singular state of preservation, considering that it had been under ground about forty-six years. It was wrapped in a linen shroud, which was very perfect and white, and on the breast lay a branch of laurel, faded, but entire, and firm in texture. There were also leaves, and sprigs of bay and laurel in other parts of the coffin and on the body. The skin on the face was dry but perfect. The eyes were gone, but the eye-brows, eye-lashes, lips, and teeth remained. The skin on the abdomen and body generally was in the same state with

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with that in the face. An exceedingly offensive and oppressive effluvia, strongly resembling decayed cheese, arose from the body, and rendered it necessary to close the coffin in a short time, and it has been since re-interred. It was at first supposed by those who examined the body, that some artificial means had been employed to protect it from putrefaction, but on inquiry we could not ascertain that this was the case. The putrefactive process must have been arrested by the leaden coffin having been sealed hermetically, and thus the access of the air, which modern discoveries have ascertained is essential to putrefaction, was prevented.—*Birmingham Chronicle.*

Lately three fishermen, from the Moray Frith, while on their return home from Port Dundas, where they had been disposing of their cargo, went below to the cabin of their little sloop, and lighted a fire in a common iron pot and went to bed. In the morning one of them was found dead, and the two others in a state of insensibility, from the effects of the sulphur. Medical aid was promptly administered, but without avail, as both died two days after.

During the storm, a few days ago, the church of St. Giles, near Great Torrington, in Dorsetshire, was struck by lightning, which rent the tower from top to bottom; the four pinnacles were shivered in pieces; and one of the stones, which weighed thirty-three pounds was found in a field at a considerable distance. The clock was materially injured, but the body of the building escaped without any damage.

Lately a remarkable phenomenon occurred at Bishop Monckton, near Ripon, on the estate belonging to Mr. Charnock. About two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the attention of a person in the service of that gentleman was suddenly attracted by a kind of rumbling noise, which apparently proceeded from the stack-yard, distant not more than thirty yards from Mr. Charnock's house. He at first supposed the noise to proceed from some children playing and throwing stones against the doors and walls; but on going into the yard, he was surprised to find no one there. On looking, however, up the avenue, formed by a row of stacks, and leading to the house, he observed a small portion of the ground in motion; which, after remaining in a state of considerable agitation for a few minutes, suddenly presented an opening of about a foot square, from whence issued a great body of water, which, soon returning with the same violence and rapidity that marked its first appearance, carried down with it a portion of the surrounding earth, several feet in extent, which was instantly buried in the abyss below. The water, however, continued to ebb and flow, more or less, at intervals during the whole of that day. Mr. Charnock and another gentleman plumbed this subterraneous pit in the evening of the same day, when it was found to be fifty-eight feet in depth; the water has now subsided, to remain settled within two yards of the top. Two large stacks were immediately removed, which had it happened in the night, would have been swallowed up.

On the morning of Easter Sunday a young man, named Stephen Larking,

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Birking, when shooting jackdaws, in the church-yard at West Farleigh, was firing from a yew tree, and happening to let fall his gun, he looked down after it, when at that instant, from the jar the gun received on reaching the ground it went off, and the contents, taking the direction of the young man's face blew off the lower part of it, carrying with it most of his teeth; when discovered he was lying over a grave which was just dug, and presented a most shocking spectacle.

A few days ago, as Mr. F. Francillon, a solicitor, of Chipping Norton, was walking in the forest of Whichwood, Oxfordshire, he had occasion to stoop down in order to adjust his shoe, when he put his hand accidentally on a viper, which bit him in the finger. The pain was very acute, and Mr. F. was a mile and a half from any house, so that he could not have immediate recourse to medical aid. Knowing the consequences of delay, Mr. F. sucked the poison from the wound, and called on a surgeon as soon as possible. The symptoms which ensued were of an alarming nature; the tongue was much enlarged; pulsation ceased, and for some time Mr. F. was in a state of insensibility. By administering powerful emetics and cathartics, he was at length relieved from the stupor, and the other alarming symptoms subsided. Mr. F. is now recovered, with the exception of his arm, which he has not yet been able to use.

Two boys, the sons of a poor widow in the vicinity of Dingwall, (Scotland,) the one five, and the other nine years of age, having some days ago left home in the evening, to amuse themselves in the neighbouring fields, proceeded to an adjoining quarry, and in attempting to climb up to the top in quest of birds' nests, they lost their hold and were precipitated to the bottom of the pit, in which there were nine feet of water. Their mother, longing for their return with maternal anxiety, went in quest of them, when, to her inexpressible sorrow, she found their lifeless bodies immersed in water.

Weights and measures.—The commissioners appointed to elucidate this subject have at length stated the following as the result of their enquiry. "The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine, with sufficient precision, the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports: and we have found by the computations, which will be detailed in the appendix, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252.72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum. We beg leave, therefore, finally to recommend, with all humility, to your majesty, the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports, which are principally these:—1. That the parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be hence-forwarded considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and

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and that it be identified by declaring that 391,393 inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum. 2. That the parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two-pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered, and that 7,000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh, at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 252.72 parliamentary grains. 3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original equality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a gallon of common water may weigh 10 pounds avoirdupois in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277.3 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay, for the exchequer, and for such other offices in your majesty's dominions as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your majesty's subjects."

26.—A most numerous and respectable meeting was held at the great room of the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of founding "a Society for the moral and intellectual Improvement of the native inhabitants of British India."

The right hon. J. C. Villiers, on taking the chair, opened to the meeting the great object for the promotion of which they were now convened. He adverted to the great necessity which existed for their directing the public attention to India, in the hope of ultimately establishing moral principles among the Hindoos who were intrusted to the British charge.

Mr. Harrison pointed out the necessity of establishing an institution upon this basis. It could, of course, only be promoted by the force of reason and the gradual removal of the native prejudices.

Sir James Macintosh proposed the 1st resolution for establishing this society. He said that the relative connexion of the native nations in India with the British government was the most remarkable which had ever existed between the conquering and the conquered. Hitherto the Indian people had only known the greatness of England by the formidable and overwhelming appearance of her fleets and armies for their control and government. England had now to teach them a different lesson, one which must produce a great moral operation, namely, the dispensation of her great resources for their education and benefit, flowing from channels they never saw, and from benefactors who could never witness their gratitude. This great act would practically teach them to believe in the existence of exalted virtues, from the knowledge of which they were previously debarred by the corruption of their morals and force of the despotism under which they were reared. Change in the Hindoo character could only be accomplished by the force of reason and persuasion, and must therefore be the

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the work of time. Nothing could aid more the progress of such a work than the introduction among them of those arts and sciences which tend to the utility and embellishment of civilized life. Some imputations had been cast upon what was represented to be the imprudent zeal of missionaries. Now he must say, from his own experience in India, he had seen nothing to countenance these imputations. He believed their labours to be well directed, and that the state of native society afforded them a wide field to move in. In his judicial situation in India, he had had many opportunities of witnessing the want of moral effect in the superstition, miscalled religion, of the native inhabitants. He had with pain observed the total want of truth in their evidence. Indeed, to such a degree was this immorality carried, that Sir W. Jones, notwithstanding his generous partiality towards the people, among whom his pursuits were so well calculated to inspire him with regard, had himself been compelled judiciously to admit its existence to a great degree—to a degree, indeed, which made it difficult for a judge to say, after he had decided a cause among them, whether that decision were founded upon the unalterable basis of truth. It was this disregard of truth among the Hindoos which made him declare that system of opinion, called religion, among the natives of India had no moral use at all. So far from being an aid, it was rather an obstacle to the magistrate: it enforced no duty in life, nor promoted any act of moral intelligence. A system of education had, however, sprung up in India, which, with the concurrence of the natives, was well calculated to promote the greatest eventual benefits. In Bombay the education of the native children was going on so prosperously, that it was hoped all the children of a population not fewer than 2 or 300,000 in amount, would soon possess the rudiments of necessary knowledge.

The rev. Mr. Ward was called upon to state, from his residence in India, the situation of the native population. He particularly spoke of the state of ignorance in which the females were kept in India, and enforced the bad effect it must have upon the rearing of their families. He also spoke of the revolting practice of widows immolating themselves upon the funeral piles of their dead husbands, leaving behind them, utterly regardless, infants of one, two, and three years of age, and sometimes even suckling ones, which were, in open outrage to the compunctions of nature, torn by the mother from her bosom, while she flung herself to expire in the flames. In this state of moral depravity were fifty millions of females under British dominion. How could they then be moral, when the very gods of their idolatry were personificatory of vice?—when their very priests were leaders in crime?—when the very scenes of their temples could not be mentioned in a christian community? Had not providence, he would ask, consigned the population of one hundred millions to Great Britain, that she might redeem them from this immoral vassalage? England was under an awful responsibility

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responsibility to lift this people from their vices. After the darkness of a night of ages, the sun was now shining upon them; and, under British benevolence, he hoped it would set in glory.

Mr. Wilberforce seconded Sir James Macintosh's resolution, and referred to the speech of Mr. Ward, as strikingly showing the necessity of this society, and the facility with which its benevolent intentions might be realized. To ignorance the dreadful superstition of the natives might be traced; and when that was once removed the evils which flowed from it might cease as a natural consequence. The hon. gent. made an affecting appeal to the meeting upon the dreadful influence of that superstition which tore from the human breast, not only those general principles of moral feeling which reigned so universally, but those very ties of kindred which nature indelibly marked upon the female character for the preservation of her own comfort and that of society. Dreadful indeed must be that superstition which eradicated from a mother all affection for her infant child. To reform such a state of things was their first duty; and the only way in which it could be done was by the introduction among them of those habits which tended to humanize society. It often happened, that in promoting measures of general utility, a statesman had to admit others which were of a mixed character—that, with the good to the many, he had to see some evil inflicted upon the few. But, here was no such drawback from the general joy: here was nothing but what conduced, in the most harmonizing manner, to the inevitable good of the whole. The path was smooth and delightful, from beginning to end, and the hand of providence pointed it out as the duty which was prescribed to England, by the overruling power who had committed so many millions of human beings to her charge.

The bishop of Glocester proposed a resolution for constituting the society. Lord Teignmouth, in seconding the motion, described the state of moral depravity in which he had found the natives of India. More than fifty years ago, when he first went out to India, he remembered a request made by a native in his service, that he should write to a friend of his in another part of the country, to send him a particular stone, out of which he wanted to make a god! He was glad to hear of the recent relaxation in the prejudices of the natives, and the aid they were now likely to give for the purposes of education.

Sir William Burroughs alluded to his experience for many years while supreme judge of the court at Calcutta. He did not remember a single native case of importance in which the perjury at both sides was not shocking to the feelings. Mr. Benjamin Shaw, Mr. John Thornhill, an East India director, the Earl of Clare, Sir James Saumarez, the right hon. John Sullivan, and several other gentlemen, successively proposed resolutions.

—The bank of England, has returned to cash payments; and, in the metropolis, sovereigns have generally superseded one pound notes. This measure will be likely

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likely to diminish in some degree the forgeries on the bank, which were practised chiefly among notes of that description.

NETHERLANDS.

29.—A fatal accident happened from an explosion of fire damp in a coal mine, at Seraing, near Leige, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. M. Micha, a master miner, having descended to a part of the works 251 ells deep, proceeded with twenty-six workmen to follow the course of a new vein. They had not gone far, when a slight detonation was heard, and a minute afterwards, a second very violent one, and at the same time almost the whole of the gallery fell in with a dreadful crash. The retreat of the workmen being thus cut off, an attempt was made to remove the earth that had fallen in, but this was found impracticable, as fresh stones and earth continued to descend as fast as the ruins were cleared away. It was requisite, therefore to open a new way through the solid stratum, which could not be accomplished till after forty-five hours incessant labour. This new passage was conducted with great judgment, for it led to the precise spot where the accident had happened; twenty-three of the workmen were found, but unhappily all quite dead. The four others had not been found.

SPAIN.

This country continues in a state of commotion, in consequence of the opposition between the partizans of the old and new system. Bands of peasants stimulated and led on by ecclesiastics, are conducting a warfare against the new government, while the populace of Madrid, and of many considerable towns are represented as indignant at the culpable moderation as they deem it, of the constitutional authorities, towards the partizans of the old system. A mob, in one instance, broke into a prison at Madrid, and assassinated the curate Vinueza, notwithstanding the presence of the national guards, who, however, offered little resistance.

ITALY.

The late commotions have subsided, in consequence of the presence of the Austrians, who are preparing to make a protracted stay in the Neapolitan states. They have annihilated what appeared of the spirit of freedom, and the chief actors in the late revolution are tried by a special commission, or condemned *without trial*. The press is under a rigorous censorship; and all promotions and diplomatic nominations of the late government are rescinded.

BERLIN.

On the 2nd of this month, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the tower of St. Giles's church, at Munster, fell down, and almost entirely destroyed that church. The divine service had been interrupted before the holydays, because the fall of the tower was expected. Happily nobody perished.

SWITZERLAND.

The town of Zurich was thrown into the greatest distress on the 7th instant by a deplorable event. A company, consisting of sixteen married and single ladies, embarked on the Liamath, to proceed to Dictition, a neighbouring village, for the purpose of administering comfort

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comfort, and contributing their mite to the subscription for the benefit of the sufferers in the late destructive fire, which consumed nearly the whole village. An imprudent young man, who joined the company, amused himself by making the boat roll from side to side, and terrified some of the ladies so much as to make them quit their positions, and lay hold of one another. The consequence was, that the boat was upset, and the whole company were immersed in the water, and only one of the whole was saved. This lamentable event has covered the town with mourning.

ASIA.

Extract of a letter from Dr. *Carey* of Serampore, (dated Oct. 23d) to Dr. Ryland, of Bristol.—"I have for some time back had much at heart the formation of an Agricultural Society in India. Some months ago, I had a conversation with lady Hastings on the subject, who encouraged me to make an attempt, in consequence of which I published a prospectus, and circulated it throughout India. The result is, that on the 14th of Sept. an Agricultural and Horticultural Society was formed, which consists of about fifty members. By desire of the Society, I wrote to lord *Hastings*, requesting him to become its patron, to which he acceded. Several of the most opulent natives have joined it, and I hope it will ultimately be of great benefit to the country.

CHINA.

On the 4th of August, an earthquake took place in *Ho-nan* province, which threw down 20,000 houses and cottages. Many persons were crushed to death. The government Gazette reckons them above 400; but they always underrate these calamities. Upwards of 500 were bruised and hurt.

The emperor *Kea-King* died suddenly on the 2d of Sept. 1820, in the sixty first year of his age. Whether he died a natural or violent death, is not certainly known. Reports are various and contradictory. His second son, the eldest living, has ascended the throne under the title *Taou-kwang*, '*Reason's Glory*,' by which he would have it understood that his reign will be a glorious age of reason in China.

AMERICA.

The United States have recently afforded the most unequivocal proof of their fixed determination to extinguish the slave trade, by a legislative enactment which stamps it with the brand of piracy, and which subjects every citizen of the United States, sailing under any flag, as well as every foreigner sailing under the American flag, who shall be engaged in carrying it on, to capital punishment. A conduct so noble and energetic demands the gratitude of every friend to justice and humanity.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The revolutionary spirit has found its way to the Brazils. The province of Bahia, at the instigation of the military, has declared in favour of such a representative government as should be finally agreed upon by the Cortes in the mother country. Pernambuco immediately followed in the same course; since which the captaincy of Rio Janeiro has declared its adherence to the new Constitution. After some hesitation, the king yielded to the universal feeling which seemed to pervade his Brazilian

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Brazilian dominions, and formally sanctioned the new order of things. All this has been accomplished without violent tumults or bloodshed.

JUNE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—Mr. Kent, from Glasgow, exhibited on Friday his machine for walking upon water, in one of the new wet docks at Leith. The novelty of the circumstance drew together a considerable crowd to witness the uncommon scene. The apparatus consisted of a triangle of about ten feet, formed of rods of iron, to each angle of which was affixed a case of block tin filled with air, and completely water tight. These little boats or cases seemed to be about two-feet and a half long, by about one foot and a half broad, and served to buoy up the machine and its superincumbent weight. These cases, are filled with little hollow balls, attached by a chain, and capable of floating the machine, should any accident happen to the outer case. From the centre of the little boats rose other rods, bent upwards, so as to meet in the middle, at a convenient height, and forming at this junction a small seat or saddle, like that of the common velocipede. Like that machine, likewise, it has a cushion for the breast, and ropes or reins to guide the case at the apex of the triangle; and upon the whole the motion is produced in nearly the same manner. When in the seat, Mr. Kent's feet descended to within a few inches of the water; and to his shoes were buckled the paddles, made of block tin likewise; and having a joint yielding in one direction, so as not to give a counter-motion to the machine when moving the leg forward for a new stroke. His heels rested in stirrups attached to the saddle, and the motion was performed by the alternate action of the feet. Mr. Kent started about half-past two o'clock; and after various evolutions, crossing and re-crossing the dock several times, and firing a fowling-piece, which, with a fishing-rod, was buckled to the rod in front of the saddle, he proved, to the satisfaction of the numerous spectators, the complete safety of his machine, and the practicabilty of using it even for a considerable distance.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

3.—As Mr. Stothard, jun. was pursuing his professional avocations, in copying a window of the church of Bere, in Devonshire, the step of the ladder on which he stood unfortunately gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground; though only from a height of about ten feet, his skull was fractured, and he died upon the spot.*

5.—Soon after midnight, a part of the southern gable wall of the theatre in Shrewsbury, gave way, and falling on the roof of an adjoining house, forced part of it, together with a portion of the floors of the three rooms, and all that intervened, down to the kitchen-floor, rather below the level of the street. A poor labouring man, named Edward Davies, with his wife and two children (one a boy about seven years old, the other an infant at the breast,) slept together in a bed in the garret, immediately under the dislocated mass, which fell upon and forced them, together with a quantity of large stones, timber, the bed, &c. down to the kitchen, where they were buried in the accumulated heap of fallen materials, the ponderous and destruc-

* See *Literary Retrospect*, Chap. 1.

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tive nature of which was increased by a large portion of the floor of the garret (which was formed of a kind of plaster resembling that of a malthouse floor) falling also with them. Four other children of the same poor man lay in a bed in another part of the room, and providentially were unhurt. In the next room underneath, the chief tenant of the house, Mr. John Jones, milkman, with his wife, and a young woman their neice, occupied two beds, which happily were situated out of the direction taken by the falling mass; the young woman, however, received some serious, though we hope not dangerous, cuts and contusions. Mr. Jones and his wife, on being roused by the breaking of the floors, &c, got out of bed, and with difficulty escaped. Mr. Jones at first clung to a rafter, and his wife clasped him round the body: finally, they fell down upon the rubbish, and received no material injury. In the lower room slept a lodger named Hunt, and his wife, and their bed being also out of the line taken by the ruins, they providentially were not hurt.

Several of the neighbours, on hearing the crash, left their beds to assist the sufferers, and surgical aid was also procured directly. As soon as the parties who were unhurt or but slightly injured, as above mentioned, had been got out of the premises, the thoughts of the persons present were turned to the relief of the poor individuals who lay buried under the heap of ruins. Considerable apprehension was at first entertained lest more of the wall should follow the part which had already come down; but as the poor infant was shortly afterwards heard to cry, every consideration gave way to the praiseworthy hope and endeavour to extricate at least some of the sufferers alive. Accordingly, the timber, stones, &c. were removed as promptly as a due precaution to prevent additional injury accruing to the unfortunate persons beneath would permit: this of course occupied a considerable time; and near two hours had elapsed before they could be taken out. Edward Davies was found bruised and otherwise injured in a most shocking manner, and although he had not been instantly killed, was a corpse before taken from the ruins. The body of his wife, Elizabeth Davies, was dreadfully injured, and as her remains were quite cold when taken up, it is presumed she must have died at the instant of the fall. T. Davies, their son, opened his eyes when taken from the rubbish, but died immediately. The infant was miraculously preserved, having fallen with its unfortunate relatives through three stories of the house: and at the same time being overwhelmed by the whole heap of materials, it was found nearly unhurt, clinging to, and almost under, its hapless mother, with scarcely a single scratch, two spars having met over it, and protected it from the falling rubbish: it was taken, together with one of the other children, under the humane care of Mr. Howell, shoemaker, who resides opposite. The remaining three children that escaped were taken into the house of Mr. Watton, printer, who also lives opposite, and by whom Davies had for several years been employed as a newsman on the route to Welshpool, Llanfyllin, &c. and we

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we trust the active exertions of the humane will not be wanting in behalf of these five helpless orphans, who, from all the circumstances of the case, have an especial claim upon the kindly and benevolent feelings of the generous and the affluent. The industrious and persevering tenant of the house(Mr. Jones,) we are sorry to say, will sustain considerable loss by the injury and destruction of his furniture, &c.

The edifice, of which the wall now in part fallen is a portion, is a very ancient structure of red stone, and was formerly called Charlton hall, having been long known as the residence and embattled mansion of that branch of the honorable and distinguished Shropshire family of Charlton who were lords of Powis; of which once extensive mansion the only vestige now remaining is the part occupied as a theatre, and which was together with the other parts of the edifice, probably erected early in the fourteenth century; for we learn that, in the year 1308, John de Charlton, lord of Powis; obtained a license from king Edward II. to embattle his house in this town, and the identity of that house with the edifice now under notice is evinced by two deeds in the exchequer of the corporation of Shrewsbury. From the family of Charlton this structure passed successively to the Grays, earls of Tankerville and lords of Powis, to the Leightons of Stretton, and finally, to the Waring family, being now the property of the representatives of the late John Scott Waring, esq.

6.—While a number of workmen were employed in widening the bridge over the Eden, near Templesowerby, the centre or frame-work of one of the arches, upon which they were laying the stones, suddenly gave way; a momentary warning, however, had the effect of saving eleven out of fifteen persons who were on the arch at the time; of the remaining four, two instinctively laid hold of the edge of the old fabric, and adhered so tenaciously, that, notwithstanding the general consternation, one of them was rescued from his perilous situation; the strength of the other being exhausted, he dropped into the abyss below, and was much bruised; the other two fell along with the wreck, one of them was miraculously saved from drowning, but the other was so much crushed that his life is despaired of.—*Carlisle paper.*

A jury in Richmond, (Virginia) not being able to agree on a verdict in a criminal case, have been kept together nearly four weeks, and are likely to remain in durance until the court adjourns.

9.—As some young men were amusing themselves with the exhibition of legerdemain tricks, in a public-house in Montrose, one of them, while performing the deception of swallowing a knife; actually allowed it to slip down into his stomach, to the great consternation of this awkward imitator of Katterfelto and Boaz. It was an entire week before it passed through the intestinal canal, without giving much uneasiness: and was found to be a penknife, about three inches long, and weighed three quarters of an ounce.

A shocking murder has been committed in Lincolnshire. A clergyman has been shot by one of his parishioners, while in friendly

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conversation with the assassin, and killed. We have not heard the particulars; but the murderer was not in custody when the account was sent off.—*Hereford Journal.*

10.—A storm of hail, thunder, lightning, and rain, occurred at Carlby, Lincolnshire, on Sunday se'nnight, so severe that the afternoon service was delayed by order of the minister: this was most fortunate, for an immense ball of electric fire, accompanied with a tremendous explosion, fell into the steeple of the church, set the rafters in flames, melted the lead, drove down part of a wall, and did other serious damage.

Same day—about twelve o'clock at noon, the chimney of a house at Oldbury, inhabited by a man named William Hartill, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid thence made its way into the attic of an adjoining house, in which were a man and his wife, the former of whom it drove across the room with little or no personal injury, but the female was thrown forcibly backwards into her chair, and badly burnt in the foot and in her side. The destructive element next proceeded through the room beneath into the kitchen, where it struck Joseph Simcox, the owner of the house, who was lying upon the bench by the fireside, and killed him on the spot; it then passed through the doorway into the canal, about fifteen yards distant. There were also in the house two children, one of whom was burnt in the arm; the other received no injury. Simcox, we are sorry to learn, has left a widow and six children.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

A most extraordinary *fracas* took place at the Wicklow Hotel, Dublin, a few days ago. It would appear that a Mr. B——, having formed a strong attachment to Miss R——, found means to secrete himself in the bedchamber of the young lady at the above hotel. Wholly unconscious of any such circumstance, the young lady entered her chamber at the usual hour of repose, attended by her maid-servant, who, while in the act of undressing her mistress, perceived a boot under the bed, upon which, with great presence of mind, she beckoned to the lady to quit the room, and followed as quickly herself. They immediately locked up the intruder, and alarmed the house, upon which the father and brother of the young lady flew to her assistance, and upon the door being opened, a violent scuffle ensued between the parties, in the course of which shots were fired by the lover, we are happy to say without taking effect. It is added that Mr. B—— has entered into bail to a large amount for his appearance.—*Irish paper.*

Extract of a letter dated Limerick, June 11:—"Yesterday evening, at the early hour of eight o'clock, a horrid and barbarous occurrence took place within a mile of this city, which, for atrocity, exceeds any thing that has lately been recorded. In the early part of the spring, a daring attack was made by an armed mob, on a house on the lands of Dunnigar, near this city, where Mr. Torrence resided. He had previously received a threatening notice to quit the lands, which he disregarded. After a long and valiant resistance, aided only by his wife, who displayed a courage beyond her

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her sex, he succeeded in completely repulsing the assailants with the loss of one of their gang, who was carried off mortally wounded. On the evening above mentioned, this brave but unfortunate couple were met on the road between Limerick and Dunnigar, by a body of men dressed in women's clothes; they were immediately surrounded, and in an instant Mr. Torrence was barbarously murdered."

13.—A dreadful accident happened on Wednesday to Mr. Hadland, who kept a shop in Holborn for the making of sausages. As he was feeding the steam-engine, which is in the cellar, with meat, his apron caught by accident to one of the cogs of the machine, which drew him in; and before the engine could be stopped, he got entangled in the wheels, and was crushed to pieces: he had his arms, legs, and thighs broken, and his flesh shockingly mangled. In this dreadful state he lived until Thursday morning, when death put an end to his misery. Mr. Hadland was a man much respected by all who knew him: he has left a wife and family to deplore his loss.

17.—A number of young men, from the neighbouring villages, who make a practice of meeting together every Sunday to fight dogs, and for other unlawful purposes, assembled at Kirkstall-bridge, where they were amusing themselves in a most disgraceful manner, by abusing and striking every one that came in their way. One of the most active of them, Jos. Burnett, from Armley, has been apprehended and sent to the jail, and on Monday he was fined 12s. 4d. and costs, and liberated, being the first offence. The magistrates gave him to understand, if he was brought before them again on a similar charge, he would not come off so easy. It would be well if all constables and others would apprehend persons found breaking the Sabbath in a similar way.

19.—A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday last at Mr. Fowle's windmill, at Boxley, to a man named Thomas Baldock, who was in the act of clothing the mill, he had got one sail laid out, when a breeze of wind springing up set the mill in motion, which caused a rope he was holding the sails by, to throw him over the railway on the ground, a height of upwards of twenty feet, and falling backwards on his head, he was killed on the spot. The deceased, a steady and industrious man, was sixty-five years of age, and has left an infirm and helpless wife and a numerous family to lament his loss.

23.—On Saturday afternoon, a dreadful accident happened at Sunderland Bridge, about three miles to the southward of Durham. The Edinburgh mail coach, on its progress towards London, was driven against the battlement of the bridge on one side, and by the shock, was dashed over to the other, against which it fell. The height of the wall prevented its being entirely overturned; but by the concussion, Mr. Whitaker, an architect of Keighley, in Yorkshire, (lately employed in building a bridge over the Ouse at York,) and Mr. Donaldson, a cattle-dealer, from Perth, in Scotland, outside passengers, seated on the top of the coach, were thrown over the bridge into the channel

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channel of the Wear. The former fell on his head, on the projection of stone from the foundation of the pier, and was killed on the spot, and the spine of the latter was so much injured, that he died in a few hours at the public-house at the foot of the bridge. A gentleman of the law in this town, was on the box by the driver, and fortunately saved himself by the hand-rail. The inside passengers received of course no hurt. Mr. Whitaker has left a widow and seven children to lament his fate. Mrs. W. was at Croft, waiting his arrival there. The Scotch gentleman sent for an attorney from Durham, and was able to complete his will before he died. A coroners inquest was held on the bodies; but the verdict cannot be delivered until the evidence of the law gentleman, who went forward to London, can be had. Mr. Whitaker's body was removed on Monday evening for interment in Yorkshire, and Mr. Donaldson has been buried in Brancepeth church-yard.

A monument is about to be erected in Edinburgh, to the poet Burns. The sum collected for that purpose is near 1500*l.* and Mr. Flaxman, the artist, has generously undertaken its execution without any pecuniary advantage, allowing the whole sum to be expended in the materials and labour.

A very important discovery has a very short time since been made of the original books of registry of marriages and births which occurred in the Fleet Prison and its rules, from the year 1686 to 1754, together with those also celebrated at the Mint and Mayfair Chapel; of the authenticity of these records, no doubt is entertained; and they have, by an order from lord Sidmouth, been lately deposited with the registrar of the diocese of London in Godliman-street. The long period of doubt and difficulty which obscured the union of the marriages and births of that era, before the date of the marriage act, will now be cleared—and the titles to estates during that period find a clear elucidation, hitherto very much required.

A musical instrument of an entirely novel description, has lately arrived in London. The instrument has excited a high degree of interest on the continent; and the inventor, Mr. Buschmann, has obtained the most flattering testimonials of approbation from many celebrated musical characters in Germany. It is represented to us by those who have heard it in this country, as being a very delightful instrument, combining the sweetness of the flute and clarionet with the energy of the horn and bassoon, and yielding a full and rich harmony, resembling an orchestra of wind instruments. This surprising effect is said to be produced by the most simple combination of a range of *wooden* staves.

A few days since a melancholy and distressing accident occurred at Stoke, in the neighbourhood of Coventry. Several persons had been employed in cleaning a well, nearly seventy feet in depth; and the task being completed, a young man expressed an inclination to go down to examine the bottom. He accordingly descended, and on wishing to return, was told by the persons above, to place himself in a secure situation,

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tion, and to hold fast. When he had been wound up half-way, he answered to an inquiry from above, "all is right;" but in a moment a sound announced his fall to the bottom of the well, where about two feet of water remained. One said—"Draw up the bucket, and I will go down;" but his resolution failed. A girl instantly ran to a small distance, and apprized the brother of the young man, who, though ill himself, without a moment's hesitation got into the bucket; but they had only lowered him a few feet, when the handle of the windlass, being of wood, broke, and precipitated him with the greatest rapidity to the bottom. The person who was lowering him, endeavouring to check the wheel with his hand, had his right arm broken, and was dashed against an adjoining wall; yet aware that two lives were at stake, he instantly rushed forward, and with the other hand endeavoured to stop it, but in vain. With breathless anxiety the men above listened, after the second fell, whether any sound proceeded from them. To their great joy, the second brother was heard to request them to draw him up immediately, or he should faint in the water. When at the top, he informed them that he fell just clear of his brother, and found him with his head in the mud under water; he could speak but indistinctly. On raising him up, he found he was alive; and placing him against the side of the well, he found he must immediately ascend, or sink himself. On hearing this, the man who declined going down in the first instance, descended, and fastening the unfortunate young man to the bucket, they were (the windlass being broken) drawn up with great difficulty together. Medical assistance was promptly obtained, but the poor young man, after languishing through the next day, mostly speechless and delirious, expired in the night. It is believed, from several circumstances, that distrusting the strength of the chain attached to the bucket, he had placed his feet upon the knot where the rope commenced, but slipping from it when half-way up, he was unable to retain his hold. His head was much bruised. The brother received several bruises, which together with his grief and previous indisposition, it was feared would prove fatal; but he is in a fair way of recovery.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Cortes have decided for a reduction of tythes, from a tenth to a twentieth, by 157 to 20, a proposition for their total abolition was urged by the minority. Some archbishops and bishops voted in the majority. It is said that the Cortes propose to send one infant of Spain to Mexico, and another to some part of South America, there to establish two free monarchies, secured in their liberties by national representatives, and attached to the mother country by political principles, as well as by commercial treaties.

Morillo's appointment to the military command at Madrid, is decidedly unpopular.

The Portuguese Cortes have been discussing many articles of the law on the liberty of the press. The crime of stirring up the people to rebellion, is to be punished with five years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. All the Portuguese journals

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journals are still subjected to a censorship, but are exempted from every species of stamp.

ITALY.

Within the last few weeks three papers have been circulated throughout Europe, dated from Laybach, previously to the dissolution of the congress. The first is a "declaration" published in the name of the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia; the second a circular dispatch from the same powers to their respective ministers at foreign courts; and the third an additional circular from the Russian cabinet to its own ministers. The allied monarchs complain of the spirit of discord which prevails in the south of Europe. "Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character: every where one spirit of disorder directed these fatal revolutions." The declaration goes on to triumph in the facility with which this spirit was vanquished, and which it ascribes to the especial providence of the Almighty. "Providence struck with terror the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands." The monarchs further boast of their justice and disinterestedness throughout the whole proceeding, and express their determination to act in future instances as they have done in this, and "never to abandon their principles." "Called more than ever, they say, as well as all the other sovereigns and lawful powers of Italy, to watch over the maintenance of the peace of Europe, to protect it not only against the errors and passions which may compromise it in the intercourse between one power and another, but more particularly against those disastrous attempts which would spread the horrors of universal anarchy over the civilized world, *they would consider it a profanation of so august an object to be guided by the strict calculations of a vulgar policy.* As all is simple, open, and frankly avowed in the system they have embraced, they submit it with confidence, to the judgment of all enlightened governments."

Among the "enlightened governments" to whom this system has been submitted, our own has again strongly expressed its dissent and disapprobation. We hope that the public declarations and private remonstrances of our own and other governments, as well as the general sense of Europe on the question, will render the members of this triple alliance somewhat cautious in future, notwithstanding their declarations, of interfering in the internal affairs of independent states.

TURKEY.

In Constantinople continual arrests are taking place, and arms have been found concealed in the Greek churches. Many hundred christians have been murdered by the Musselmen; and the streets of Pera, where the foreign ministers reside, have been burnt, and all the inhabitants, without distinction of age or sex, sacrificed to the fury of the Turks. Many perished under the sabres of the barbarians, and others in the flames. Accounts from the Archipelago state, that the Idriots, Ipsariots, and Speciots, were inviting the different islands in that quarter to declare for the Greek cause.

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cause. Their shipping was extremely numerous, and well equipped. The Turkish fleet, which is now ready to sail, has been destined for that quarter. The Dragomen of the Porte, and nineteen other Greeks have been decapitated or hanged in the course of one day.

The Vizier arrived with a *cortege* of 20,000 persons on the 23d of April, and on that day the patriarch, four bishops, and three priests, were hanged; two of the bishops over the doors of their church. On Easter Sunday, Gregory, the patriarch of Constantinople, seventy-four years of age, was just going to read High Mass in the Patriarchal Chapel, when he was seized by order of the sultan, and hanged at the door of the temple, a mode of death which, in the eyes of all the Greeks, is most infamous. All the archbishops or bishops who were in the church, to celebrate Easter, were either executed or thrown into prison. The congregation fled out of the church to the neighbouring houses of the priests; but many were murdered by the populace. The patriarch had, on the 21st of March, solemnly proclaimed in the chapel, the curse and ban of the church against all Greeks who attempted to withdraw from the Turkish yoke. After the strangulation, a band of miserable ragamuffins were ordered to cut the rope, and drag the body, tied by the feet, to the arsenal, when the executioner threw it into the Bosphorus.

On mount Athos, there are 30,000 monks; in the Morea above 2,400, who possess alone a revenue of above 918,000 francs, i.e. about a tenth part of the riches of the country. In the rest of Greece there may be about 20,000 *papas*. Considering the well-known fanaticism of the Greek church, it is easy to imagine the dangers to which the Porte has exposed itself by this proceeding.

JULY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

2.—While several youths were diverting themselves at the mouth of an old coal-pit, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Wishaw Newtown, one of the boys threw his companion's bonnet into the pit, which the other insisted he should go down for. This was acceded to by the lad (William Sommers, a boy about ten years of age), who attempted to effect his purpose by means of a tree, which had been placed in the pit, and by which it was common for the boys to descend on former occasions; but, unfortunately on this occasion, he had descended not many feet when he lost his hold, and was precipitated to the bottom. James Hamilton, a mason, who happened to be near the spot, immediately volunteered to rescue the boy; and for that purpose a rope was fastened round one of his thighs, by which he was to be let down, and drawn up, if he felt the effects of what is called foul air. He was scarcely six feet down when he attempted to cry out, but instantly fell backwards, and was drawn to the mouth of the pit apparently lifeless. Medical aid being procured and the necessary means used, animation was with great difficulty restored, and he is now in a fair way of recovery. The body of the boy Sommers was afterwards dragged up, but quite

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quite lifeless, his body bearing much the appearance of those who are killed by lightning.

5.—A shocking accident occurred at the house of Messrs. Wynn and Co. stationers, Paternoster-row. A scaffolding had been erected in front of the house, which is very old, for the purpose of effecting certain repairs. Two men were employed on the highest part of it, raising up lead, from a cart which stood in the street, when a considerable portion of the parapet wall gave way, and fell to the ground, together with the whole of the scaffolding. The two men who were above were killed on the spot; a third, who was in the cart, was so severely wounded, either by the brick-work or the scaffolding-poles, that, we understand, he died in the course of the evening; and a fourth was seriously injured. It is supposed, that the accident was occasioned by the weight of the lead, which the men were raising to the roof of the house.

7.—The following most atrocious robbery was committed at Greenwich, and information was given of it on Monday afternoon at the Public-office, Bow-street:—Mrs. Walding, the wife of a gentleman's coachman, occupies the house, No. 12, Alfred's-buildings, Greenwich, the next house to which is uninhabited. On Saturday she was in the dwelling alone, and at eleven o'clock in the morning a man, dressed rather shabby genteel, knocked at the door, and asked her if the next house was to let, as he wished to look at it. She said it was, but she had not the key, and was about to shut the door, when he rushed in, and seizing her by the throat, said "he was come for money, and money he must have." She escaped from him, and ran up stairs, intending to give an alarm at the window, but he followed closely, and just as she reached the landing-place he knocked her down with some heavy instrument, and swore, if she made any noise, he would murder her. He then tore out her ear-rings, cutting both her ears through in doing it, and beat her about the head until she was senseless. She continued in that state, as she believes, for more than an hour, and when she recovered her senses she with difficulty procured assistance from a neighbour, and it was found that the ruffian had broken every lock in the house, and had stolen 40l. in bank notes, a watch, and a considerable quantity of wearing apparel. The husband of the woman gave information of the robbery, and added that his wife was not expected to recover the effect of her wounds. A very accurate description was given of the robber, who, it is hoped, will not long escape the punishment he so richly merits.

11.—Mr. Jeffery, butcher, of Chailey, near Lewes, last week, killed a heifer, weighing only sixty-two stone, whose heart was of a very uncommon size, and that without the least appearance of enlargement from disease. It measured twenty-seven inches and a half in circumference, and when trimmed up ready for the spit, weighed twelve pounds. The ordinary weight of the heart of such an animal is from three to four pounds. The heifer when killed was in perfect health, and in good condition.

Coronation

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CORONATION OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

Thursday, 19.

Every preparation having been made, to invest the ceremonial of the Coronation of George IV. with the grandeur befitting so important an occasion, a considerable interest was necessarily excited in the public mind; which, however, owing to the division of opinion on the subject of the queen, did not exhibit that crowded urgency to witness, and that enthusiastic ardor to celebrate, the great solemnity, which must otherwise have been fully manifested. The church-yard of St. Margaret's parish, and all the adjacent ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, were covered with pavilions and galleries, to which the price of admission declined, as the period of celebration approached; so that many who raised scaffoldings in the front of their houses, with a view to turn them to account, sustained considerable loss. The platform on which the procession was to move extended from the great north door of Westminster-hall, to what is called the Sanctuary, or to the west door of the abbey: the weather had become settled, the sun rose in unclouded majesty, nor was it possible to select a day more favourable for any national commemoration or rejoicing. The morning was ushered in by the sound of bells, and the discharge of rockets. Before three o'clock the lines of carriages were formed at Charing-cross on the one hand, and at Millbank on the other. Those who were to join in the procession, and those who were repairing to seats in the abbey or the hall certainly betrayed no symptoms of inactivity. At the early hour just mentioned, judges, peers, bishops, commanders (military and naval,) accompanied by their wives and daughters in the richest attire, were on their gradual progress to the scene of splendour. The foremost, indeed, reached the doors before they were opened; and many were, in consequence, rendered stationary for a considerable time. Several, tempted by the fineness of the weather, alighted from their vehicles and proceeded forward on foot. Even ladies bedecked with jewels were seen escaping through the streets from the tedium of confinement and detention in their coaches. Many peers had procured lodgings in the neighbourhood, and had thus acquired the means of assuming and throwing off with all practicable speed the trappings and ornaments of their respective rank or functions. From any elevated point in the circle of this vicinity a very diversified panoramic view might now be enjoyed, and the scene increased in effect as the business of the day advanced. Palace-yard was occupied by strong parties of patrol, and by detachments of horse-guards; it was a general holiday; the shops remained shut, and every ordinary occupation was suspended. At intervals minute guns were fired from a man of war brig, anchored on the Thames, and the preparations for illuminating

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illuminating the public offices were renewed with ardor.

Soon after three o'clock we observed a few ladies and gentlemen, in court costume, tripping on foot across Bridge-street and towards Westminster-hall. At that time few were to be seen in the booths, and along the royal platform the guards lay slumbering with little apparent comfort. Before four o'clock the line of coaches was full on the eastern side of the division from Parliament-street to Charing-cross; on the other side it extended only to the Horse-Guards.

The Queen.—A considerable crowd assembled about her majesty's house, in South Audley-street, soon after four o'clock. As soon as it was ascertained that her majesty's coach was making ready in the yard, the crowd, both in South Audley-street and in Hill-street, became very great. The wall opposite to her majesty's house in Hill-street was soon covered with spectators, who announced to the crowd below each successive step of preparation. "The horses are to;" "every thing is quite ready;" "the queen has entered the coach,"—were the gradual communications, and they were received with the loudest cheers. Lady Anne Hamilton arrived a few minutes before five, and was most cordially and respectfully greeted. Soon after five, the gate was thrown open, and a shout was raised—"The queen!" "The queen!" The queen immediately appeared in her coach of state, drawn by six bays. Lady Hood and lady Anne Hamilton sat opposite to her majesty. Lord Hood followed in his own carriage. Her majesty looked extraordinarily well; and acknowledged, with great dignity and composure, the gratulations of the people on each side of her coach. The course taken was, through Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, Hyde-park-corner, the Green-park, St. James's-park, Birdcage-walk, and by Storey's-gate, along Prince's-street, to Dean's-yard—a way, it must be observed, the least likely to attract notice, or to gather crowds. The crowd accumulated immensely along this line; the soldiers every where presented arms with the utmost promptitude and respect; and a thousand voices kept up a constant cry of "The queen," "The queen for ever." The *coup d'ail* from the road along the Green-park, was the most striking which can be imagined; the whole space presented one mass of well-dressed males and females hurrying with every possible rapidity to accompany the queen, and shouting their attachment and admiration. The two torrents that poured along the south side of the park and the eastern end occasioned the greatest conflux at Storey's-gate. As soon as the queen's arrival was known in the scene of the king's coronation, shouts of—"The queen," at once arose from all the booths, and hats and handkerchiefs were every where waved in token of respect. As soon as her majesty came in sight of the coronation platform and Westminster-abbey, she stopped for a few moments, apparently uncertain what course to take, as she had hitherto met with no obstruction, and yet had received nothing like an invitation to approach.

At

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At this moment the feelings of the spectators were wound up to a pitch of the most intense curiosity and most painful anxiety. The persons who immediately surrounded her carriage knew no bounds in expressing their enthusiastic attachment, while many of those in the galleries, apprehensive of the consequences of the experiment which she was making, could not restrain their fears and alarms. In the mean time great confusion seemed to prevail among the officers and soldiers on and near the platform; the former giving orders and retracting them, and the latter running to their arms, uncertain whether they should salute her by presenting them or not. Astonishment, hurry, and doubt, seemed to agitate the whole multitude assembled either to witness or compose the ensuing pageant. She alighted from her carriage and proceeded on foot, leaning on the arm of lord Hood, and accompanied by the faithful companions of her affliction, lady Hood and lady Anne Hamilton, to demand admission. The approach of the queen towards the hall-door produced a considerable sensation within: there was an immediate rush to the door, which was closed amidst much confusion. The officer on guard (we believe colonel M'Kinnon) was immediately summoned to the spot, and asked her majesty for her ticket. She replied that she had none, and as queen of England needed none: he professed his sorrow, but said he must obey orders, and that his orders were to see that no person whatever should be admitted without a ticket. Her majesty then retired. The party went to the door of the duchy of Lancaster behind the champion's stable, and had the door shut in their faces. They then turned round, and leaving the royal carriage behind, proceeded to demand admission at another entrance. The same intense sensation of interest and the same applause mixed with partial disapprobation continued to follow her.

When she arrived nearly at the other extremity of the platform—that which was opposite to the central pavilion—her farther progress was arrested by a file of about a dozen soldiers, who were suddenly ordered to form across the platform. Her majesty then quitted it, and went straight on to the House of Lords on foot, there to repeat the same request, and with the same success.

In about twenty minutes she returned, and having ordered the top of her carriage to be taken down, rode off, amid the astonishment and acclamations of the people.

We subjoin the following account from the *Courier* of her majesty's reception at the door of Westminster-abbey:

"Lord Hood having desired admission for her majesty, the door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets.

Lord Hood.—"I present you your queen; surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket."

Door-keeper.—"Our orders are to admit no person without a peer's ticket."

Lord Hood."—This is your queen: she is entitled to admission without such a form."

The queen, smiling, but still in some

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some agitation—"Yes, I am your queen, will you admit me?"

Door-keeper—"My orders are specific, and I feel myself bound to obey them."

The queen laughed.

Lord Hood.—"I have a ticket."

Door-keeper.—"Then my lord, we will let you pass upon producing it."

Lord Hood now drew from his pocket a peer's ticket for one person; the original name in whose favour it was drawn was erased, and the name of "Wellington" substituted.

Door-keeper.—"This will let one person pass, but no more."

Lord Hood.—"Will your majesty go in alone?"

Her majesty at first assented, but did not persevere.

Lord Hood.—"Am I to understand that you refuse her majesty admission?"

Door-keeper.—"We only act in conformity with our orders."

Her majesty again laughed.

Lord Hood.—"Then you refuse the queen admission?"

A door-keeper of a superior order then came forward, and was asked by lord Hood whether any preparations had been made for her majesty? He answered respectfully in the negative.

Lord Hood.—"Will your majesty enter the abbey without your ladies?"

Her majesty declined.

Lord Hood then said, that her majesty had better retire to her carriage. It was clear no provision had been made for her accommodation.

Her majesty assented.

Some persons within the porch of the abbey laughed, and uttered some expressions of disrespect.

Lord Hood.—"We expected to have met at least with the conduct of gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly."

Her majesty then retired, leaning on lord Hood's arm, and followed by lady Hood and lady Hamilton.

She was preceded by constables back to the platform, over which she returned, entered her carriage, and was driven off amidst reiterated shouts of mingled applause and disapprobation."

Her majesty returned through Pall-mall, St. James's-street, and Piccadilly, followed all along by a great concourse of people. In St. James's-street the water had previously created abundance of mud, and this material the crowd bestowed upon some public offices which were prepared for an illumination. During the whole course of her majesty's progress no accident occurred. It was not so with other coaches which passed near the queen's house. The usual route was to pass by Dean-street into Park-lane; the duke of Montrose and his eldest son the marquis of Graham, however, proceeded in front of the queen's house to Great Stanhope-street. After their carriage had passed, we heard a loud scream from a boy who was rolled on the street. He was carried away by a man on his shoulder, his hand streaming with blood, and three of his fingers hanging by fragments of the skin. We understood that the accident was occasioned by an empty coach returning and driving against the post to which the boy clung, in order to avoid coming into contact with the noble duke's carriage.

Westminster

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Westminster-Hall.—This great hall, so well adapted for the magnificence of the chivalrous festivals of the age in which it was erected, was fitted up in a style suitable to the occasion. Two tiers of spacious galleries were erected against the eastern and western walls of the hall; over the principal entrance from Palace-yard an orchestra was constructed, in a style of architecture corresponding in design with the noble Gothic roof of the building; but, like the designs decorating the front of the galleries, very inferior in execution to the grandeur of the original model. The throne was placed at the southern extremity of the building, immediately under the fine window on that side, and erected upon a spacious platform, which extended over the site lately occupied by the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery; it was superbly gilt upon a ground of rich crimson velvet, and placed under a canopy decorated in a similar style of gorgeous richness, and displaying the royal arms emblazoned in gold; before the throne stood a square table, covered with cloth of blue and gold. The platform was ascended by three flights of steps, each extending across the hall. The first and second from the area were covered with crimson cloth, and the upper flight immediately leading to the table at the foot of the throne was, as well as the floor itself, covered with a rich carpet. On the right of the throne, at the east side of the hall, the box was constructed for the female branches of the royal family admitted to the ceremony; on the opposite side, and also on the royal platform, was the box appropriated to foreign ambassadors and their ladies; over the former were the boxes subdivided between the earl marshal, the lord high steward, and the lord high constable, and above the first mentioned, boxes were fitted up for the suits of the foreign embassies. These boxes, the lower ones in particular, were splendidly ornamented with crimson cloth richly embroidered with gold. The lower gallery on the east side was devoted to persons having the lord great chamberlain's and peers' tickets; the upper, at the same side, was divided into sections marked by the windows, for the lord high steward of Scotland, the lord steward, the speaker of the house of commons, the surveyor and auditors general, the board of green cloth, the board of works, and other public departments. The lower tier at the west side was appropriated to peeresses alone, for about one third of its length, and the remainder to peers' tickets. The upper tier was subdivided into sections, and, like that on the eastern side, was allotted to different official personages, principally for the tickets of the lord great chamberlain and lord chamberlain. At each side of the hall a long dinner-table was placed, with marked seats for the peers: these were separated by a railing from the area which was appropriated for the ceremonies, and the floor in the centre was covered with superfine blue cloth, laid upon neatly manufactured matting; the galleries were accessible through small winding stair-cases at each side of the hall. From the cantalivers ornamented with angels bearing shields,

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shields, which support the antique roof, gilt chandeliers were suspended, to shed a light upon the dining-tables; they were formed of circular wreaths of cut-glass, and too plain for the florid Gothic architecture which they illuminated.

It is due to the acting lord great chamberlain, lord Gwydyr, and his deputy, Mr. Fellowes, who were on duty in the hall the whole of the preceding night, to state, that their arrangements were admirably adapted to ensure admission to the respective places appropriated for spectators, and to afford the utmost accommodation to every person whose duty it was to attend in the hall throughout the day. Lord Gwydyr and his deputy were both personally superintending the arrangements, and most active in facilitating the necessary accommodation for the visitors, many of them of the highest rank, who arrived at the hall at day-break. A considerable number of ladies arrived at three o'clock; and the gentlemen attendants, who were dressed in scarlet frock coats with blue sashes, were everywhere on the alert to usher the respective parties to the seats provided for their tickets. While yet

"A pale light as of the morning shone"—

and before the rays of the sun had illuminated the hall with its morning lustre—

"The gothic imagery of darker shade"—

was brilliantly relieved by the presence of groupes of splendidly dressed ladies, who before four o'clock occupied the principal seats of the galleries. At that hour the arrival of different official attendants, in dresses, all of them brilliant, but some of them fantastical, began to develop some of the chivalrous pomp attending the coronation ceremony; several yeomen of the guard in their full dress, and bearing their ornamented partisans entered and paraded the hall; many of the military officers on duty in Palace-yard also made their appearance, and several persons elegantly attired in Spanish costume; these, together with a few of the gentlemen pensioners in their costly dress, a few heralds and trumpeters, who sauntered about the hall thus early to survey the scene, presented a varied and interesting combination, as remarkable for the novel variety as for the splendour of the dresses of those composing the several groupes. The first set of official personages who entered in form were the barons of the Cinque Ports with their canopy. They were attired in richly embroidered dresses, and attended by eight gentlemen in plain full dress, who practised, as bearers, the duty of supporting the canopy along the area of the hall; it was of straw coloured silk, richly embroidered with gold, the frame studded with silver ornaments, and the supporting rods of silver richly embossed; it had a light and elegant appearance. While this ceremony was performing by the canopy bearers, the persons present in the hall had, singularly enough, a full opportunity of seeing Cribb, Richmond, and Randall, the three pugilists — the former dressed in scarlet, with a blue sash (the dress of the peers' attendants). These notorious persons moved backwards and forwards in the hall with

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with a mimic air of official confidence. At six o'clock their royal highnesses the duchesses of Glocester, Kent, and Clarence, and the princess Feodore, daughter of the duchess of Kent, entered their box, with a large retinue of ladies. About the same time the prince and princess Esterhazy, and a number of foreigners of distinction, entered their box at the opposite side. The foreign ambassadors and their suite were chiefly in military costume, and decorated with orders. The richness and variety of the foreign uniforms made the box allotted to the foreign embassies the most brilliant in the hall. At twenty minutes before seven o'clock the yeomen of the guard entered in due form, and at that time the arrivals of peers and peeresses at Palace-yard became so rapid, that the gates were constantly thrown open; they were however rather suddenly closed while a number of privileged persons seemed to be in the act of producing their tickets entitling them to ingress, when shouts from the people assembled in Palace-yard announced to the personages within, the arrival of her Majesty the queen, to claim her right of being present at the coronation. There was a considerable bustle within the hall when this intelligence was communicated. Mr. Fellowes, immediately followed by lord Gwydyr, repaired to the gate, and some anxiety was manifested within the hall, while the queen was known to be within the verge of the palace, and while her Majesty was engaged in the act of asserting her right to be present at the ceremony of the coronation. After a short time the bustle ceased, and the hall continued filling until near eight o'clock. At half past seven o'clock, a number of gentlemen, dressed in mulberry-brown frock coats with lace ruffs and white sashes, entered; they were the attendants upon the acting earl marshal, and bore gold wands with the emblazoned arms of the duke of Norfolk, the hereditary earl marshal. The gentlemen pensioners entered at the same time, and the heralds laid their maces of office, and the swords of state, at the top of the peers' dining table, on the western side of the hall. The different attendants were then called to their respective places, the military, heralds, and other personages, who had throughout the morning moved backwards and forwards in detached bodies, began to separate and assume more regular order, and every appearance denoted the near approach of the solemn ceremonies of the day. Before eight o'clock most of the persons who had to walk in the procession assembled in the following places, viz:—

In the house of lords—Their royal highnesses the dukes of the blood-royal, in their robes of estate, having their coronets, and the field-marshals their batons in their hands. The peers in their robes of estate, having their coronets in their hands. His royal highness the prince Leopold, in the full habit of the order of the garter, having his cap and feathers in his hand. The archbishops and bishops, vested in their rochets, having their square caps in their hands.

In his place near the bar—The gentleman usher of the black rod.

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In the space below the bar of the house of lords—The train-bearers of the princes of the blood-royal. The attendants on the lord high steward, on the lord chancellor, the lord high constable and on the lord chamberlain of the household. The gentlemen-ushers of the white and green rods, all in their proper habits.

In the painted chamber, and adjacent rooms near the house of lords—The lord chief justice of the king's-bench; the master of the rolls; the vice chancellor; the lord chief justice of the common pleas; the lord chief baron: the barons of the exchequer, and justices, of both benches; the gentlemen of the privy-chamber; the attorney and solicitor general; sergeants at law; masters in chancery; the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs of London; king's chaplains, having dignities; six clerks in chancery.

In the chamber formerly the house of Lords — The knights grand crosses of the order of the bath, in the full habit of the order, wearing their collars; their caps and feathers in their hands. The knights commanders of the said order, in their full habits; their caps and feathers in their hands. The officers of the said order, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

In the chamber formerly called the prince's-chamber, or robing-room, near the former house of lords—The treasurer and comptroller of the household; the vice chamberlain; the marquis of londonderry, in the full habit of the order of the garter, having his cap and feathers in his hand; the register of the said order, in his mantle with his book; privy councillors not being peers or knights grand crosses of the bath; clerks of the council in ordinary.

In his majesty's robing chamber, near the south entrance into Westminster-hall—The trainbearers of his majesty; master of the robes; groom of the robes.

In the room of the chairman of committees adjoining the house of lords—Lords and grooms of the bed-chamber. The keeper of the privy purse. Equerries and pages of honour. Gentlemen ushers and aides-de-camp.

In the witness room adjoining the house of lords—Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries.

In the house of commons and the lobbies—Officers of the band of gentlemen pensioners with their corps, and the sergeant at arms. The officers of the yeomen of the guard, with their corps.

In the lobby between the house of lords and the painted chamber —The kings, Heralds, and pursuivants of arms.

In Westminster-hall, at the lower end, near the great north door —The sixteen barons of the cinque ports, in their proper habits, with the canopy.

In Westminster-hall, near the north door—The knight marshal and his two officers, in their proper habits.

In Westminster-hall, at the lower end—His majesty's band.

Without the north door of Westminister-hall—All who were to precede the knight marshal in the procession.

Soon after eight o'clock Mr. Fellowes led into the hall Miss Fellowes, who afterwards preceded the procession on the royal platform as his majesty's herb-woman; she was attended (as her maids)

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maids) by Miss Garth, Miss Collier, Miss Ramsbottom, Miss Hill, Miss Daniel, and Miss Walker. The ladies were very elegantly dressed in white muslin with flowered ornaments. Shortly after, three large ornamented baskets filled with flowers were brought in and placed near the ladies, who were, until the procession moved, accommodated with chairs at the extremity of the hall. At a quarter past eight o'clock the doors were closed; the canopy-bearers were arranged at the foot of the royal platform, and the heralds commenced their arrangements for marshalling the procession in the hall. The king's sergeants, Lens, Vaughan, Onslow, Pell, entered in their scarlet robes; the knights of the bath, and the knights commanders of the bath, followed, in the collars and habits of their order, were divided by the heralds, and filed off at each side of the hall behind the peers' tables. The judges next entered, the chief baron, Mr. baron Garrow, Mr. justice Richards, Mr. justice Bayley, and Mr. justice Park. The other judges also entered, but apparently without a rigid attention to their respective orders of rank. Chief justice Dallas, the vice-chancellor (Sir John Leach,) the master of the rolls (Sir Thomas Plumer,) and the lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, successively entered, and were arranged without the peers' tables. Privy councillors, not peers, were next arranged: among them were the right honorable George Canning, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, sir C. Long, the chancellor of the exchequer in his robes of office. Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Charles Grant (secretary for Ireland,) Mr. Robert Ward, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Beckett, lord George Beresford, lord Yarmouth: the barons eighteen in number, next entered—the newly created baron Stawell (late sir William Scott,) and baron Maryborough (late Mr. Wellesley Pole,) entered the hall first. There were but forty-nine (if we rightly counted them) present. Next came the bishops, fifteen attended; the viscounts, nineteen in number. The earls were more numerous, we should think seventy or eighty; but the hall now became so crowded that there was a difficulty in counting them accurately. The marquisses and dukes, and lastly the great officers of state. Archbishops, and members of the royal family, entered. The marquis of Londonderry soon after entered in the full robes of the order of the garter. On the royal platform their royal highnesses the dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, and prince Leopold, in their full robes, as knights of the garter, separated at each side of the throne. His grace the duke of Wellington, with his gold staff as lord high constable, stood near the table in front of the throne, attended by his page. The lord Chancellor, the duke of Montrose, (the master of the horse,) marquis of Hertford (lord chamberlain,) the earl of Harrowby (president of the council,) the earl of Westmorland (lord privy seal,) were also arranged near the table. The heralds immediately proceeded to call over the names of the peers assembled in the hall. The names were called over twice in succession by two heralds, and the peers

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arranged in the area of the hall in front of the privy councillors, judges, and other official personages. This ceremony occupied from nine o'clock until twenty minutes before ten, and while the peers were arranging in the centre of the hall, the dean and prebendaries of Westminster entered the great gate from palace-yard, and formed in a close compact body immediately within the Hall. The whole arrangements for the procession were then complete. The lord mayor, sheriffs, and corporation of London, with the civic regalia, and corporation of Oxford, were assigned their respective places, and a pause of about twenty minutes then took place. The principal officers of the household had withdrawn to wait upon the king, and all eyes were directed towards the throne, which being immediately in front of the door through which his majesty had to pass from the chamber where he breakfasted, must be necessarily occupied almost the same instant he made his appearance. At ten o'clock, the duke of Wellington entered the platform from behind the throne, and announced the approach of his majesty. Lord Gwydyr entered immediately after, and the king then appeared; his train supported by eight sons of noblemen. The whole company in the hall rose as his majesty stepped into the throne, and the full band in the gothic orchestra struck up "God save the king." His majesty was habited in full robes of great size and richness, and wore a black hat or cap of Spanish shape, with a spreading plume of white ostrich feathers which encircled the rim, and was surmounted by a heron's plume. The king wore his hair in thick falling curls over his forehead, and it fell behind his head in a similar shape. He took his seat with an air of majesty, but in a somewhat hurried step, and appeared for the moment oppressed by the imposing solemnity of the scene which for the first time met his eye. His majesty with great affability then bowed to the peers who stood on each side.

The deputy lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and the deputy earl marshal, ascended the steps, and placed themselves at the outer side of the table.

The lord high steward, the great officers, deputy garter, and black rod, then arranged themselves near the chair of state: the royal trainbearers on each side of the throne.

The lord chamberlain, assisted by officers of the jewel-office, then brought the sword of state to the lord high constable, who delivered it to the deputy lord great chamberlain, by whom it was laid upon the table; then the curtana, or sword of mercy, with the two swords of justice, being in like manner presented, were drawn from their scabbards by the deputy lord great chamberlain, and laid on the table before his majesty; after which the gold spurs were delivered, and also placed on the table. Immediately after, a procession, consisting of the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, in their surplices and rich copes, proceeded up the hall, from the lower end thereof, in manner following:—

Procession

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Procession with, and delivery of the Regalia.

Sergeant of the vestry, in a scarlet mantle.
Children of the king's chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.
Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.
Gentlemen of the king's chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.
Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.
Sub-dean of the chapel royal.
Two pursuivants of arms.
Two heralds.
The two provincial kings of arms.
The dean of Westminster, carrying St. Edward's crown on a cushion of cloth of gold.
First prebendary of Westminster, carrying the orb.
Second prebendary, carrying the sceptre with the dove.
Third prebendary, carrying the sceptre with the cross.
Fouth prebendary, carrying St. Edward's staff.
Fifth prebendary, carrying the chalice and patina.
Sixth prebendary, carrying the bible.

In this procession they made their reverences, first at the lower end of the hall, secondly about the middle, where both the choirs opening to the right and left formed a passage, through which the officers of arms passed, and opened likewise on each side, the seniors, placing themselves nearest towards the steps: then the dean and prebendaries having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence. This being done, the dean and prebendaries being come to the foot of the steps, deputy garter, preceding them (he having waited their coming there,) ascended the steps, and approaching near the table before the king, made their last reverence. The dean then presented the crown to the lord high constable, who delivered it to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by him it was placed on the table before the king. The rest of the regalia was severally delivered by each prebendary, on his knee, to the dean, by him to the lord high constable, by him to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by him laid on the table. The regalia being thus delivered, the prebendaries and dean returned to the middle of the hall. His majesty having commanded deputy garter to summon the noblemen and bishops who were to bear the regalia, the deputy lord great chamberlain, then taking up the several swords, sceptres, the orb, and crown, placed them in the hands of those by whom they were to be carried.

First, St. Edward's staff, by the marquis of salisbury.

Second, the spurs, by the lord Calthorpe, as deputy to the baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

Third, the sceptre with the cross, by the marquis Wellesley.

Fourth, the pointed sword of temporal justice, by the earl of Galloway,

Fifth, the pointed sword of spiritual justice, by the duke of Northumberland.

Sixth, Curtana, or sword of mercy, by the duke of Newcastle.

Seventh, the sword of state, by the duke of Dorset.

Eighth, the sceptre, with the dove, by the duke of Rutland.

Ninth,

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Ninth, the orb, by the duke of Devonshire.

Tenth, St. Edward's crown, by the marquis of Anglesea, as lord high steward.

Eleventh, the patina, by the bishop of Glocester.

Twelfth, the chalice, by the bishop of Chester.

Thirteenth, the bible, by the bishop of Ely.

The two bishops who were to support his majesty were then summoned by deputy garter, and ascending the steps placed themselves on each side of the king.

When these ceremonies, which lasted about three quarters of an hour, were performed, some of them not as rapidly as they might have been, owing to the tardy appearance of some of the peers, who were at the end of the hall when the heralds summoned them to the platform to assist in the performance of their respective duties, the procession set out at eleven o'clock from Westminster hall to the abbey in the following order, the anthem, "*O Lord, grant the king a long life,*" &c., being sung in parts, in succession with his majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and the beating of drums, until the arrival in the abbey.

Order of the Procession.

The king's herb woman with her six maids, strewing the way with herbs.

Messenger of the college of arms, in a scarlet cloak, with the arms of the college embroidered on the left shoulder.

The dean's beadle of Westminster, with his staff.

The high constable of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.

Two household fifes with banners of velvet fringed with gold, and five household drummers in royal livery, drum-covers of crimson velvet, laced and fringed with gold.

The drum-major, in a rich livery, and a crimson scarf fringed with gold.

Eight trumpets in rich liveries: banners of crimson damask embroidered and fringed with gold, to the silver trumpets.

Kettle-drums, drum covers of crimson damask embroidered and fringed with gold.

Eight trumpets in liveries, as before.

Sergeant trumpeter with his mace.

The knight marshal, attended by his officers.

The six clerks in chancery.

The king's chaplains having dignities.

The sheriffs of London.

The aldermen and recorder of London.

Masters in chancery.

The king's sergeants at law.

The king's ancient sergeant.

The king's solicitor-general. The king's attorney-general.

Gentlemen of the privy chamber.

Sergeant of the vestry of the chapel royal. Sergeant porter.

Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Children

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Children of the chapel royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in scarlet mantles.

Sub-dean of the chapel royal, in a scarlet gown.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and rich copes.

The dean of Westminster, in a surplice and rich cope.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards.

His majesty's band.

Officers attendant on the knights commanders of the bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights commanders of the bath, not peers.

Officers of the order of the bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights grand crosses of the bath, not peers, in the full habit of their order, caps in their hands.

A pursuivant of arms, in his tabard.

Barons of the exchequer, and justices of both benches.

The lord chief baron of the exchequer.

The lord chief justice of the common pleas.

The vice-chancellor.

The master of the rolls.

The lord chief justice of the king's bench.

The clerks of the council in ordinary.

Privy councillors, not peers.

Register of the order of the garter.

Knights of the garter, not peers, in the full habit and collar of the order, caps in their hands.

His majesty's vice chamberlain.

Comptroller of his majesty's household.

Treasurer of his majesty's household, bearing the crimson bag with the medals.

A pursuivant of arms in his tabard.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards and collars of SS.

The standard of Hanover, borne by the earl of Mayo.

Barons, in their robes of estate of crimson velvet, their coronets in their hands.

A herald in his tabard and collar of SS.

The standard of Ireland, borne by lord Beresford.

The standard of Scotland, borne by the earl of Lauderdale.

The bishops of England and Ireland, in their rochets, with their caps in their hands.

Two heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.

Viscounts, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Two heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.

The standard of England, borne by lord Hill.

Earls, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Two heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.

The union standard, borne by earl Harcourt.

Marquisses, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

The

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The lord chamberlain of his majesty's household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand, attended by an officer of the jewel-office in a scarlet mantle, with a crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which were placed the ruby ring and the sword to be girt about the king.

The lord steward of his majesty's household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand.

The royal standard, borne by the earl of Harrington.

King of arms of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, in his tabard, crown in his hand.	Glocester king of arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.	Hanover king of arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.

Dukes, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.

Ulster king of arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.	Clarenceux king of arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.	Norroy king of arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.

The lord privy seal, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.	The lord president of the council, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.

Archbishops of Ireland.

The archbishop of York, in his rochet, cap in his hand.

The lord high chancellor, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, bearing his purse, and attended by his pursebearer.

The lord archbishop of Canterbury, in his rochet, cap in his hand.

Two sergeants at arms.

The Regalia.

St. Edward's staff, borne by the marquis of Salisbury,	The gold spurs, borne by the lord Calthorpe,	The sceptre with the cross, borne by the marquis Wellesley,
The third sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway.	curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.	The second sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland.

Two sergeants at arms.

Usher of the green rod. Usher of the white rod.

The lord mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace.	The lord lyon of Scotland, in his tabard, carrying his crown and sceptre.	Garter principal king of arms, in his tabard, bearing his crown and sceptre.	Gent. usher of the black rod, bearing his rod.

The deputy lord great chamberlain of England in his robes of estate, his coronet and his white staff in his hand.

His royal highness the prince Leopold, in the full habit of the order of the garter, carrying in his right hand his baton as field marshal, and in his left his cap and feathers; his train borne by a page.

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His royal highness the duke of Glocester, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand his baton as field marshal, and in his left his coronet; his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand, his baton as field marshal, and his coronet in his left; and his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the duke of Sussex, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand; and his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the duke of Clarence, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand; and his train borne by a page.

His royal highness the duke of York, in his robes of estate, carrying, in his right hand, his baton as field marshal, and his coronent in his left; and his train borne by a page,

The high constable of Ireland, marquis of Lansdown, in his robes, coronet in his hand, with his staff.

The high constable of Scotland, the earl of Errol, in his robes, coronet in his hand, with his staff.

Two sergeants at arms.

The deputy earl marshal, Lord Howard of Effingham, with his staff.

The sword of state, borne by the duke of Dorset.

The lord high constable of England, the duke of Wellington, in his robes, his coronet in his hand, with his staff; attended by a page carrying his baton of field marshal.

Two sergeants at arms.

A gentleman carrying the staff of the lord high steward.

The sceptre with the dove, carried by the duke of Rutland

St. Edwards crown, carried by the lord high steward in his robes.

The orb, carried by the duke of Devonshire.

A gentleman carrying the coronet of the lord high steward.

The patina, borne by the bishop of Glocester.

The bible, borne by the bishop of Ely.

The chalice, borne by the bishop of Chester.

20 gentlemen pensioners, with the standard bearers.

Supporter: lord bishop of Oxford, for the lord bishop of Bath & Wells.

THE KING, in the royal robes, wearing a cap of estate, adorned with jewels, under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by 16 barons of the Cinque Ports. His majesty's train borne by 8 eldest sons of peers, assisted by the master of the robes, and followed by the groom of the robes.

Supporter: lord bishop of Lincoln, for the lord bishop of Durham.

20 gentlemen pensioners, with the lieutenant.

When

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When the king quitted the throne to take his place in the procession, his majesty advanced alone with a firm step, until he reached the first flight of descending steps from the platform. The king there paused for an instant, and looked around as if waiting assistance; a gentleman in a scarlet uniform advanced, and tendered it, when his majesty, with his right hand leaning upon the shoulder of this gentleman, descended the steps, and when he came upon the area of the hall his majesty dismissed the gentleman who had assisted him, and whose name we were unable to learn, and said in a tone distinctly audible—"I thank you, Sir." The king then advanced beneath the canopy of the barons of the Cinque Ports, and passed beyond it, with his long train of crimson velvet richly embroidered with gold. The bearers of the canopy made no advance to uphold it over the king as he went forth from the hall. His majesty walked several yards before it, and stopped in front of the steps leading to the throne, while his pages unfolded and displayed his train. The king, while the pages were so engaged, said twice in an audible tone, "Hold it wider."

His majesty was followed by the—

Captain of the yeomen of the guard, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.

Gold stick of the life guards in waiting, in his robes, coronet in his hand.

Captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.

Lords of the king's bedchamber.

The keeper of his majesty's privy purse.

Grooms of the king's bedchamber,

Equerries and pages of honour.

Aides-de-Camp.

Gentlemen ushers.

Physicians, surgeons, apothecaries.

Ensign of the yeomen of the guard.

Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.

His majesty's pages in full state liveries.

His majesty's footmen in full state liveries.

Exons of the yeomen of the guard.

Yeomen of the guard.

Exons of the yeomen of the guard.

Gentleman harbinger of the band of gentlemen pensioners.

Clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guard.

Clerk of the cheque to the gentlemen pensioners.

Yeomen of the guard closed the procession.

Procession from the Hall to the Abbey, and the return to the Hall.—At thirty-five minutes before ten, the clangour of the trumpet gave notice that the procession was moving from Westminster-hall; and, very soon afterwards, Miss Fellowes, the king's herb-woman, attended by her six maids, were seen scattering flowers on the blue cloth with which the centre of the platform was carpeted. Miss Fellowes and her maids appeared to have studied their parts very attentively. *Ophelia* herself could not have dealt out the garden's

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garden's sweets with finer theatrical effect than the modern *Flora* displayed. She was dressed in a robe of white satin, and a scarlet mantle hung gracefully from her shoulders. Her attendants were arrayed in "virgin white," their hair being simply but tastefully ornamented with flowers. As the procession moved forward, the crowd were dazzled with its splendour. As is customary on such occasions, popular feeling was manifested, as different individuals who have appeared on the political *arena* passed along the platform. Alderman Wood received strong marks of affection and good-will, but they were not unmixed with symptoms of disapprobation. A few voices exclaimed "No Wood!" to which an Hibernian labourer responded with laughable effect, "No wood! If there was no wood, what would you do for scaffolding?" Mr. sheriff Waithman and Mr. sheriff Williams were noticed very favourably. The marquis of Londonderry was received with alternate cheers and hisses. Lord Hill, by whom the standard of England was borne, received the most enthusiastic applause, which he answered by repeated obeisance. The duke of Sussex and prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, the latter of whom carried himself with peculiar dignity, were greeted in the most affectionate manner. And now, in the distance, his majesty was seen approaching; a canopy composed of the richest cloth of gold, being suspended over his head by the sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports. All minor objects of curiosity were forgotten, and every eye was directed towards the royal personage. His majesty looked extremely pale, and did not appear to possess "that alacrity and cheer of mind" which he is said usually to display. On his return, however, from the abbey, he seemed to have recovered his spirits, and appeared to be engaged in cheerful conversation with the noblemen by whom he was attended. His majesty was received, both in his progress to, and on his return from, the abbey, with marks of respect, although, as he proceeded towards the hall, occasional cries of "The queen!" were heard. If the spectacle were grand in the first instance, it was decidedly more so when the religious part of the ceremony was finished, and the procession moved slowly back to Westminster-hall. On their return, the treasurer of his majesty's household scattered, from time to time, a quantity of medals amongst the people; which of necessity created a great number of quarrels. The soldiers behaved themselves throughout the day with extreme forbearance. His majesty's band carried their complaisance so far as to permit one, and, in some cases, even two ladies to mount up behind them.

Westminster-Abbey. — Our account of the proceedings in the abbey will be better understood by a short description of its internal decorations and arrangements. We must desire the reader to place himself at the grand western entrance to the abbey, and to conceive all the screens and wood work, which usually obstruct his prospect up the centre aisle, to be, as they now are, entirely demolished, and a new and an entirely different structure to be substituted in their stead. He must

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must also conceive the different monuments of ancient grandeur which in many places adorn, and in as many disfigure, its walls, to be subtracted from his view, and in their places numerous galleries to meet his eye, glittering in all the pomp of modern magnificence. Indeed, with the exception of Mr. Pitt's monument, which is placed over the western gate of the abbey, scarcely another is visible to the spectator at that point; and if it were not for the light elegance of its architecture, and the gilded cornices of its roof, he might almost forget that he was standing in Westminster-abbey. The middle aisle is now open from the western entrance to that point in which it joins upon Henry VII's. chapel, and the pavement of it up to the transept is matted, and in the middle covered, as in the platform out of doors, with a broad purple cloth. The side aisles are each divided from the main aisle by wooden partitions, which, in order to admit free communication between the different parts of the cathedral, are cut into various kinds of arches, thus hiding the nakedness which would otherwise have been discernible, had the galleries been supported on rafters thrown across from one pilaster to another. A row of galleries runs along these aisles till you come to the entrance of the choir, elevated to nearly the same height as the grand door of entrance to the abbey. At the entrance of the choir a kind of triumphal arch is raised, under which the procession marches, and in which are places assigned for the drums and trumpets, and also for the boys of Westminster school. Having passed this archway, under which you mount a flight of steps, two rows of galleries, one above the other, run on each side of the aisle till you come to the theatre, which is the oblong formed by the intersection of the centre aisle with the two transepts. All these galleries, as well as the benches situated just before them on the pavement of the aisle, were covered with scarlet cloth, and formed a cheering and magnificent prospect for the eye of the spectator to rest on. The benches within the choir, to which we are now alluding, are the benches on which the knights commanders of the Bath, the privy councillors, and knights of the garter, not being peers, the judges, and different law officers of the crown, take their seats during the ceremony of the coronation. The theatre is directly under the tower of the abbey, and on a platform of four steps, raised in the centre of it, covered with cloth of gold, and surrounded by the richest Turkey carpets, stands the coronation chair of the kings of England, of which, as it has been so often described, we shall not attempt to give any description on the present occasion. On the north and south sides of the theatre are the north and south transepts of the Abbey church, in which seats covered with scarlet cloth were assigned for the peers, and plain matted seats for the spectators who sat behind them. At each of the four pillars which support the main tower of the abbey, seats were reserved for the heralds and officers of arms; and near to the south pillar stands the pulpit, out of which the coronation sermon is preached, beautifully decorated with crimson velvet and gold. On rising another flight of steps

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steps you come to that platform on which is the altar and the communion-table, and on which are placed the chairs and falstead used by the king during the sermon and litany, and also the old chair of St. Edward the Confessor. The floor of this platform is strewed with the most superb Persian tapestry, whilst the walls which surround and rise from it are hung with the most beautiful damask. On the north side of this platform is the gallery of the earl marshal and that assigned to the foreign ambassadors; on the south side that of his majesty and the royal family. Underneath the gallery assigned to the foreign ministers, and opposite to that of the female branches of the royal family, is the seat of the bishops; and above the altar is the gallery assigned to peeresses and their families. Above them, in gradual order, rise the seats of the choristers and the gentlemen of his Majesty's band, fancifully fringed with scarlet; and as a *finale* to the view from the grand western entrance stands the superb and majestic organ of the abbey. Beside these preparations for the comfort and convenience of those whom curiosity or necessity obliged to attend, boxes for spectators were fitted up in the cornice galleries which run round the whole extent of the abbey, and which were decorated on the outside in the same manner as those which we have already described. Such was the outward appearance of the inside of the abbey previous to the admission of strangers in any considerable number; and if we are to believe the opinions which we heard expressed by those around us, it gratified every expectation which they had been accustomed to form concerning it.

About four in the morning the gates of the abbey were thrown open. A large concourse of persons had collected themselves in the area (formerly the churchyard) between the north door of the building and the guildhall of Westminster; but a comparatively small proportion only were provided with tickets of admission. About two hundred individuals entered the abbey, cheered by a merry peal from the steeple of St. Margaret's, and a little annoyed by the occasional jeers of the less fortunate spectators. Costume varied widely. One gentleman appeared in a full court suit, and his next neighbour in great coat and trowsers. Military gear was a good deal affected, particularly by those who had no title to assume it; and naval uniforms were sprinkled here and there. The front row of the vaulted gallery was rapidly occupied (principally by handsome and well-dressed females), but not the slightest confusion occurred. Each ticket contained the number of the particular box in which the holder was destined to sit; and all the boxes were provided with locks, to guard against the entrance of unauthorized visitors. The space immediately behind the gallery formed an extensive and commodious lobby, through which the company lounged at their leisure, awaiting the commencement of the spectacle. Agents attended from some of the most considerable confectioners in town; tables were set out under proper superintendence; and ices, fruit, wine, sandwiches, and "such savoury messes" were to be obtained, of good quality, and

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and upon reasonable terms. From five o'clock until eight the numbers in the lower parts of the abbey gradually increased, and the pages and ushers of the rod, dashing about in their gay uniforms, gave motion and sprightliness to the scene. At half-past eight a flourish of trumpets was heard, and the procession, with the regalia, marched out of the abbey.

From half-past eight to ten (spite of the novelty of the ceremony, and the *piquant* circumstance of having been compelled to get up at two o'clock in the morning to behold it) something like *ennui* began to show itself in the demeanour of the expectant fair ones; soon after ten, however, loud and continued music in the distance gave a fillip to half-slumbering curiosity, and at ten minutes before eleven (looking down the abbey, as from the east, behind the organ) Miss Fellowes, with her six tributary herb-women, heading the grand procession, appeared at the western gate. The cavalcade halted for a few moments at that point, apparently to give time for the rear to come up, and lively music (fifes and drums, and flourishes of trumpets alternately) filled up the interim. After a short pause the procession again put itself in motion. The herb-woman, with her maids, and the sergeant-porter, remained at the entrance within the west door: the drums and trumpets filed off to the gallery over the entrance door. The abbey, at this moment, began rapidly to fill. The peeresses, (their natural attractions heightened by every aid which art or fancy could supply, their dresses sparkling with jewels, and their white feathers waving in the wind) thronged into the seats appointed for them (immediately below the choir); and ranged in rows, to the number of 155, without a single creature of the grosser sex to disturb the uniformity or break the delicacy of the scene; with robes of every colour, various as the rainbow, and plumes of hues almost as many, their box showed like a bed of summer flowers, in which the rose, the tulip, and the violet, the snow-drop, and the bright blue-bell, displayed, contending, each its pride of beauty, and all insisted on pre-eminence. The procession continuing its course, the choirs of the chapel royal, and of Westminster, proceeded with his Majesty's band, to the organ gallery: some little confusion occurred in the filing off of the different bands; but the difficulty was quickly at an end; and, upon the entrance of the king into the aisle, a hundred instruments, and twice a hundred voices, rang out their notes at once; and the loud anthem, blended with the applauding shouts of the spectators, echoed to the very roof of the abbey. The box of the foreign ministers presented, at his majesty's entrance, a peculiarly glittering appearance. It afforded specimens of the costume of every country in amity with Great Britain, from the splendid uniform of Prussia or France, to the plain chintz gown and dark beard of a gentleman, whose name we could not learn, but who stated himself to be the nephew of the Persian ambassador, and claimed, in right of such relationship, to be seated with ministers of foreign courts. The cavalcade continued its course.

The prebendaries and dean of Westminster filed off to the left, about

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about the middle of the nave, and there awaited the king's coming into church; when they again fell into the procession next before the kings of arms who preceded the great officers.

That part of the procession preceding the knights commanders of the bath, the knights grand crosses of the said order, and their officers, the clerks of the privy council in ordinary, the privy councillors, the register of the garter, vice chamberlain, comptroller and treasurer of his majesty's household, and peers, were conducted to their seats by the officers of arms.

The prebendaries of Westminster went to their places near the altar.

The sergeants at arms went to their places near the theatre.

The standards were delivered by the bearers of them to pages at the entrance of the choir, to be resumed and borne in the return.

The princes of the blood royal were conducted to their seats as peers.

The prince Leopold to his seat in the royal box.

The barons of the cinque ports bearing the canopy, and the gentlemen pensioners, remained at the entrance of the choir.

The king, ascending the theatre, passed on the south side of the throne to his chair of state, on the east side thereof, opposite to the altar; and after his private devotion, (kneeling down upon the faldstool), took his seat. His majesty appeared distressed almost to fainting. It was with uneven steps and evident difficulty that he made his way up the aisle. The heat indeed was so great, that a lady in one of the galleries fainted and was obliged to be removed from the building; and the weight of the state cloak alone (which had seven supporters) might have overpowered a man in the most vigorous bodily health. His majesty being seated, the two bishops, his supporters, stood one on each side, the noblemen bearing the four swords on his right hand, the deputy lord great chamberlain and the lord high constable on his left; the great officers of state, the deputy earl marshal, the dean of Westminster, the noblemen bearing the regalia, train bearers, with deputy garter, the lord lyon, the lord mayor of London, and black rod standing about his chair.

Anthem — "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go to the house of the lord."

The Recognition. — Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the lord archbishop of Canterbury, together with the lord chancellor, the deputy lord great chamberlain, the lord high constable, and deputy earl marshal, preceded by deputy garter, moved to the east side of the theatre, where the archbishop made the recognition, and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; during which his majesty was standing, and turned towards the people on the side on which the recognition was made. The words were, "I here present unto you king George the fourth, the undoubted king of this realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?". The reply through the hall was, with loud applause, in the affirmative, with "God save king George the fourth." His

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His majesty being again seated, the bible, the chalice, and the patina, were carried to, and placed upon the altar, by the bishops who had borne them in the procession.

The two officers of the wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid a cushion of the same for his majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the altar. The archbishop of Canterbury put on his cope, and the bishops were also vested in their copes.

The Offering.—The king, attended by the two bishops, his supporters, the dean of Westminster, and the noblemen bearing the regalia and the four swords, passed to the altar; where his majesty, uncovered, and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall or altar-cloth of gold: it was delivered by the lord chamberlain to the deputy lord great chamberlain, and by his lordship to the king, who delivered it to the archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The treasurer of the household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the deputy lord great chamberlain, who having presented the same to the king, his majesty delivered it to the archbishop, to be by him put into the oblation basin. His majesty continuing to kneel, the prayer "O God who dwellest in the high and only place," was said by the archbishop. At the conclusion of this prayer the king rose, and was conducted to the chair of state on the south side of the area. The regalia, except the swords, were delivered by the several noblemen who bore the same, to the archbishop, and by his grace to the dean of Westminster, to be laid on the altar: the noblemen then returned to their places.

The Service.—The litany was next read by two bishops, vested in copes, and kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof. His grace the archbishop of York then ascended the coronation pulpit on the north side of the aisle, and delivered a sermon of about twenty minutes length, from 2 Samuel, chap xxiii, verses 3 and 4. "The God of Israel said, the rock of Israel spake to me, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain." He began by stating that his text was deserving of the most serious consideration at the hands of the audience he was addressing, not merely on account of its being the declaration of a dying king, but also the inspiration of a divine prophet. He then entered into a dissertation upon the mutual advantages which accrue both to the governor and the governed from good government. He stated that one and the chief point to produce good government was a strict attendance to universal justice on the part of the governor; not merely to justice between man and man, but between nation and nation. The records of history, both ancient and modern, fully proved that monarchs in general applied one code of morality to men, and another to nations. Now, a good ruler ought to apply the

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the same code to both; and unless he did so, the nation which he governed could not be happy. After pointing out the dangers which arose from licentiousness in the people and tyranny in the monarch, he proceeded to draw the picture of a patriot king, whose sole aim was the good of his people, and who, in seeking to accomplish that good, always withheld his favour from the base and licentious, and exhibited in his own person an example of those virtues which he cherished in others. If a monarch fully accomplished that object he would not be overpaid for his exertions by the largest revenues, inasmuch as those exertions were calculated to produce the most lasting benefits to his people. England had very recently had a proof of the truth of that assertion; she had seen a religious ruler sit on the throne of her kings for more than half a century, and she had in consequence been established in strength amidst the wreck of surrounding nations. On the son and successor of that king she now rested her hopes in perfect security; and if the nation might take its experience of the past as a gage of his future conduct, they had good grounds for expecting that their hopes would be confirmed whenever they looked at the manner in which he had conducted himself during the late eventful struggles for the liberties of Europe. The sovereign, who was then about to undergo an important ceremony, was not unknown to the cares of his station. When called to the helm of government by the unfortunate illness of his father, he found the country in a state of war, which threatened to destroy its very existence. To his stedfastness in a time of peril it was owing, under God, that the war had been brought to a conclusion, glorious in the annals of history, and still more glorious in the moderation of the victor, who, so far from being subdued by ambition in good fortune, had confined himself to the attainment of that which was the best justification of war—a secure and permanent peace. Under a prince of such wisdom, both in peace and war, they had reason to look forward to all the blessings that were to be derived from a great and glorious policy—they had reason to believe that he would place his glory in the moral integrity of the empire, and that he would, in consequence, reign in the hearts of a loyal and happy people. The reverend prelate concluded an address, which we heard but very imperfectly, by calling on the congregation to implore the Almighty to confirm the hopes which they already entertained regarding his present majesty, to multiply every blessing on his head, and so to direct his counsels to the advancement of true religion, that he might long continue to hold the sceptre of righteousness in peace and security.

During the sermon his majesty sat in his chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit; his supporters, the deputy lord great chamberlain, and the noblemen carrying the swords, standing by him: the archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair on the north side of the altar, deputy garter standing near him; the bishops were on their benches, along the north side

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of the area; the dean and prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south side of the area, east of the king's chair, and near the altar. The published ceremonial stated, that the king would wear his cap of state during the sermon. His majesty (owing probably to the heat of the weather) forbore to do so.

The Oath.—The sermon being at an end, the archbishop prepared to administer the coronation oath. The king rose from his chair of state and, attended by his supporters and the deputy lord great chamberlain, went uncovered to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion, and placing his hand on the Holy Gospels, his majesty took the oath.

"Sir,—is your majesty willing to take the oath?"

The king answered,—"I am willing."

The archbishop then ministered these questions; and the king, having a copy of the printed form and order of the coronation service in his hands, answered each question severally, as follows:—

Arch. "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?"

King. "I solemnly promise so to do."

Arch. "Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

King. "I will."

Arch. "Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the united church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England and Ireland, and to the united church committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do, or shall appertain to them, or any of them?"

King. "All this I promise to do."

Then the king arising out of his chair, supported as before, and assisted by the lord great chamberlain, the sword of state being carried before him, went to the altar, and there being uncovered made his solemn oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premises; laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospel in the great Bible, which was before carried in the procession, and was now brought from the altar by the archbishop, and tendered to him as he kneels upon the steps, saying these words:—

"The things which I have herebefore promised I will perform and keep. So help me God."

Then the king kissed the book and signed the oath.

The Anointing.—The king, having thus taken his oath, returned again to the chair, and kneeling at his faldstool, the archbishop begun the hymn Veni, Creator Spiritus, and the choir sang it out.

Anthem

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Anthem II.

" Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And warm them with thy heav'nly fire.
Thou who th' anointing spirit art,
To us thy sevenfold gifts impart.
Let thy bless'd unction from above
Be to us comfort, life, and love.
Enable with celestial light
The weakness of our mortal sight:

Anoint our hearts and cheer our face,
With the abundance of thy grace:
Keep far our foes, give peace at home;
Where thou dost dwell no ill can come:
Teach us to know the Father, Son,
And Spirit of both, to be but one,
That so through ages all along,
This may be our triumphant song;
In thee, O Lord, we make our boast,
In thee, O Lord, we make our boast,
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

This being ended the archbishop said this prayer:—

" O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate kings, priests, and prophets, to teach and govern thy people Israel: Bless and sanctify thy chosen servant George, who by our office and ministry is now to be anointed with this oil, and consecrated king of this realm; Strengthen him, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost the comforter: Confirm and establish him with thy free and princely spirit, the spirit of wisdom and government, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness, and fill him, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear, now and for ever. Amen."

This prayer being ended the choir sang;—

Anthem III.

" Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, anointed Solomon king; and all the people rejoiced and said, God save the king, long live the king, may the king live for ever, amen. Hallelujah."

In the mean time the king rising from his devotions, went before the altar, supported and attended as before.

The king sat down in his chair placed in the midst of the area over against the altar, with the faldstool before it, wherein he was anointed. Four knights of the garter held over him a rich pall of silk, or cloth of gold; the dean of Westminster took the ampulla and spoon from off the altar, poured some of the holy oil into the spoon, and with it the archbishop anointed the king in the form of a cross;

1. On the crown of the head, saying,

" Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed."

2. On the breast, saying,

" Be thy breast anointed with holy oil."

3. On the palms of both the hands, saying,

" Be thy hands anointed with holy oil:

" And as Solomon was anointed king by Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated king over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

Then the dean of Westminster laid the ampulla and spoon upon the altar, and the king, kneeling down at the faldstool, and the archbishop standing on the north side of the altar, said this prayer or blessing over him;—

" Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who by his Father was anointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows, by his holy anointing pour down upon your head and heart the blessing of

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the Holy Ghost, and prosper the works of your hands: that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace, and godliness; and after a long and glorious course of ruling this temporal kingdom wisely, justly, and religiously, you may, at last, be made partaker of an eternal kingdom, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

This prayer being ended, the king arose, and sat down again in his chair, and the dean of Westminster wiped and dried all the places anointed, with fine linen, or fine bombast wool, delivered to him by the lord great chamberlain.

The investing with the Supertunica.—The dean of Westminster then received from the officers of the wardrobe, the supertunica of cloth of gold, and a girdle of the same for the sword, with which he arrayed the king. His majesty appeared to suffer dreadfully from fatigue.

The presenting of the Spurs and Sword, and the Girding and Oblation of the said Sword.—Then the spurs were brought from the altar by the dean of Westminster, and delivered to a nobleman thereto appointed by the king, who, kneeling down, presents them to his majesty, who forthwith sent them back to the altar.

Then the lord who carried the sword of state, returned the said sword to the officers of the jewel house, which was thereupon deposited in the traverse in king Edward's chapel; he received thence, in lieu thereof, another sword, in a scabbard of purple velvet, provided for the king to be girt withal, which he delivered to the archbishop; and the archbishop laying it on the altar, said the following prayer:—"Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee, and so direct and support thy servant king George, who is now to be girt with this sword, that he may not bear it in vain; but may use it as the minister of God, for the terror and punishment of evildoers, and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Then the archbishop took the sword from off the altar, and (the bishops assisting, and going along with him) delivered it into the king's right hand, and he holding it, the archbishop said:—"Receive this kingly sword, brought now from the altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy."

The king stood up, the sword was girt about him by the lord great chamberlain, and then the king sitting down, the archbishop said:—"Remember him of whom the royal psalmist did prophesy, saying, 'Gird thee with thy sword upon thy thigh, O thou most mighty, good luck have thou with thine honour, ride on prosperously, because of truth, meekness, and righteousness; and be thou a follower of him. With this sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the holy church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order; that doing these things, you may be glorious in all virtue: and so represent our Lord Jesus Christ in this life, that yo

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you may reign for ever with him in the life which is to come. Amen."

Then the king, rising up, ungirded his sword, and going to the altar, offered it there in the scabbard, and then returned and sat down in his chair: And the chief peer offered the price of it, namely, a hundred shillings, and having thus redeemed it, received it from off the altar by the dean of Westminster, and drew it out of the scabbard, and carried it naked before his majesty during the rest of the solemnity.

The investing with the Armill and Royal Robe, and the delivery of the Orb.—Then the king arising, the dean of Westminster took the armill from the master of the great wardrobe, and put it about his majesty's neck, and tied it to the bowings of his arms, above and below the elbows, with silk strings: the archbishop standing before the king, and saying:—"Receive this armill as a token of the divine mercy embracing you on every side."

Next the robe royal, or purple robe of state, of cloth of tissue, lined or furred with ermine, was by the master of the great wardrobe delivered to the dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the king, standing; the crimson robe which he wore before being first taken off by the lord great chamberlain: the king having received it, sat down, and then the orb with the cross was brought from the altar by the dean of Westminster, and delivered into the king's hand by the archbishop, pronouncing this blessing and exhortation:—"Receive this imperial robe and orb, and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high; the Lord clothe you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this orb set under the cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer. For He is the Prince of the kings of the earth; King of Kings, and Lord of Lords: so that no man can reign happily, who deriveth not his authority from him, and directeth not all his actions according to his laws."

Investiture per Annulum et Baculum.—Then the master of the jewel-house delivered the king's ring to the archbishop, in which a table jewel was enchased; the archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand, and said:—"Receive this ring, the ensign of kingly dignity, and of defence of the catholic faith; and as you are this day solemnly invested in the government of this earthly kingdom, so may you be sealed with that spirit of promise, which is the earnest of an heavenly inheritance, and reign with Him who is the blessed and only potentate, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

The king delivered his orb to the dean of Westminster, to be by him laid upon the altar; and then the dean of Westminster brought the sceptre and rod to the archbishop; and the lord of the manor of Worksop (who claimed to hold an estate by the service of presenting to the king a right hand glove on the day of his coronation, and supporting the king's right arm whilst he holds the sceptre with the cross) delivered to the king a pair of rich

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rich gloves, and in any occasion happening afterwards, supported his majesty's right arm, or held his sceptre by him.

The gloves being put on, the archbishop delivered the sceptre, with the cross, into the king's right hand, saying, "Receive the royal sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice." And then he delivered the rod, with the dove, into the king's left hand, and said, "Receive the rod of equity and mercy; and God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers he hath given you. Be so merciful, that you be not too remiss; so execute justice, that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect the oppressed; and the blessing of him who was ready to perish shall be upon you; thus in all things following his great and holy example, of whom the prophet David said, 'Thou lovest righteousness, and hatest iniquity; the sceptre of thy kingdom is a right sceptre;' even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The putting on of the Crown.—The archbishop, standing before the altar, took the crown into his hands, and laying it again before him upon the altar, said, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy and loving kindness, look down upon this thy servant George our king, who now in lowly devotion boweth his head to thy Divine Majesty; and as thou dost this day set a crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his royal heart with thy heavenly grace; and crown him with all princely virtues, which may adorn the high station wherein thou hast placed him, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen."

Then the king sat down in king Edward's chair, the archbishop, assisted with other bishops, came from the altar; the dean of Westminster brought the crown, and the archbishop taking it of him, reverently put it upon the king's head. At the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried "God save the king," and the trumpets sounded, and by a signal given, the great guns at the Tower were fired.

The noise ceasing, the archbishop rose and said, "Be strong and of good courage; observe the commandments of God, and walk in his holy ways: fight the good fight of faith, and lay hold on eternal life; that in this world you may be crowned with success and honour, and when you have finished your course, you may receive a crown of righteousness, which God the righteous judge shall give you in that day."

Then the choir sung this short anthem.

Anthem IV.

"The king shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord: exceeding glad shall he be of thy salvation. Thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness, and hast set a crown of pure gold upon his head. Hallelujah. Amen."

As soon as the king was crowned, the peers, &c. put on their coronets and caps.

The presenting of the Holy Bible.—The dean of Westminster took the Holy Bible, which was carried in the procession, from off the altar, and delivered it to the archbishop,

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bishop, who with the rest of the bishops going along with him, presented it to the king, first saying these words to him: "Our gracious king; we present unto your majesty this book, the most valuable thing that this world affordeth. Here is wisdom; this is the royal law; these are the lively oracles of God. Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this book; that keep, and do, the things contained in it. For these are the words of eternal life, able to make you wise and happy in this world, nay wise unto salvation, and so happy for evermore, through faith which is in Christ Jesus; to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

Then the king delivered back the bible to the archbishop, who gave it to the dean of Westminster, to be reverently placed again upon the holy altar.

The Benediction, and Te Deum.—And now the king having been thus anointed and crowned, and having received all the ensigns of royalty, the archbishop solemnly blessed him, and all the bishops standing about him, with the rest of the peers, with a loud and hearty Amen.

"The Lord bless and keep you: the Lord make the light of his countenance to shine for ever upon you, and be gracious unto you: the Lord protect you in all your ways, preserve you from every evil thing, and prosper you in every thing good. Amen.

"The Lord give you a faithful senate, wise and upright counsellors and magistrates, a loyal nobility, and a dutiful gentry; a pious and learned and useful clergy; an honest, industrious, and obedient commonalty. Amen.

"In your days may mercy and truth meet together, and righteousness and peace kiss each other; may wisdom and knowledge be the stability of your times, and the fear of the Lord your treasure. Amen.

"The Lord make your days many, and your reign prosperous; your fleets and armies victorious: and may you be reverenced and beloved by all your subjects, and ever increase in favour with God and man. Amen.

"The glorious majesty of the Lord our God be upon you; may he bless you with all temporal and spiritual happiness in this world, and crown you with glory and immortality in the world to come. Amen.

"The Lord give you a religious and victorious posterity to rule these kingdoms in all ages. Amen."

Then the archbishop turned to the people, and said:

"And the same Lord God Almighty grant that the clergy and nobles assembled here for this great and solemn service, and together with them all the people of the land, fearing God, and honouring the king, may by the merciful superintendence of the divine providence, and the vigilant care of our gracious sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with the Eternal Father, and God the Holy Ghost, be glory in the church, world without end. Amen."

The blessing being thus given, the king sat down in his chair, vouchsafed to kiss the archbishop and bishops assisting at his coronation, they kneeling before him one after another.

Then

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Then the choir began to sing the Te Deum, and the king went up to the theatre on which the throne is placed, all the bishops, great officers, and other peers, attending him, and then he sat down and reposed himself in his chair below the throne.

Anthem V.—Te Deum.

"We praise thee, O God; we acknowledge thee to be the Lord." &c. &c.

The Inthronization. — The *Te Deum* being ended, the king was lifted up into his throne by the archbishop and bishops, and other peers of the kingdom. And being inthronized or placed therein, all the great officers, those that bore the swords and sceptres, and the rest of the nobles, stood round about the steps of the throne, and the archbishop standing before the king said, "Stand firm, and hold fast, from henceforth, the seat and imperial dignity which is this day delivered unto you in the name, and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the bishops and servants of God, though unworthy; and as you see us to approach nearer to God's altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before Him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. Amen."

The Homage.—The exhortation being ended, all the peers present did homage publicly and solemnly unto the king upon the theatre, and in the meantime the treasurer of the household threw among the people medals of gold and silver, as the king's princely largess or donative.

The archbishop first knelt down before his majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops knelt on either hand, and about him; and they did their homage together, for the shortening of the ceremony, the archbishop saying:—"I Charles, archbishop of Canterbury [and so every one of the rest, I, N. bishop of N. repeating the rest audibly after the archbishop] will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our sovereign lord, and your heirs kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the church.

"So help me God."

Then the archbishop kissed the king's left cheek, and so the rest of the bishops present after him.

After which, the other peers of the realm did their homage in like manner, the dukes first by themselves, and so the marquisses, the earls, the viscounts, and the barons, severally; the first of each order kneeling before his majesty, and the rest with and about him, all putting off their coronets, and the first of each class beginning, and the last saying after him: "I, N. duke, or earl, &c. of N. do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship, and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks.

"So help meGod."

The peers, having done their homage, they stood all together round about the king; and each class or degree going by themselves,

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selves, or (as it was at the coronation of king Charles the First and Second) every peer one by one, in order, put off their coronets, singly ascended the throne again, and stretching forth their hands, touched the crown on his majesty's head, as promising by that ceremony, to be ever ready to support it with all their power, and then every one of them kissed the king's cheek.

While the peers were thus doing their homage, and the medals thrown about, the king delivered his sceptre with the cross to the lord of the manor of Worksop, to hold; and the other sceptre, or rod, with the dove, to the lord that carried it in the procession.

And the bishops that supported the king in the procession also eased him, by supporting the crown, as there was occasion.

The Final Anthem.—While the medals were scattered, and the homage of the lords performed, the choir sung this anthem, with instrumental music of all sorts, as a solemn conclusion of the king's coronation.

Anthem VI.

"Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father, for ever and ever. Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and the earth are thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord; and thou art exalted as head over all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name."

At the end of this anthem the drums beat, and the trumpets sounded, and all the people shouted, crying out,

"God save king George the Fourth.

"Long live king George.

"May the king live for ever."

The solemnity of the king's coronation being thus ended, the archbishop left the king in his throne, and went down to the altar.

The Communion. — Then the offertory began, the archbishop reading these sentences:

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

"Charge them who are rich in this world, that they be ready to give, and glad to distribute; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may attain eternal life."

The king descended from his throne, supported and attended as before, and went to the steps of the altar, and knelt down there.

And first the king offered bread and wine for the communion, which was brought out of king Edward's chapel, and delivered into his hands, the bread upon the paten, by the bishop that read the epistle, and the wine in the chalice by the bishop that read the gospel, were by the archbishop received from the king, and reverently placed upon the altar, and decently covered with a fair linen cloth, the archbishop first saying this prayer:—

"Bless, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy gifts, and sanctify them unto this holy use, that by them

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them we may be made partakers of the body and blood of thine only begotten Son Jesus Christ, and fed unto everlasting life of soul and body: And that thy servant king George may be enabled to the discharge of his weighty office, whereunto of thy great goodness thou hast called and appointed him. Grant this, O Lord, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only mediator and advocate. Amen."

Then the king kneeling, as before, made his second oblation, offering a mark weight of gold, which the treasurer of the household delivered to the lord great chamberlain, and he to his majesty. And the archbishop came to him, and received it in the bason, and placed it upon the altar. After which the bishop said, "O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place, with them also who are of an humble spirit; look down mercifully upon this thy servant George, our king, here humbling himself before thee at thy foot-stool; and graciously receive these oblations, which in humble acknowledgment of thy sovereignty over all, and of thy great bounty to him in particular, he has now offered up unto thee, through Jesus Christ, our only mediator and advocate. Amen."

Then the king returned to his chair, and knelt down at his fald-stool, the archbishop said,—

"Let us pray for the whole state of Christ's church militant here on earth.

"Almighty and everliving God, who by thy holy Apostle hast taught us to make prayers and supplications, and to give thanks for all men: We humbly beseech thee most mercifully to receive these our prayers which we offer unto thy Divine Majesty, beseeching thee to inspire continually the universal church with the spirit of truth, unity, and concord; and grant that all they that do confess thy holy name, may agree in the truth of thy holy word, and live in unity and godly love. We beseech thee also to save and defend all Christian kings, princes, and governors; and especially thy servant George our king, that under him we may be godly and quietly governed; and grant unto his whole council, and to all that are put in authority under him, that they may truly and indifferently minister justice, to the punishment of wickedness and vice, and to the maintenance of thy true religion and virtue. Give grace, O heavenly Father, to all bishops and curates, that they may, both by their life and doctrine, set forth thy true and lively word, and rightly and duly administer thy holy sacraments; and to all thy people give thy heavenly grace, and especially to this congregation here present, that with meek heart and due reverence they may hear and receive thy holy word, truly serving thee in holiness and righteousness all the days of their life. And we most humbly beseech thee of thy goodness, O Lord, to comfort and succour all them who in this transitory life are in trouble, sorrow, need, sickness, or any other adversity. And we also bless thy holy name for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear; beseeching thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of thy heavenly kingdom. Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our

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our only mediator and advocate. Amen."

The Exhortation.—" Ye that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbours, and intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in his holy ways; draw near with faith, and take this holy sacrament to your comfort; and make your humble confession to Almighty God, meekly kneeling upon your knees."

The General Confession.—" Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men; we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time most grievously have committed, by thought, word, and deed, against thy Divine Majesty, provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; for thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, forgive us all that is past, and grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee, in newness of life, to the honour and glory of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Absolution.—" Almighty God our heavenly Father, who of his great mercy hath promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance, and true faith, turn unto him; have mercy upon you, pardon and deliver you from all your sins, confirm and strengthen you in all goodness, and bring you to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

After which was said,

" Hear what comfortable words our Saviour saith unto all that truly turn to him,"

' Come unto me, all that travail and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you.' St. Matt. 11. 28.

' So God loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son to the world, and that all that believe in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.' St. John 3. 16.

" Hear also what St. Paul saith,"

' This is a true saying, and worthy of all men to be received, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.' 1 Tim. 1. 15.

" Hear also what St. John saith,"

' If any man have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the propitiation for our sins.' 1 John ii. 1.

After which the archbishop proceeded, saying,

Arch. " Lift up your hearts."

Answ. " We lift them unto the Lord."

Arch. " Let us give thanks unto our Lord God."

Answ. " It is meet and right so to do."

Then the archbishop turned to the Lord's table, and said,

" It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times, and in all places, give thanks unto thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty everlasting God:

" Who hast at this time given us thy servant our sovereign king George to be the defender of the faith, and the protector of thy people:

" Therefore with angels and archangels,

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archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify thy glorious name, evermore praising thee, and saying, holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glory. Glory be to thee, O Lord most high. Amen."

The Prayer of Address.—"We do not presume to come to this thy table, O merciful God, trusting in our own righteousness, but thy manifold great mercies. We are not worthy so much as to gather up the crumbs under thy table. But thou art the same God, whose property is always to have mercy; grant us, therefore, gracious God, so to eat the flesh of thy dear Son, Jesus Christ, to drink his blood, that our sinful bodies may be made clean by his body, our souls washed through his most precious blood. That we may evermore dwell with him, and he with us. Amen."

The Prayer of Consecration.—"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, who of thy tender mercy didst give thine only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the cross for our redemption, who made there (by his one oblation of himself once offered) a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, for the sins of the whole world, and did institute, and in his holy gospel command us to continue a perpetual memory of that his precious death to his coming again; hear us, O merciful Father, we most humbly beseech thee, and grant that we receiving these thy creatures of bread and wine, according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remembrance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most holy body and blood: who in the same night that he was betrayed took bread,* and when he had given thanks, he brake it,† and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take eat,‡ this is my body which is given for you, do this in remembrance of me. Likewise, after supper§ he took the cup, and when he had given thanks he gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this, for this¶ is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you and for many for the remission of sins: do this as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me. Amen."

When the archbishop and dean of Westminster, with the bishops' assistants, namely, the preacher, and those who read the litany, and the epistle and gospel, had communicated in both kinds, the archbishop administered the bread, and the dean of Westminster the cup to the king.

At the delivery of the bread, was said, "The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith with thanksgiving."

At the delivery of the cup, "The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve

* Here the archbishop took the paten into his hand.
† And here broke the bread.
‡ And here laid his hand upon all the bread.
§ Here he took the cup into his hand,
¶ And here laid his hand upon every vessel (be it chalice or flagon) in which there was any wine to be consecrated.

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preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's blood was shed for thee, and be thankful."

While the king received, the bishop appointed for that service held a towel of white silk, or fine linen, before him. Then the archbishop went on to the post communion, saying, "Our Father which art in heaven; hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil; for thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory for ever. Amen."

Then this Prayer.

"O Lord and Heavenly Father, we, thy humble servants, entirely desire thy fatherly goodness, mercifully to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving; most humbly beseeching thee to grant, that by the merits and death of thy Son, Jesus Christ, and through faith in his blood, we and all thy whole church may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of his passion, and here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto thee; humbly beseeching thee, that all we, who are partakers of this holy communion, may be filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction."

Then was said,

"Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace: good will towards men. We praise thee; we bless thee; we worship thee; we glorify thee; we give thanks to thee for thy great glory, O Lord God, Heavenly King, God the Father Almighty.

"O Lord, the only begotten Son Jesu Christ.

"O Lord God, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Thou that takest away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Thou that sittest at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us.

"For thou only art holy, thou only art the Lord, thou only, O Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in the glory of God the Father. Amen."

The king returned to his throne upon the theatre, and afterwards the archbishop read the final prayers.

The Final Prayers.—"Assist us mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and prayers, and dispose the way of thy servants towards the attainment of everlasting salvation, that among all the changes and chances of this mortal life, they may ever be defended by thy most gracious and ready help, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"O Lord our God, who upholdest and governest all things in heaven and earth, receive our humble prayers with our thanksgivings, for our sovereign lord George, set over us by thy good providence to be our king. And so, together with him, bless all the royal family, that they, ever trusting in thy goodness, protected by thy power, and crowned with thy favour, may continue before thee in health and peace, in joy and honour, a long and happy life upon earth, and after death may obtain everlasting life and glory in

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in the kingdom of heaven, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ our Saviour, who with thee, O Father, and the Holy Spirit, liveth and reigneth, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

"Almighty God, who hast promised to hear the petition of them that ask in thy Son's name, we beseech thee mercifully to incline thine ears to us that have made now our prayers and supplications unto thee, and grant that those things which we have faithfully asked according to thy will, may effectually be obtained to the relief of our necessity, and to the setting forth of thy glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. And the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you, and remain with you always. Amen."

Return of the Procession to the Hall.—At about twenty minutes to four the gates of the hall were thrown open to admit the procession on its return.

Viewed from the upper end of the hall through the arched way, the appearance of the white plumes of the knights of the bath was most magnificent. On their entrance to the hall, the knights took off their hats, but the peers continued to wear their coronets. The procession then entered in the following order:—

Messenger of the college of arms.
High constable of Westminster.

Fife and drums, as before
Drum major
Eight trumpets
Kettle drums
Eight trumpets
Sergeant trumpeter

} Who, on their arrival in the hall, immediately went into the gallery over the triumphal arch.

Sergeant porter.
Knight marshal and his officers.
Six clerks in chancery.
King's chaplains.
Sheriffs of London.
Alderman and recorder of London.
Masters in chancery.
King's sergeants at law.
King's ancient sergeant.
King's solicitor general. King's attorney general.
Gentlemen of the privy chamber.
Barons of the exchequer, and justices of both benches.
Lord chief baron of the exchequer. Lord chief justice of the common pleas.
Vice-chancellor. Master of the rolls.
Lord chief justice of the king's bench.

Pursuivants

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Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland.
Officers attendant on the knights commanders of the bath wearing their caps.
Knights commanders of the bath, wearing their caps.
Officers of the order of the bath, wearing their caps.
Knights grand crosses of the order of the bath, wearing their caps.
A pursuivant of arms.
Clerks of the council in ordinary.
Privy councillors.
Register of the order of the garter.
Knight of the garter, not a peer, wearing his cap and feathers.
His majesty's vice-chamberlain.
Comptroller of the household. Treasurer of the household.
A pursuivant of arms.
Heralds of Scotland and Ireland.
The standard of Hanover, born by the earl of Mayo.
Barons, wearing their coronets.
A herald.
The standard of Ireland, borne by lord Beresford. The standard of Scotland, borne by the earl of Lauderdale.
Bishops, wearing their caps.
Two heralds.
Viscounts, wearing their coronets.
Two heralds.
The standard of England, borne by lord Hill.
Earls, wearing their coronets.
Two heralds.
The union standard, borne by earl Harcourt.
Marquisses, wearing their coronets.
The lord chamberlain of the household, wearing his coronet.
The lord steward of the household, wearing his coronet.
The royal standard, borne by the earl of Harrington.
King of arms of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, wearing his crown. Glocester king of arms, wearing his crown. Hanover king of arms, wearing his crown.
Dukes, wearing their coronets.
Ulster king of arms, wearing his crown. Clarenceux king of arms, wearing his crown. Norroy king of arms, wearing his crown.
The lord privy seal wearing his coronet. The lord president of the council, wearing his coronet.
Archbishops of Ireland, wearing their caps.
Archbishop of York, wearing his cap.
Lord high chancellor, wearing his coronet, and bearing his purse.
Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his cap.
Four sergeants at arms.

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The third sword, borne by the earl of Galloway, wearing his coronet. | Curtana, borne by the duke of Newcastle, wearing his coronet. | The second sword, borne by the duke of Northumberland, wearing his coronet.

Usher of the green rod. | Usher of the white rod.

The lord mayor of London. | The lord lyon of Scotland, wearing his crown. | Garter principal king of arms, wearing his crown. | Black rod.

The deputy lord great chamberlain, wearing his coronet.

His royal highness the prince Leopold, wearing his cap and feathers, and his train borne as before.

His royal highness the duke of Glocester, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His royal highness the duke of Sussex, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His royal highness the duke of Clarence, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

His royal highness the duke of York, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.

The high constable of Ireland. | The high constable of Scotland, wearing his coronet.

Four sergeants at arms.

The deputy earl marshal, wearing his coronet. | The sword which had been redeemed, borne naked by the duke of Dorset, wearing his coronet. | The lord high Constable, wearing his coronet.

The lord high steward, wearing his coronet.

The sceptre with the dove borne by the duke of Rutland, wearing his coronet.

20 gentlemen pensioners, with standard-bearer.

The bishop of Oxford, wearing his cap.

THE KING, in his robes of purple velvet furred with ermine, and the crown of state on his head, bearing in his right hand St. Edward's sceptre with the cross, and in his left the orb with the cross, under his canopy, supported as before, and his train borne as before.

The bishop of Lincoln, wearing his cap.

20 gentlemen pensioners with the lieutenant.

Captain of the Yeomen of the guard, wearing his coronet. | Gold stick of the life guards in waiting, wearing his coronet. | Captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, wearing his coronet.

Lords

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Lords of the bed-chamber.
The keeper of his majesty's privy purse.
Grooms of the bed-chamber.
Equerries and pages of honour.
Aides de camp.
Gentlemen ushers.
Physicians. Surgeons. Apothecaries.
Ensign of the yeomen of the guard. Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.
His majesty's pages.
His majesty's footmen.
Exons of the yeomen of the guard. Yeomen of the guard. Exons of the yeomen of the guard.
Gentleman harbinger of the band of gentlemen pensioners.
Clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guard. Clerk of the cheque to the gentlemen pensioners.
Yeomen of the guard, to close the procession.

On entering the hall, the barons of the cinque ports, bearing the canopy, proceeded with the canopy as far as the steps of the platform, from whence the king ascended to the throne, and from thence retired to his chamber.

It is mentioned above that the several orders of knighthood returned wearing their hats. This was the case until they got to the entrance of Westminster-hall. There all the knights of the bath took off their hats, as did some of the bishops and several other individuals who took part in the procession. There were only two knights of the garter who appeared in the full dress of the order. These were his royal highness the prince Leopold and the marquis of Londonderry. The noble marquis, as attired in his robes, added very considerably to the splendour of the scene by his graceful and elegant appearance. His lordship's hat was encircled with a band of diamonds, which had a most brilliant effect. On the entrance of his majesty, he was received with loud and continued acclamations—the gentlemen waving their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs: his majesty seemed to feel sensibly the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, and returned the salutations with repeated bows to the assemblage on both sides as he passed up to the platform. His majesty was evidently fatigued, but we never saw him appear in better spirits. It would be impossible to convey to our readers, who have not witnessed the procession, an adequate idea of the splendour of the hall at the moment when the procession had completely passed through the triumphal arch. The rich and gorgeous apparel of the peers and knights, relieved by the more light though not less elegant dresses of the ladies, gave a magnificence to the scene, which we believe has never been equalled at the coronation of any sovereign of this country, and we think we might add of any country in Europe. His majesty did not ascend the throne on his return, but proceeded immediately to his chamber. The peers

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took their seats at the tables appointed for them, and began to partake of the banquet. During the interval between this and the return of his majesty, the greater part of the ladies and gentlemen who had previously occupied the galleries retired for refreshments, or descended into the hall, which they promenaded for a considerable time. There were also a great number of persons admitted into the hall, who it was evident had not been in before. This occasioned some slight inconvenience to those whose duty obliged them to be present. The procession on its return to the hall was not conducted with any thing like the same regularity which had distinguished its departure. This was probably owing to the great fatigue which all the parties had undergone, and to their consequent anxiety to get to their seats. Some slight derangement was occasioned by the aldermen, who, either from the cause just mentioned, or from a mistake with respect to the regulations of the heralds, had no sooner got within the triumphal arch, than they walked over to one of the tables, leaving several of those behind who ought to have preceded them. This trifling mistake was soon corrected by one of the heralds, who brought the worthy magistrates back to their former station in the procession.

The Banquet. — Precisely at twenty minutes past five the lord great chamberlain issued his orders that the centre of the hall should be cleared. This direction occasioned much confusion, not only because many strangers had been allowed to enter the lower doors for the purpose of surveying the general arrangements, but because those who had tickets for the galleries had descended in considerable numbers to the floor. Lord Gwydyr was under the necessity of personally exerting his authority with considerable vehemence, in order to compel the attendants of the earl-marshal to quit situations intended for persons more immediately connected with the ceremony. A long interval now occurred, during which the various officers, and especially the heralds, made the necessary arrangements for the nobility expected to return with his majesty. During this pause silence was generally preserved in expectation of the return of his majesty from his chamber.

The entrance of the king was announced by one of the principal heralds, who was followed into the hall by the lord great chamberlain and the dukes of York, Clarence, Cambridge, Sussex, and Glocester. Prince Leopold had for some time previously been engaged in conversation with some of the foreign ambassadors.

His majesty returned in the robes with which he had been invested in the abbey, wearing also the same crown. In his right hand he carried the sceptre, and in his left the orb, which, on taking his seat on the throne, he delivered to two peers stationed at his side for the purpose of receiving them.

The first course was then served up. It consisted of twenty-four gold covers and dishes, carried by as many gentlemen pensioners: they were preceded by six attendants on the clerk comptroller, by two clerks of the kitchen, who received the dishes from the gentlemen

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gentlemen pensioners, by the clerk comptroller, in a velvet gown trimmed with silver lace, by two clerks and the secretary of the board of green cloth, by the comptroller and treasurer of the household, and by four sergeants at arms with their maces.

Before the dishes were placed upon the table by the two clerks of the kitchen, the great doors at the bottom of the hall were thrown open to the sound of trumpets and clarions, and the duke of Wellington, as lord high constable, the marquis of Anglesea, as lord high steward, and lord Howard of Effingham, as deputy earl marshal, entered upon the floor on horseback, remaining for some minutes under the archway. The duke of Wellington was on the left of the king, the earl marshal on the right, and the marquis of Anglesea in the centre. The two former were mounted on beautiful white horses gorgeously trapped, and the latter on his favourite dun-coloured Arabian, the caparisons of which were equally rich. Each was followed by a groom, and by the head of the horses walked three pages occasionally soothing the animals by patting their necks. Their excellent temper and the skill with which they were managed, however, rendered this almost needless. The manner in which these noblemen, and especially the marquis of Anglesea, rode up the avenue formed through the knights of the bath, the knights commanders and companions, the heralds, the pages, and a vast number of officers, in every variety of uniform, excited general admiration.

While the twenty-four covers were placed upon the royal table, these noblemen remained on horseback at the lowest step leading to the throne, and as the gentlemen pensioners delivered their dishes they retired backwards between the three horses, and so left the hall. They were followed by the duke of Wellington, the marquis of Anglesea, and lord Howard of Effingham, who backed their steeds with great skill down the centre of the hall. The animals were most tractable and gentle, nor did they exhibit the least sign of fear or impatience; but when an attempt was made to applaud the proceeding, the horse of the earl marshal then became somewhat alarmed, as in the course of his rehearsals he had not met with any thing like this species of reception: he reared once or twice but was soon pacified by the groom in attendance. As soon as they were beyond the limits of the hall the doors were closed.

The dishes yet remaining uncovered, the basin and ewer were presented by the lord great chamberlain that his majesty might wash. He was assisted by the earls of Abingdon and Verulam, and the lord of the manor of Heydon was in attendance with a towel. His majesty having dipped his fingers in the rose-water, and wiped them, returned the napkin to the gentleman who had performed the service of bearing it.

Grace ought to have been said by the dean of the chapel royal; but some delay took place, we believe, in consequence of his non-appearance. The king called Sir T. Tyrwhitt, usher of the black rod, to his side, and sent him in

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search of the lord chamberlain, who, however, did not make his appearance. Grace was finally said before the dishes were uncovered; but in so low a tone that it was wholly inaudible.

The dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, sitting on the right hand of the king; and the dukes of Cambridge and Glocester, with prince Leopold, on the left; the carver and assistant carver, the earls of Denbigh and Chichester, took their stations at the bottom of the table, attended by the earls of Mount-Edgcombe and Whitworth, who acted as sewer and assistant sewer. The duke of Devonshire sustained the orb on the left of the throne, and the duke of Rutland the sceptre with the dove on the right, supported by the lord of the manor of Worksop, with the ordinary sceptre, and the peers bearing the four swords. The tureens and dishes were then uncovered, and the carvers proceeded to help his majesty to some soup, of which he tasted.

The Champion.—The first course having been removed, the attention of all present was called to the bottom of the hall by a long and cheerful flourish of trumpets. The great gates were instantly thrown wide open, and the champion made his appearance under the gothic archway, mounted on his piebald charger: this colour, though perhaps on some accounts objectionable, has a great authority in chivalrous romance in its favour, for Boiardo so describes the horse of Argalia.

Mr. Dymoke was accompanied on the right by the duke of Wellington, and on the left by lord Howard of Effingham; but his polished steel armour, his plumes, and the trappings of his steed, instantly showed the capacity in which he appeared. He was ushered within the limits of the hall by two trumpeters, with the arms of the champion on their banners; by the sergeant trumpeter, and by two sergeants at arms, with maces. An esquire in half armour was on each side, the one bearing his lance, and the other his shield or target: the three horsemen were followed by grooms and pages.

The first challenge was given at the entrance of the hall, the trumpets having sounded thrice: it was read by the herald attending the champion, in the following terms:—"If any person of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign lord king George the Fourth of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, son and next heir to our sovereign lord king George the Third, the last king deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this united kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed."

After pausing for a few seconds, the champion drew off his gauntlet, and threw it upon the floor, with a very manly and chivalrous air. As no one appeared to accept the challenge, the herald took up the glaive, and returned it to the champion. The cavalcade then advanced half way up the hall, when it again halted, and the trumpets having again sounded,

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sounded, the challenge was read as before, the gauntlet thrown down, and restored to the challenger. At the foot of the throne the same ceremony was a third time repeated, the herald reading the challenge at the top of the first flight of steps. Shouts of applause and vociferations of "Long live the king" followed each restoration of the gauntlet to the champion. His charger was considerably alarmed by the noise, but he seemed to have a complete command over him, and restrained his action within limits suited to the narrow space in which he could be permitted to move, making, in the words of an old English poet,

"A doctrinal and witty hieroglyphic
Of a blest kingdom; to express and teach
Kings to command as they would serve, and subjects
To serve as they had power to command."

The knightly appearance and gallant deportment of the champion obviously gave considerable pleasure to his majesty, who, taking the goblet that was presented to him by the cup-bearer, drank to the bold challenger with a corresponding air of gaiety. The champion on his part having received the cup, drank to the king, but pronounced the words "Long live his majesty king George the Fourth" in somewhat of a school-boy tone. Besides, he did not rise in his stirrups at the time, as we apprehend he ought to have done. However, upon the whole, this part of the ceremony passed off with great eclat. After the champion had drained the cup, he gave it to one of his pages, who bore it away as the perquisite of his master. The backing out of the champion and of the duke of Wellington and marquis of Anglesea was not very well managed, partly owing to the pressure of the crowd on the floor which narrowed the avenue to the throne.

The champion having retired, the second course was brought in by the gentlemen pensioners precisely in the same form as the first, the lord high constable, the lord high steward, and the earl marshal attending as before on horseback.

Proclamation of the Styles.—Immediately afterwards, Garter, attended by Clarenceux, Norroy, Lyon, Ulster, and the rest of the kings and officers of arms, proclaimed his majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times; first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform; next in the middle of the hall; and lastly at the bottom of the hall—the officers of arms, before each proclamation, crying, "Largesse." After each proclamation, the company shouted "God save the king," and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans.

Dinner being concluded, the lord mayor and twelve principal citizens of London, as assistants to the chief butler of England, accompanied by the king's cup-bearer and assistant, presented to his majesty wine in a gold cup; and the king having drank thereof, returned the gold cup to the lord mayor as his fee. It was remarked, that his majesty was engaged in conversation with the lord chancellor at the time when the lord mayor presented himself to perform his service. The king did not bow, as usual, as the lord mayor ascended the steps; nor on receiving the cup was he allowed

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allowed to kiss the king's hand. The following services were also performed:—

The mayor of Oxford, with the eight other burgesses of that city, as assistants to the lord mayor and citizens of London, as assistant to the chief butler of England in the office of butler, were conducted to his majesty, preceded by the king's cupbearer, and having presented to the king a bowl of wine, received the three maple cups for his fee.

The lord of the manor of Lyston, pursuant to his claim, brought up a charger of wafers to his majesty's table.

The duke of Atholl, as lord of the Isle of Man, presented his majesty with two falcons.

The peers then rose in their seats, and drank good health and a long and happy reign to the king, which was received with three times three by the whole company,

The lord chancellor, who sat on the corner of one of the tables, took occasion to observe that the toast ought not only to be received with nine, but with nine times nine. This remark did not produce any renewal of the acclamations.

"God save the king" followed, sung in fine style by the whole choir, the chorus being swelled by the company, all standing.

The duke of Norfolk then said, "The king thanks his peers for drinking his health: he does them the honour to drink their health and that of his good people." His majesty rose, and bowing three times to various parts of the immense concourse—

——"The abstract of his kingdom.
In all the beauty, state, and worth it holds."

he drank the health of all present. It was succeeded by long continued shouts from all sides, during which the king resumed his seat on his throne.

Non nobis, Domine, having been sung by the choir, various peers paid their homage and respects to his majesty; after which, the king, receiving from the dukes of Devonshire and Beaufort his orb and sceptre, retired amid reiterated acclamations.

The king quitted the hall at a quarter before eight o'clock: afterwards the company was indiscriminately admitted to partake of such refreshments as remained on the tables of the peers. The hall was cleared by nine o'clock.

20.—A heavy storm of thunder and lightning visited Holmfirth, and did considerable injury to the premises of Mr. Bates, at Winneybank, near that place. An uninhabited house, which was used as a warehouse, was struck about three o'clock in the morning; the electric fluid, entering near the top of the house, shattered a stone door-way, threw down a chimney, and dislodged the coping of the roof, which was transported to the distance of twelve yards; then passing to the shear-room, it circulated round the room, stripped the walls of their plaster, and finally found an exit through the window. We are glad to say no personal injury was sustained.

On the same day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the village of Manningham, near Bradford, tremendous

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was visited by a tremendous thunder storm. The electric fluid struck the mansion of E. C. Lister, Esq. of that place, and threw down a stack of chimnies; it then passed through the dining-room, in which about thirty persons were assembled, many of whom were slightly struck. The only one seriously injured was a female servant, whose arm was considerably scorched. Most of the bell-wires were melted, and the walls of the dining-room still retain visible marks of the most alarming visitation.

24.—About three o'clock in the morning, some fishermen were found drowned in the Clyde, at Peat Bog, the bodies of a man and a woman, both young persons. They were tied together with a silk handkerchief; the woman reclining with one arm on the shoulder of the man, and the other round his waist. They had been missing since the Friday before. The woman's name is said to be M'Kenzie, or O'Neil, from Ayr. Whether he, in a frantic fit, went into the Clyde to swim over with the woman on his back, or whether they voluntarily went into the river to drown themselves, must remain a secret.

Same day, a man named Mortimer died at Collumpton, of voluntary starvation. He had a small property, by which he had been supported for some years; but finding he was likely to outlive it, as it was reduced to about 150l., and feeling the apprehension of want more than the natural love of life, he came to the resolution of ending his days by starvation. To effect this dreadful purpose he took nothing but water for a month before he died; at the end of three weeks his body was wasted to a skeleton, and a medical gentleman was called in, who advised him to take some nourishment, but this he refused, and even discontinued the use of water. In this way he subsisted another week, when nature yielded the contest.

28.—*Poisoning by Mistake.*—An inquisition was held before Thomas Higgs, Esq. coroner, on the body of Mr. Thomas Smith, a gentleman residing at No. 10, Queen-street, Grosvenor-square, who on Friday night having a pain in his head, was advised to take a dose of salts. He stated to one of the family that he had a quantity of salts by him in a box: he mixed about an ounce of it in some warm water, and went into his bed room and drank it. He was immediately seized with excruciating pains, and it was discovered upon the arrival of Mr, Fordham, surgeon, of North Audley-street, that he had taken oxalic acid (which is used for cleaning boot tops) by mistake. The unfortunate man died in a few minutes after the accident, in the greatest agony. The internal coat of his stomach was entirely destroyed. After hearing evidence, proving that the deleterious potion was taken by accident, the jury returned a verdict "died from taking a quantity of oxalic acid, by mistake for Epsom salts." The paper was produced in which the oxalic acid was wrapped; it was a piece of a newspaper. The jury recommended in future, that chemists should have the word "poison" printed on the paper in which such dangerous ingredients were enclosed.

31.—About half past eleven o'clock,

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o'clock, his majesty left his palace in Pall-mall, on his way to Ireland. His majesty went in his plain dark travelling carriage, attended by lord Graves, as the lord in waiting, escorted by a party of the 14th light dragoons. The king proceeded as far as Kingston with his own horses, and from thence to Portsmouth with post horses. His majesty was to embark and dine on board the royal yacht.

—An invention has been made by a young man belonging to Mauchline; Mr. Andrew Smith of the Water of Air Stone manufactory. This is an instrument for copying drawings, &c., called by the learned who have seen it an apograph. It is so constructed, that drawings of any kind may be copied by it upon paper, copper, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, upon a scale either extended, reduced, or the same as the original. The arts, we understand, furnish no instance of an instrument resembling this, either in its appearance or operation, save what is called the pantograph, and even from this machine it differs materially. The beam in the former is suspended vertically from an universal joint, whereas the beam of the latter is supported on an horizontal plane. There is also a counterpoise added to the apograph above the centre of motion, which relieves the hand almost entirely of the weight it would otherwise have to sustain when the beam is out of the vertical position.

—A gentleman at Tickton-bridge, near Beverley, has in his possession and on his premises, two curiosities; one is a bitch fox with her four young cubs, and the other a wasp's nest, woven to and suspended from a gooseberry branch. The fox and her cubs were taken out of an earth not more than 300 yards from the gentleman's house, when the cubs were very young, and have been since suckled and supported by their mother. Though these animals have been much looked at and occasionally handled, they still retain much of that shyness which marks them in their wild state. As soon as they are considered old enough to provide for themselves, they are to be turned into Bentley-wood, in hopes of furnishing amusement in the winter to those who enjoy a fox-chase. The wasp's nest at present resembles in colour a piece of unbleached cotton, and in size is as large as a boy's head; the entrance seems to be at the bottom.

—The iron-bar bridge, measuring 437 feet between the points of suspension, erected last summer over the Tweed, near Paxton Ford, about six miles above Berwick, by captain S. Brown, R. N. proves of such advantage to the country, that on ascertaining the expense of this bridge, the trustees and gentlemen of the country interested in the work, have, with proper liberality, voted the captain one thousand guineas over and above his estimate. Captain Brown is now far advanced in the erection of a *Pier of Suspension*, on the same principle, west from Newhaven, near Edinburgh, which is to extend 700 feet into the sea, and will admit of steam vessels and other craft coming alongside at low water. The difficulty, therefore, of landing

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in the surf upon that rugged part of the coast will be avoided. The expense of this operation will be a mere trifle when compared with an erection of masonry.

—As an instance of the remarkable drought this season, Lochlomond has lately fallen seven feet perpendicularly from the water mark; and persons pass and repass between two of the islands on stepping stones, which have been placed there this week, and of which there is no former vestige. A great many old people in the neighbourhood have gone thither to have the gratification of walking across, and they all declare that they do not remember the loch ever having been so low.

—A goldfinch has built her nest in the same pear-tree, in the garden of Mr. Holliday, at Calderbridge, for a great number of years. This year the young were taken from the nest and put into a cage on the tree, where they were regularly fed by the old ones. It is worthy of remark, that the old birds have built again in the same tree; the young ones were taken as before, put into the cage, and are carefully attended to by their parents.

NETHERLANDS.

The important law introducing a new system of indirect taxes, has passed the second chamber of the states general. There have been few questions in which opinions have been so directly opposed to each other in the chamber, and at the same time so nearly balanced by the number of their advocates. It is a contest between the advocates of a free trade, and those of the prohibitive system. The members representing the old dutch provinces were in favor of the free trade, and those of the southern (formerly Austrian) provinces in favour of the prohibitive system, fearing that a free trade will injure their manufactures. Both sides of the question were supported with great ability. Count Hogendorp, in favor of the law, developed at great length the advantages of a free trade, and the disadvantages of the prohibitive system. He quoted Great Britain as an example, and shewed that the prohibitive system was the cause of the great number of poor with which the kingdom was burthened; on the other hand, he ascribed the ancient prosperity of Holland to a free trade; he was confident that the proposed law would animate foreign commerce, which supports the internal trade; he did not fear that the duties on consumption would have the ill-consequences apprehended, and was persuaded that the law would prove equally advantageous to both the great divisions of the kingdom. M. Von Alphen thought the prohibitive system could not be any longer maintained; that situated as the kingdom was, the whole land and sea forces of the state, if employed to prevent smuggling, would not do so without destroying commerce itself. He considered the abandonment of the old system as a return to sound sense. Among the members who spoke on the other side, M. Lecoq thought the new system could be of advantage only to Amsterdam, and that the whole kingdom ought not to be sacrificed to one city. M. de Seurs said, that he preferred the most rigorous system of prohibition to a free

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free trade; and M. Gendebien said, that foreigners, when they saw coffee free, and beer taxed, would imagine that common sense had fled from the Netherlands. The debate, which was begun on the 28th, in the morning, and renewed in the evening, was again continued on the 29th, in the morning, and finally concluded in the evening sitting of the same day, which lasted till mid-night. The ministers having been heard in defence of the law, the question was put and was carried by a majority only of four votes, there being fifty-five for, and fifty-one against it.—Only four members were absent.

PORTUGAL.

During the sitting of the cortes, on the 4th, a note from the minister of the marine was received, stating that the squadron in which his majesty was on board were in sight on the 5th, he landed. It was five o'clock when his majesty entered the hall of the cortes. supported by the secretary Folgueiras, preceded by the deputation of the cortes, and accompanied by all the officers of his royal household; and having taken his seat on the throne, the book of the holy gospels was presented to him by the president, on which his majesty laying his hand, pronounced the following oath:—"I, John VI. by the grace of God and by the constitution, king of the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, swear upon the holy gospels, to maintain the catholic, apostolic, roman religion; to observe, and cause to be observed, the bases of the constitution decreed by the general, extraordinary, and constituent cortes of the Portuguese nation, and the constitution which they shall make; and to be in all respects faithful to the said nation."

TURKEY.

The accounts from Turkey continue to be so vague and contradictory, that we neither know how to reconcile them, nor to choose between them. In the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago, it is said that the standard of the cross has been very generally raised; and that the turks have suffered great reverses, which have inspired the insurgents with fresh spirits. Epirus is stated to hold out against the turks; and Macedonia and Illyria to have become almost free. The turkish government betray great alarm, and are using every effort to strengthen their naval and military resources.

RUSSIA.

Cronstadt, July 15.

A great calamity, which has been added to innumerable other misfortunes, at Bucharest, has caused me to make my escape from that unhappy city. There has been an earthquake, accompanied by a more violent storm than the inhabitants ever remember to have taken place; about 1,400 houses have been destroyed; a great number of the inhabitants perished in the ruins. A shower of hail, as large as a nut, destroyed the trees which the storm had spared, and also some peasants who were in the open fields, with nearly the whole of the crops. The Turkish soldiery, siezed with a superstitious terror, exclaimed—"The infidel Ypsilanti, whom we are seeking upon earth, has ascended to the skies to fight with us from thence."

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The plains of Walachia, which I traversed from Bucharest to the frontiers, formerly so beautiful and fertile, now present the appearance of desolation and ruin: the dead bodies with which they are covered infect the air; nothing is to be heard but the mournful howlings with which the dogs, having lost their masters, fill the forests and fields: no more men, nor towns, nor villages—the barbarians have destroyed every thing, even the fruit-trees, to gratify their savage fury: more than 20,000 persons, the greater part of them women and children, have been dragged into slavery beyond the Danube. Aged men and women are massacred without mercy, and the lives of young women only are spared, who are destined for the Harem, and those of children to be brought up in the Mahometan religion: the convents and churches are every where razed from their foundations: in a convent of women, those who were advanced in years were put to the sword, and the young females carried into slavery.

The Walachian troops, who basely betrayed in battle the interests of their country, as well as the Greeks their companions in arms, are recovering from their error when too late, and rallying round Jordaki, a Greek of Thessaly, and formerly a commander in the militia of his country. Despair has given them fresh courage, and they have gained several partial advantages over the Turks, who have been repulsed at several points with the loss of upwards of 4,000 men.—*Constitutionel.*

AFRICA.

Isle of Bourbon.—On the 27th of February, at ten o'clock in the morning, the weather being cloudy, a frightful noise was heard like that of a loud clap of thunder, produced by the explosion of a column of fire and smoke from the crater of the volcano. The clearness of the rest of the day prevented a full enjoyment of this brilliant horror; but on the arrival of night a pillar was perceived, formed of masses of fire and inflamed matter, shooting majestically to a prodigious height, and falling with a crash which inspired terror. The brightness which it diffused was such, that over all the extent of this quarter a letter could be read by the light of this prodigy. Towards the middle of the night three rivers of fire were discovered opening a passage near the summit of the mountain, a little below the crater, and taking a direction perpendicular to the high road. On the 9th of March one of them had passed it, leaving a line of lava six feet high by twenty broad, and rolled to the sea over an extent of thirty poles, throwing up the water to such a height, that it fell down in the shape of rain.

At the moment of the eruption, a shower, composed of blackish ashes, of gold coloured glass, sulphurous particles, fell in the vicinity of the volcano. It rained thus for two hours. On the 9th of March we experienced an earthquake, which was of so short a duration, that we could not determine its direction. From the first moment of the eruption to the day on which I write, the volcano has not ceased to burn. On the 1st of this month, it threw out such a quantity of smoke, that the higher parts of the island were covered by it. On the 2nd the rain was so abundant, that the arm

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arm of the lava reaching to the sea was extinguished, and on the 4th could be passed without much danger.

An observer, says, that at this moment the second arm of the lava has reached the high road on a base double the breadth of the former, or sixty poles, and that the third is 200.

The lava produced by the volcano of Bourbon does not at all resemble that produced by Vesuvius and Ætna: the lava of the two latter volcanos is compact, hard, and not porous: trinkets and snuff-boxes are made of it, which take a polish finer than marble. The pavement of Naples is made of square blocks from Mount Vesuvius, and it is so slippery that in time of rain we might skate upon it as on ice. The lava of Bourbon is a species of scoria, of a black colour, and presents the aspect of iron dross.

Egypt.—In the journey to Dongolah, in company with the expedition under the direction of Ismael Bey, M. Frederick Caillaud halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery. On the 17th of August last, he found in one of the subterraneans of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage is a gilt crown, in the form of a lotus. The body is wrapped up in bandelets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case or sarcophagus, which envelops the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek and others in hieroglyphics. On the right side there appears, tied with fillets, a manuscript on papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case the signs of the Zodiac are represented.

AMERICA.

The United States' sloop Peacock sailed from Civita Vecchia, April 13, whither she was sent by Commodore Bainbridge, to receive from Rome *the monument to Washington*, for the State of North Carolina; it was brought in the Peacock to Algesiras, where Commodore Bainbridge received it on board the Columbus, it being so large that it could not be got down the hatches of the Peacock, but was lashed on deck; in this situa- it was not deemed safe to trust it across the Atlantic: it is put up in two packages, each weighing nearly four tons.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is lamentable that human blood should continue to be shed in the Spanish provinces under the enlightened auspices of the Spanish cortes. These legislators have yet, it seems, to learn that colonies are of no other use to a state than to extend undue influence and power of corruption; and that even commerce is improved by freedom. The independents, however, proceed successfully, though subdivided, by the meliorations in Old Spain; and if the last accounts are to be credited, Mexico is likely to be raised into an independent republic; and as such, we predict that it will soon become the most important state on the globe. In the Caraccas success vacillates; and in Peru the Chilian army still keeps the field, apparently in the hope of wearing down the royalists without a battle.

WEST

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WEST INDIES.

Private letters from Havannah have been received to the 9th of May, which represent the island as being sickly. A fever also prevailed among the shipping in the harbour. The new tariff was suspended up to the time of the departure of the vessel bringing these accounts there. A letter of the 8th of May, from a merchant at Havannah, says, "The duties levied upon the inhabitants of this island by the new tariff have been extremely injurious; and I find that I have a fair prospect of having the duties, I have paid, returned to me. The tariff itself produced such ill consequences that it was only acted upon for a few days."

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated June 11.—"We are sorry to announce the intelligence of a most dreadful fire, which took place at Bridge Town, Barbadoes, June 10th, and which is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of a baker: the conflagration soon spread in all directions, with the most alarming rapidity, and the town presented a scene of confusion and dismay which no pencil could depict. A strong south-east wind added to the fury of the flames. The inhabitants were perfectly aware of the necessity of immediate exertion; nevertheless, so great was their amazement that they were unable to render the least assistance, until the arrival of the 4th (or King's Own) regiment of foot, who, with the utmost alacrity and *sang froid*, threw aside their arms and accoutrements, rushed into the flames; and, at the hazard of their lives, saved many individuals from the devouring element; and at the same time preserved much valuable property, which would otherwise have been destroyed or plundered. In fact, the exertions of the officers and men were beyond all praise, and will leave a lasting impression on the inhabitants of this island. Upwards of 60 houses were consumed. We are much indebted to Gen. Mainwaring for his exertions, and the prompt assistance afforded by the garrison, but for which the greater part of the town must have been burned."

AUGUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

2.—The town of Gravesend became the scene of much bustle, in consequence of an elopement which took place between an officer, said to be in the guards, and the daughter of a general. An attachment had subsisted for some time between the parties; their union, however, was opposed by the family of the young lady, who determined to prevent it by sending her to the East Indies. She was put on board a vessel lying off Gravesend, in company with her father and brothers, and was to have sailed on the following day. Her lover by some means gained information of her situation, and hastened to the scene of action with a determination of making an effort to recover his fair one. He succeeded in conveying a request to her that she would hold herself in readiness to escape, if a boat with certain marks should approach the ship. About seven in the evening he started in disguise, with four dexterous rowers, and as he neared the ship, he perceived with his glass the lady walking the deck; he boldly approached; and

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and in an instant the fair damsel, in the presence of her father and brothers, who had not the slightest suspicion that such a *coup de main* was in contemplation, slipped down the side of the vessel, and was carried off. They were quickly pursued to Gravesend, where they were delayed in procuring post horses, and fortune once more appeared to be against them. The father and brothers accidentally entered the very house where the fugitives were, and insisted that the lady should be given up. By this time the circumstances of the case were all known in the town, and it was intimated to the captain by some of the resident watermen, who are always upon the look-out for what they term "a lark," that when all was ready he should not be prevented from carrying off the object of his wishes. A chaise and four was soon procured, when a determined scuffle took place; might, however, overcame right, and again had the friends the mortification of seeing the lady fly before their faces. They were quickly followed to London, and traced as far as Charing-cross, where no further clue could be gained to guide pursuit.

Same day, as lord Breadalbane's wood-officer and gamekeeper were both on one horse, crossing the river Lochay, on the ford "Caisleach dhubh," the swell in the river rendered it dangerous to attempt the ford, which is very rapid. The horse stumbled, and both the men fell off into the river. The wood-officer had a hold of the bridle, by which means he was providentially saved; the gamekeeper never got on his feet, and was taken away rapidly by the stream until he went to Dundnaireachan. His corpse was not found till next day.

8.—At six o'clock in the evening, the *Earl Moira* smack packet left the pier-head at Liverpool, on her voyage to Dublin, with from 100 to 110 persons on board, including the crew, which consisted of about six persons. The wind blew strong from the W.N.W. and after passing the Gut Buoy, No. 1. in attempting to tack, the vessel missed stays, and struck on Burbo Bank.

Alarmed by this accident, and by the state of the weather, a number of the passengers requested the captain to put back for Liverpool, but he was unfortunately in a state of intoxication, and having again got into deep water, he pursued his voyage. About ten o'clock the vessel again missed stays, and grounded on the Wharf Bank, off Mock Beggar. The top mast was then struck, and the captain and crew assured the passengers that there was no danger. When the flood tide set in, the vessel began to heave, and struck the bank with so much violence, that at half past two o'clock in the morning she was filled with water fore and aft, and the pumps became wholly ineffectual. The passengers now wished a signal of distress to be hoisted, but the captain, stupified by liquor, would not consent.

Between four and five o'clock, the water forced away the cabin deck windows, and the luggage, provisions, &c. were floated up, the sea breaking over them. The waves increased along with the rising tide, and at last brought the vessel on her broadside. Soon after

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after the boat and deck lumber were washed overboard. All who were able now got upon the shrouds, and some held on by ropes fastened to the bulwarks, or to wherever they could find to keep them out of water, it being then breast high on deck, and nothing but the weather gunnel and mast to be seen. In this manner, men, women, and children clung, until exhausted by the continuance of the waves that burst over them, they began to drop from their hold and were overwhelmed. One tremendous wave which struck the weather bow, carried off from ten to fifteen poor souls at once, and every succeeding wave appeared to mark its victims; the survivors had scarcely time to breathe between.

The captain was among the first who perished. A woman with two children was washed from her hold, and they all three perished, locked in each other's arms. Out of ten men who clung to the ropes, seven were washed overboard by a tremendous wave.

It is impossible to learn the exact number of those who perished, but it may be safely stated at fifty souls. Many of the passengers were of the most respectable families on their way to meet his majesty in Ireland, and carried with them considerable property. All the survivors state the accident to have originated in the intoxication of the captain and his mate, and the greater part of the crew, the steward and one or two others only having done their duty.

Between seven and eight o'clock the Hoylake life-boat arrived, and took on board about thirty of the passengers, all much exhausted, and some of them in a dying state. A second boat arrived from Liverpool about eight o'clock, and received about eight more of the passengers. Before the third boat arrived, the deck of the earl Moira was borne up by the sea, and the mast fell. Many of the women were swept away, but about twelve persons got into this boat. There were five ladies cabin passengers, only one of whom was saved. Out of eighty-three cabin passengers, sixteen only were saved.

11.—A curious fish, supposed to belong to the species known among sailors by the name of Johnny Dory, was found entangled behind the paling of a sea fence, below Dunmore harbour. It must have got into this situation during high water. When found, the water had left it, and it was heard bleating like a lamb, which it continued to do till the fisher who first made the discovery killed it. It was carried to Dunmore-house. It weighed forty-two pounds, was three feet long and twenty inches broad. The colour of the fish was black, with large whitish spots on the sides, without any scales; the eyes as large as those of a horse; the mouth quite round, without teeth, and so large as to admit a man's hand freely; and round the extremity of the mouth is a folding of the skin, resembling a swine's snout. The belly only was fat, and the flesh resembled veal in taste. A person from the West Indies described it as a native of that country; that he had seen many, but none near so large.

12.—In the evening, about seven o'clock, as a punt belonging to

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to the *Avon* pleasure boat of Bristol, was coming up the river with five persons on board, she came in contact with a rope that was fastened across the river, from a sloop which was grounded on the mud, near Cumberland Basin, when the people on board the sloop not slacking down the line, the boat was upset, and one man drowned, who has left a wife and three children totally depending upon him for support. Two grappled on the rope and were taken off; the others swam on shore.

13.—This morning, a most distressing event happened at one of the Slatherill coal pits, near Audley, in Staffordshire. Owing to the wakes and races in the neighbourhood, the pit had been unemployed the previous week, and in consequence an increased accumulation of inflammable gas had taken place; notwithstanding which, the usual caution of suspending a chafing-dish, or lamp of fire, in the communicating pit, to rarify the air, and draw out the obnoxious part from the working pit, was not taken until the morning of the accident, which when in regular work should be done the preceding evening. About eight o'clock in the morning of the day above named, four men and five youths were at work in the pit, when the inflammable gas came in contact with the flame of the candle by which they were working, and ignited, when a most tremendous explosion took place, and the flame issued from the mouth of the pit as from a furnace; the whole of the party became a sacrifice to the effects produced. Soon as possible, means were taken for descending the pit; several persons went down, but were unable to proceed for want of pure air, and sustained injury in the attempt; one to such an extent that his recovery is considered doubtful, in consequence of a second explosion. About eight in the evening two men descended, and found the bodies of the sufferers, and they were brought forth from the pit in a very mangled condition. The remains of the deceased were interred in Audley church yard on Thursday last. Four men of the name of Barnett, a father, two sons, and a grandson, were among the sufferers.

16.—The following dreadful outrage was committed in the neighbourhood of Aughnacloy, county of Tyrone. Four men employed in valuing the tithes in the united parishes of Aughaloo and Carntul, midway between the residence of Mr. Knox and Ballyawly, on the mail-coach road, were attacked by a number of persons disguised, and beat in such an inhuman manner that one of them expired in about two hours after, and it is expected that one of the others will not recover, his skull being dreadfully fractured, and he otherwise unmercifully abused. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. Stewart Mulligan, one of the coroners for the county, who brought in a verdict that the deceased was murdered by some persons unknown.

17.—Early this morning, a man and his wife, with a young child, ventured on an attempt to cross the sands from Parkgate to Flint, with a horse and cart loaded with herrings. We understand, that this is sometimes done at low water

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water by persons who are particularly conversant with the track, though, at the best, it is a hazardous undertaking. In the present instance, it proved fatally disastrous to the whole party. Whether they were actually surrounded by the tide, or, missing their proper direction, had inadvertently suddenly plunged into deep water, we are not precisely informed; but the man, woman, and child, with the horse, were all drowned. When the Flint boat passed up to Chester, on Friday morning, the horse was seen floating on the water; the body of the infant was found in the course of the day, but we have not heard whether the bodies of the parents have been discovered.

22.—The officers of the customs seized in our harbour, having contraband goods on board, the Dutch dogger, *Nieu Hoop*, Gysbert Ver Does, commander, from Rotterdam, of sixty tons burden, and eleven men. She came in here a few days before for the purpose of being caulked; and the discovery was made by the custom-house boatmen, who, in patrolling the quay early in the morning, observed a boat astern of the vessel, with two men, putting casks into her, which turned out to be geneva. The vessel was immediately seized, and her crew marched to prison. She was then found to have on board eight herring barrels, and four half barrels of tobacco; four barrels and two half barrels of tea; four bags of tobacco; and five jars and twenty-two tubs of geneva. In order to land these contraband goods, the vessel was on Wednesday brought up to the custom-house, when Mr. Wilson, the tide surveyor, and the crew of the custom-house boat, discovered upwards of 100 more tubs of geneva, artfully concealed under the ceiling, and in various parts of the vessel; indeed, it was so fitted for this illicit traffic, that, notwithstanding the strictness of their search, they found they had next morning still further discoveries to make, as they then brought great part of the seizure from places they never suspected, to the number of other 200 tubs nearly; so that the quantity of goods taken on the whole was 322 half, and thirty-one whole ankers or tubs of geneva, about 500lb. of tobacco, and 250lb. of tea—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

Same day, an instance of the predilection of rats for strong ale occurred to an inn-keeper of this place. He had, about six weeks ago, placed on the floor of an old malt kiln a thirty pint cask of ale, to bring it to a fit state for bottling. To his astonishment, on going to the cask, he found it nearly empty, and was at no loss to discover the depredators, for the cork was nibbled away to a small shell, which only remained in the cask. The inn-keeper, on going into an adjoining granary, had frequently seen the rats in merry groups, frisking and gamboling about, but never dreamt that they had made themselves groggy with his nappy ale. They had the sagacity to make a small hole at first, and to enlarge it as required, for it did not appear as if any of the ale had dropped on the floor.—*Stirling Journal.*

24.—A barbarous murder was perpetrated this morning at Highgate. The victim was an old man, eighty-two years of age, named

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Edward Sell, who had been many years a private watchman to Thomas Hale, esq. a gentleman residing in Hornsey-lane, Highgate. He was found about six o'clock on Friday morning, lying with his face on the ground, in the tool-house in Mr. Hale's yard, the place in which he sat to watch during the night. His head was beaten with a blunt and also a sharp cutting instrument. There were eight mortal wounds on his head, neck, and face, and every one of his ribs had been broken. One of his ears was cut to shreds. His jaw bone was broken.

Same day at midnight, a most awful fire broke out in the factory of Messrs. Humphries and son, opposite the south parade, Frome. Upon the first alarm the inhabitants assembled in great numbers, and notwithstanding their exertions with four engines, the whole building, with all its machinery and stock within, was totally destroyed. The body of fire that issued from the premises, which were situate on an eminence, was so great as to throw an intense light on every house in the town, and to be seen at Newbury, in Berkshire, a distance of fifty miles. The heat was to that degree, that the leaves and fruit on the trees exposed to it, for nearly 100 yards in front, were partly dried up. Not more than 800l. of the property was insured; and about 200 industrious hands are deprived of employment. Some suspicion having arisen that it was wilfully set on fire, a general meeting of the inhabitants has been since held, and a reward of of 200l. offered, besides 50l. by Messrs. Humphries, and 60l. by the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Sheppard, in that town, for the discovery of the incendiary. We learn that three men were apprehended on suspicion, and underwent a long examination before the magistrates, on Wednesday evening; they were ordered to be brought up again to-day.

25.—The following remarkable occurrence took place near Tockington, Glocestershire. A heavy fall of small shells, of the snail species, was observed, which covered the surface of a field of about three acres, to the depth of nearly an inch. The shells are streaked, and about the size of a pea.

27.—A fire of a very singular but alarming description was occasioned at Canewdon, Essex, from the following circumstance: A person who held in his hand a burning glass, directed a child to put a piece of paper against a barn, upon which he brought the sun's rays to bear in a manner which set the paper on fire, when that part of the barn being much covered with moss, the blaze was communicated to the thatch; and the barn, with a stable adjoining, were thus totally consumed. The Rochford engine arrived on the spot shortly after, but owing to some defect, it was rendered useless.

The inhabitants of Whitechapel have, within the last day or two been thrown into the greatest dismay and alarm, on account of a Mr. Edward Wild, clerk to Messrs. J. and E. Cohen, merchants, Great St. Helen's, having been waylaid and most inhumanly murdered on Friday night last. The particulars are these:—Mr. Wild was in the habit of carrying considerable sums of money about him, and generally left the counting-house at St. Helen's about eight

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eight o'clock at night, to go home to his house in Union-crescent, opposite Sion chapel, where he has resided for many years. On Friday night last he left at the usual hour, and proceeded homewards. On his arrival in Union-crescent, which was at about half-past eight o'clock, he passed a man who was standing on the curb-stone, about the distance of twenty yards from his house. Mr. Wild had no sooner passed him than he received a tremendous blow on the back of the head, either with a bludgeon or some other weapon, from which Mr. Wild fell to the ground quite insensible. On recovering his senses, he found himself surrounded by three men, who offered their services to assist him home, which they did, and then left him. Mr. Wild complained of his head, and related the above particulars of the atrocious affair to his wife. He was put to bed, and several professional persons were sent for, and notwithstanding the utmost medical care, he died about two hours after. It was evident the murderers were alarmed, as the pockets of the unfortunate gentleman were untouched. Information was given at the police-office in Lambeth-street, and Miller, Freeman, and Foster, were despatched in search of the perpetrators. Mr. Wild has left a wife and three young children to bewail his loss.

A short time since, as Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, of Cirencester, were walking on the banks of the canal, the former accosted a labourer, with whom he entered into conversation, whilst his wife walked forward. He afterwards followed her, and his grief and astonishment may be easily imagined on reaching a point of the canal, where he expected to join her, to find some labouring men actually dragging out of the water a corpse, the beloved partner of his age. It is supposed that Mrs. Stephens had left the path to look at the plan of a swing bridge, which is to be placed over the canal at this spot, and being seized with sudden giddiness, had fallen on her head into the water—and life became instantly extinct.

A curious and beautiful plant, *Cactus Hexagonus*, or six angled Torch Thistle, was in full bloom during the night, recently, in the green-house, at Chapel-house near Bury; its corolla began to expand at six o'clock in the evening, and gradually closed at the same hour on the following morning; it is a native of Surinam, and is seldom known to flower in this country; but experience has shown it may be greatly accelerated by a free exposure to the sun and air during hot and dry weather: the present plant is seven feet high, and supposed to be about thirty years growth.

That very rare and beautiful bird, the cross-bill *(loxia curvi rostra)* has been seen at West Felton, Shropshire, during the last month, in a flight of about eighteen to twenty, alighting on the tops of pine trees and larch; the cone of which it opens with adroit neatness, holding it in one claw, like a parrot, and picking out the seeds. They are of various colours, brown, green, yellow, and crimson, and some entirely of the most lovely rose colour; hanging and climbing in fanciful attitudes, and much resembling a group of small paroquets. Their unusual note first

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attracted attention somewhat like the quick chirp of linnets, but much louder. The observer had repeated opportunities of viewing them with the greatest facility and advantage, by means of a small telescope. They also eat excrescent knobs, or the insects therein formed by the *cynips*, at the ends of the young spruce branches. These birds are natives of Germany and the Pyrenees; and are very rarely seen in England.

An occurrence of rather a curious nature has lately taken place at Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, Scotland. A chicken, about three weeks ago, was missing, and for several days could not be found. It was at length discovered in the company of two partridges, who, it appears, not having any brood of their own, have taken the little wanderer under their protection. The foster parents seem to have all the affection for the nursling they could have had for their own offspring; for when any one goes too near them, they are observed to flutter, scream, and practice all the other arts of deceit to elude pursuit.

The extraordinary and accomplished Polish dwarf, Count Bouwlaski, is still living; and is now in the 82d year of his age. He resides in a neat cottage near Durham, for which he is indebted to the prince bishop of that diocess, enjoys an annuity of about 300l. a year, and is frequently a promenader through the streets of that city.

The royal academicians have liberally determined to form a collection of the finest works of the old masters, which are to be placed in the painting room of the royal academy for the improvement of the students.

FRANCE.

An interesting report on the state of the French navy has been presented by the minister of marine to the chamber of deputies. From this document it appears, that seventy-six vessels have been armed, and stationed in different parts of the world, for the protection of commerce, the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and for the prevention of contraband trade. They have a naval force in the Antilles, in the Gulph of Mexico, at Cayenne, Newfoundland, the coast of Africa, at the Isle of Bourbon, in the Levant, and the Mediterranean, as well to keep up their communications with Corsica, the states of Italy, and the coast of Barbary, as for the coral fishery. Other vessels cruise near the coast of America, in both oceans. These seventy-six vessels employ 10,000 seamen, and carry 1029 guns. They consist of three ships of the line, eleven frigates, and vessels of smaller classes.

The French papers bring accounts from Madrid, one of which mentions that the king and queen had returned to that capital on the 3rd inst.; that his majesty had published an order of the day, declaring how pleased he was with the acclamation of long live the "constitutional king;" and that a sort of infernal machine had exploded while the royal carriage was passing along the street, but had been contrived so awkwardly as to do no mischief. Two men were taken up on the presumption of being implicated in this criminal enterprise.

19.—A melancholy catastrophe has carried desolation into the family of the marshal prince d'Eckmuhl.

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d'Eckmuhl. His eldest daughter, who last year married M. Vigier, jun. proprietor of the baths on the Seine, was happily delivered of a son, eight days ago, at the chateau de Savigny, department of the Seine and Oise. Her health was in a very favourable state, and there was every reason to hope for her prompt recovery. On Sunday, the 19th instant, her young sister swallowed a pin, which after long and painful efforts, was extracted. In the mean time, an imprudent person ran with a countenance betraying great terror, and informed madame Vigier of the disaster, which caused so sudden and violent a revulsion of nature, that in two hours, notwithstanding every professional aid, she expired. She had not attained the age of eighteen.—*Paris paper.*

GERMANY.

According to the letters from Hamburgh of the 17th instant, the commission appointed to prepare the new regulations for the navigation of the Elbe, which has been for three years sitting at Dresden, has terminated its labours. Its resolutions have not been published, but they are understood to recommend, that the number of custom-houses on that river be reduced from twenty-seven to sixteen. The city of Magdeburgh is to be deprived of its staple-right. Hanover will be allowed to retain the custom-house at Stadt or Brunshausen, on the ground that it is a sea and not a river establishment; but that state has given a pledge never to raise the duties there, and also to suppress the other custom-house at Hilzacker. Saxony, Hanover, Denmark, and Mecklenburg, renounce provisionally for six years, their right to a special verification of all cargoes on board of vessels which have passed either of the Prussian offices of verification at Muhlberg or at Wittenberg. Points remaining to be settled will undergo discussion by another commission which is to sit at Hamburgh in the year 1823.

ITALY.

The king of Naples, by a royal decree, has re-established the order of the jesuits in the kingdom of Naples. The order had previously been restored to Sicily, and intrusted with the education of the island. The fate of this order is as singular within these few years as it was when possessing more power, it excited more attention. It was established in Russia within these few years by the imperial Alexander, and again proscribed. In Naples it was proscribed by a usurper, and restored by a legitimate king.

SWEDEN.

Gottenburgh, Aug. 15.

"In the night between the 12th and the 13th, a fire broke out in an eating-house of the suburb Masthuget, and the surrounding houses being built of wood, it spread with so much fury and rapidity, that within eight hours eighty-one dwellings were destroyed, and 849 persons deprived of shelter. The heat of the conflagration rendered assistance almost impossible, yet the efforts to save the great magazine of timber have been successful: the misfortune would otherwise have been incalculable. Some houses surrounded by trees have escaped, though in the midst of the flames."

PRUSSIA.

The restrictions imposed on the press in Prussia are of the most rigid

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rigid and arbitrary nature. The censors of the other German states are regarded as much too indulgent by the Prussian government, and all German books published out of Prussia undergo a fresh examination at Berlin. It even appears from the foreign papers that censors are appointed to inspect the works of particular booksellers. Thus, in a letter dated Berlin, August 9, it is said —"The special censorship to be exercised over the works published by M. Brockhaus, of Leipsic, which may be imported into Prussia, is confided to M. Heydebreck, superior president of the province of Brandenburgh. From him, in future, will emanate all the ordinances for the whole monarchy relative to M. Brockhaus's publications. The censorship on M. Brockhaus's books is not confined to political works, pamphlets, and periodical writings, but extends to publications strictly scientific and literary. The special sub-censors are—for theology, philology, and pedagogy, M. Ritschel, counsellor of the consistory; for medicine, rural economy, and the veterinary art, M. Kœnen, counsellor of the college of medicine; for jurisprudence, M. Grano, counsellor of Regency; for belles-lettres, M. Langbein; for public law, M. Jouffroy, counsellor of legation."

AMERICA.

Some inconvenience to the merchants of Canada appears likely to arise from the too limited period allowed for carrying into operation the new timber act, particularly as regards that portion of it relating to the transit of American timber through the province. Property in timber to a great value from Lake Champlain was then in the Canada market, contracted and paid for on British account last year, and which arrived in Canada previous to the passing of the law. Most of the surplus value of this timber was on account of the merchants of Lake Champlain and other places, and intended, in the usual way, as a remittance to pay their Canada debts. Little doubt was, however, entertained by the commercial interest of Quebec, that, on a proper representation of the case being made to the British ministry, those goods would be allowed to be taken to England on the same footing as American property actually deposited in Quebec previous to the 25th of March last. The *Quebec Gazette*, in commenting on the possible disappointment of this expectation, observes with a freedom rather remarkable for a paper under the immediate control of the government, that it would arise from there being "no accredited agent to parliament to represent the interests of the country." A census of the city of Montreal this season fixes the number of inhabitants at 30,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Gazettes from Sydney, New South Wales, have been received to the 18th of March. The brig Hope, captain Grimes, had returned from New Zealand to recruit his crew, having unfortunately lost his first lieutenant, Mr. Claridge, and five of his men, in an attempt to land through the surf in Ossen Bay. The prince of Orange, with 135, and the Dick with 140 male convicts, had arrived. Only one man died on the passage.

Effectual progress at Sydney in the civilization of the natives. Two couple

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couple of them were married at Paramatta on the 15th of March, by the Rev. Richard Hill, secretary to the native institution. They were settled on farms prepared for them, where huts were to be erected, and farming stock, with requisite utensils, was supplied by the government. Both colonies, Sydney and Hobart's Town, appear to be advancing in prosperity. A stage coach has been established between Sydney and Paramatta, the first known in the colony, which made its first journey on the 8th of March and performed it in three hours. Nearly 100 carts are counted at the close of the market-day at Sydney, returning into the interior.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Events of a serious character have taken place at Rio de Janeiro since the king's departure. It appears that the forms of the Portuguese constitutions, as far as they could be known at that date to have been sanctioned by the cortes, have, without waiting, as originally intended, for their completion, been forced by the soldiery on the regent's acceptance. They, at the same time, demanded other changes in the form of government established by the king. Though immediate compliance was accorded by the prince, there is reason to believe that it was not without considerable repugnance on his part. The official documents published on the occasion, consist of—1st. A decree establishing a Junta of nine deputies to be subordinate to the cortes at Lisbon, but to have control over the regent's ministers. 2nd.—A list of the ministers, from which the name of the count dos Arcos is excluded, Don Pedro Alvares Diniz being appointed prime minister in his room. 3d.—An authorized list of the junta, subjoined to another royal decree. A private letter throws a disagreeable colouring over the mode in which this political change was accomplished, and gives a picture by no means favourable of the class of persons by whom it was enforced. Count dos Arcos returns to Europe, and the tranquillity of Rio Janeiro remained undisturbed at the date (9th of June) when the letters were written.

SEPTEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—A little before eight o'clock, as a poor man, assistant to a laundress at Islington, was delivering a basket of linen from a little cart, which was drawn up for the purpose close to the curb-stone, at Messrs. Howes and Hart's, in Fleet-street, he observed a coal-waggon approaching in his rear, which, from its closeness also to the curb, he saw inevitably would run against him, unless the carman paid proper attention, for which purpose he called to him to hold his horses off. At this moment a mail-coach passed at a gentle pace outside of the waggon, when the carman should have stopped his horses; but neglecting this, the waggon caught hold of the poor man's cart, which threw the horse round on the pavement, and at length lifted him and the shafts into the air, pitching the poor fellow backwards under the fore and hind wheels of the waggon, which, by this time, was stopped. At this critical moment, when the carman should have been at his horses' heads to prevent further mischief,

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mischief, he abandoned them, when they again went on, and the poor fellow was seen half in his own cart and half in the road, struggling with the wheel, which, at length, passed over his chest. He was taken up and carried to Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was discovered his collar bone was broken in two places and cracked across in a third; and he now lies in a hopeless state, having a wife and two children to deplore this sad event. No blame whatever is attributable either to the mail or any thing else, but solely to the scandalous neglect of the carman of the coal-waggon.

3.—A number of people were assembled at an auction in an upper room of a house at Launceston, and being busily engaged either in examining the articles offered for sale, or in attending to the eloquent effusions of the auctioneer, they were wholly inattentive to the state of the floor, which, being unequal to the weight upon it, suddenly gave way with a tremendous crash, and precipitated the whole assemblage to the floor beneath. The consternation and outcry may be easily imagined: happily, however, no very serious injury was sustained. The company chiefly consisted of females, several of whom received contusions, and some have been since confined to their rooms in consequence of the fright they sustained. The auctioneer, a grave personage, escaped with the loss of his spectacles.

4.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, Captain Gardiner, smack owner, of Harwich, with a party of friends, set sail in a boat to drink tea on board his vessel, lying at anchor in the harbour. When about a quarter of a mile from the shore one of the women's bonnets was blown off, and in gibbing the boat, in order to get it, (the wind blowing fresh, and the main-sheet fast on the contrary side,) the boat upset, by which dreadful accident, the wife of Capt. Gardiner, his daughter, an apprentice, aged 17, and Mrs. Miles, (who had a child in her arms, about two years old), were unfortunately drowned. The captain, his son, a youth of seven, and an apprentice, together with another person, and Mrs. Miles's child, were preserved from a watery grave by boats from the shore, which went in every direction to render assistance. This shocking event was witnessed by a number of persons on the beach, who had seen the party embark. The bodies only of Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Miles have been picked up.

Mr. W. Troke, who resided at Dudmore farm, in the parish of Christ Church, Hants, rode, on Tuesday last, to an oat field, in his occupation, which a labourer, named Anthony Harris, had been mowing. On entering the field, he remonstrated with Harris, who was taking his breakfast, for not having done so much work as he expected. An altercation ensued, and Harris threatened, if his master did not go away he would cut him down. This threat he almost immediately carried into execution, by grasping the scythe with which he had been mowing, and aiming a blow, which Mr. T. parried with a stick. This he repeated by another, which took a transverse direction, severed the windpipe, and cut through the collar-bone, inflicting a dreadful wound, seven inches in length. The unfortunate victim

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victim died almost instantly, and the murderer was apprehended on the spot by a shepherd, who was apprized of the circumstance by a little boy, son of the deceased, who was present when the fatal blow was given. An inquest was held by Mr. Bladwin, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Harris, who is committed to the county gaol, on the coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next March assizes.

Royal Christening.—[From the *Traveller.*]—The public will be a little surprised and amused at the following relation, which we have from a correspondent, of the baptism of a full-grown princess, which took place at Islington church a few days ago. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday last, the carriage, apparently of a person of rank, was observed standing at the door of the curate, which was soon afterwards driven to the gate of the church-yard. The curiosity of the neighbouring inhabitants was much excited on seeing a portly, well-dressed dame, apparently about fifty, handed from the coach by a dashing young fellow of not more than half her age, on whom it was concluded she was now about to bestow her fair hand at the altar. The parson, the lady, and her friend, were for some time in the church, the party not having thought it necessary even to send for the parish clerk to record the proceeding. The curiosity excited by this mysterious proceeding remained ungratified till the secret became known to those whose prying inquisitiveness led them, the day after, to peep into the parish register, where the matter stands clearly developed in the following terms:

" 1821, Sept. 6.—Baptized Olive, daughter of Frederick Henry, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive his first wife; born 1772."

7.—About eight o'clock, as a stage waggon belonging to Widow Welch and Sons, was entering Newcastle from the north, the waggon, which is supposed to have run amain down the bank at the head of Framwellgate, was overturned at the top of that street. Some women hearing the noise, ran out to ascertain the cause, when they found the waggon lying on its side upon the pavement. They called for the driver, but received no answer; the night was dark, and they proceeded to search for him, when, shocking to relate, he was found quite dead about seventy yards from the spot, the waggon having crushed him against the wall at the side of the road. The name of the unfortunate man was Robert Wales, he was about forty years of age, of unimpeachable character, a native of Leeds, and has left a widow and three children. A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday. — Verdict, accidental death. On Sunday the body was interred in St. Margaret's church yard, attended by a great concourse of people.

9.—*Dreadful Fire in Gracechurch-Street.* About two o'clock a fire was discovered in the back part of the premises of Messrs. Southall and Fossick, umbrella manufacturers, whose house is situate at the front of White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street. Before any fire-engine arrived, the flames had communicated to the premises of Mr. Ryan, cheesemonger; and on the arrival of the first engine belonging to the London insurance, the fire made its appear-

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ance at the front of both houses. The fire had advanced too far in the house of Mr. Fossick to attempt to rescue any considerable part of the property; but the firemen having, with difficulty, roused Mr. Ryan, they proceeded with the greatest vigour and alacrity to remove as much as they could of his stock. The fire engines began to come in rapidly, and there being a plentiful supply of water, they began immediately to play upon the premises; but as the flames spread chiefly at the back part of them they had a great difficulty in operating from the court. The firemen in the front of the buildings had succeeded in removing a considerable portion of the stock of Mr. Ryan, the cheesemonger, when those inside the premises were called off, as it was considered they could no longer exert themselves with safety. Two, however, remained within longer than the rest, and the house had been on fire about half an hour, when, dreadful to relate, it fell in with a most horrid crash. One of the adventurous firemen was at the time in the house, and must, without doubt, have been crushed to pieces in a moment. The other, who remained behind, just got out of the building; but a considerable portion of the ruins fell upon him, and he was removed in so mutilated a state that we are informed he died shortly after. The body of the other unfortunate man remained buried under a pile of ruins, from which it could not be soon extricated, as the spot was overhung by a frightful stack of chimnies, which were momentarily expected to fall. During the occurrence of these melancholy circumstances in front, the fire spread with a degree of fury that defied the united energy of the firemen. The extensive premises of Messrs. Low and Pewtress, stationers, were on fire, and their entire stock in a blaze. The quakers' meeting-house took fire, and was in ruins in a few minutes; and in it, we are informed, were consumed an extensive library and other property of importance to a numerous class of the Society of Friends, besides much property belonging to the person who has the care of the establishment. From the resistless progress of the flames the banking-houses of Messrs. Spooner and Attwood, and of Messrs. Masterman and Co., were in great danger, and, indeed, at one time their destruction appeared inevitable. The firemen, however, performed wonders. The house of Messrs. Masterman and Co. was three times on fire, but was each time subdued by astonishing exertion. On the fate of the house of Messrs. Masterman and Co., it was considered depended that of the greater part of the neighbourhood, as adjoining are the premises of Mr. Allen, the chymist, which are filled with combustibles.

From this connexion the event of the exertions to save the house of Messrs. Masterman and Co. was watched with intense anxiety by the inhabitants of the contiguous houses, who were preparing their goods for removal. The firemen, by directing a constant stream of water upon the house of Messrs. Spooner and Co., succeeded in preserving it from material injury. At about four o'clock the houses, which we have mentioned as being in flames, fell in successively, when the firemen were enabled to direct their efforts for the preservation of the surrounding property with success, and after that time the flames made

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made no further progress. The house of Mr. Ryan, the cheesemonger, in the ruins of which the unfortunate firemen perished, was very old and dilapidated, which accounts for its having fallen in in so short a time, although but partially consumed. It cannot at present be ascertained where or in what manner the fire originated; but it is considered to have proceeded from the back premises of Messrs. Fossick, the umbrella manufacturers. The property destroyed was but partially insured; and we are informed that the house of Mr. Ryan was not insured at all. It may be supposed that the thieves, who generally assemble *en masse* on such occasions, were upon the alert; but the city police were especially prompt, and proceeded immediately to remove as many of the thieves as they could lay hold of to places of security. Many, however, had begun the work of plunder, and divided upon the spot, the cheeses which were saved from the fire; but the property was taken from them by the officers who guarded the avenues; and we have not heard that any considerable property was stolen from those inhabitants who were employed in removing their property to places of safety, nor that any other lives were lost than those of the two unfortunate men we have mentioned, and who, we understand, did belong to the London Assurance company.

Same day.—An accident which had like to have been attended with the loss of several lives occurred on the river off Woolwich. Mr. Lenton, a respectable tradesman at Poplar, left home that morning with a party of pleasure, consisting of his wife and two children, and three or four friends, all in a sailing boat, which, while steering along with a fresh gale, happening to come suddenly in contact with a ship's hawser, was upset, and the whole of the party washed overboard. The surrounding watermen were soon alarmed by their piercing shrieks, and instantly bent their oars to their assistance, and soon rescued them from a watery grave, with the exception of one of the children, a fine girl aged eleven, who having got among the shipping, sunk to rise no more. The poor little sufferer was picked up next day floating on the water off Blackwall stairs, and conveyed to the Globe tavern, where an inquest was taken yesterday on the body, before Mr. Unwin, the coroner, and a verdict of "accidental death" recorded by the gentlemen of the jury.

Same day.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock an alarming fire broke out in the second floor of a house in the Cowgate, Edinburgh, opposite the Back-stairs, which speedily communicated to the other floors, and in a short time the whole tenement was in a blaze. On the first alarm the engines from the different insurance companies repaired to the spot, and a strong body of the police; but, all their efforts to arrest the progress of the devouring element were unavailing. The whole tenement is one mass of ruins, and having been inhabited by a number of poor families, they have nearly lost the whole of their furniture. What adds greatly to the calamity is the loss of lives on the occasion. The fire breaking out when the people were in their beds, it had attained so great a height

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height before even those in the upper stories could be apprized of it, that one family in the fourth floor were cut off from all retreat. In this sad alternative, with the flames rapidly increasing around them, they adopted the resolution of leaping into the street; and the mother, evidently in a fit of phrenzy, dropped one child, which falling on the pavement, was so dreadfully bruised, that it died while carrying to the infirmary; unconscious of its fate, she herself leaped from the window, and was also so much bruised, that she died in the infirmary early this morning. A boy about ten years of age, in attempting to escape from one of the upper stories, fell and was killed; and a child was taken out dead from a house, where it is supposed to have been suffocated. A man was also seriously but not dangerously hurt. We have heard the melancholy occurrence attributed to some persons who were celebrating a christening, one of whom, in the most improper manner, threw a glass of spirits in the fire, which set the room in a blaze, and communicated to the rest of the house.

11.—On Friday night, an infant, the child of Mr. Richards, master of the diocesan school in this city, met a premature death under the following circumstances: Mrs. Richards, having occasion to go from home for a short time during the early part of the evening, left the servant girl in charge of the infant, which, becoming very cross and uneasy, the girl took from the cupboard what she supposed to be a cordial occasionally given to the child, and administered a small portion of it. The infant presently became more violently affected; in which state the mother found it on her return home; and on inquiry whether the young woman had given any thing to it, she told her she had, showing her the bottle from whence it had been taken. The afflicted mother immediately discovered that the supposed cordial was a poisonous mixture, termed Jacob's water, and in a state of distraction, cried out, "You have poisoned my child." Medical assistance was immediately had recourse to, but in vain; the infant continued to labour under excruciating agony; convulsions ensued, and about midnight its short earthly career was terminated. The young female who had been the unhappy but ignorant cause of the calamity, on being told that the mixture was poisonous, said she had taken some herself; to her also medical applications were administered, which we are happy to say proved more salutary and effectual than to the more feeble and tender victim of her indiscretion. We sincerely trust the above occurrence will operate as a caution to parents not to suffer deleterious substances to remain within reach of their servants or children. —*Chester Courant.*

13.—Seldom has a more distressing circumstance occurred than the following, by which an affectionate and widowed mother is deprived of her only child, and plunged into a state of grief which may perhaps be conceived, but which it is impossible for us to describe. About three o'clock, a little boy at Whaddon, near this city, observing a horse struggling on his back in a ditch on the

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the road side, immediately ran home, about half a mile distant, to call his father. On the latter reaching the place, he found the animal standing quietly in a brook near the spot. The man, conjecturing that an accident must have happened, searched around, and soon discovered in the ditch, quite dead, and completely immersed in the mud and water, the body of the unfortunate rider, William King, esq. son of the late counsellor King, of this city. This much lamented young gentleman, who was twenty-two years of age, had been out for a ride; and it is supposed that his horse which was very spirited, had reared up, and fallen backwards upon him in the ditch, in which situation the struggles of the animal to extricate himself only precipitated the melancholy fate of his rider, who must have been instantly suffocated by the mud and water which covered him. It appeared that the horse had, by great exertions, contrived to move upon his back and sides, as much as fifteen yards from the spot, before he was enabled to recover his legs. An inquest was held on the body on Friday, when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned. Mr. King was a member of Queen's-college, Oxford; and his shining abilities promised fair to render him an ornament to that society which is now destined to deplore his loss. – *Glocester Journal.*

At Flintshire assizes, on Friday, se'nnight, (14th,) T. Dutton, of Worthenbury, was indicted for the wilful murder of Susannah Jenkins, of that place. The chief witness was Mary Shone, who stated that she went to the house of the deceased on the 18th of August last; that the prisoner and the deceased were quarrelling, because some fowls that belonged to the prisoner trespassed upon the deceased's garden; that the deceased and the prisoner lived under the same roof, but in separate houses; that she heard the prisoner saying to the deceased, "Unless she would hold her noise, he would kill her and her husband too;" that they continued to quarrel after these expressions were made about half an hour, when the deceased went out to drive the prisoner's fowls from her garden; about two minutes after she saw the prisoner standing by the garden wicket, with a large stick as thick as her wrist in his hand; the deceased was then throwing clods of earth into the garden to drive away the fowls; she saw the prisoner going through the wicket into the field, and striking the deceased several times about the head and shoulders with the stick, until Edward Bate hallooed to him to desist: she saw the deceased bleeding from the head. Mr. Saladine and Mr. Phillips, surgeons, from Malpas, stated that they thought the deceased laboured under a concussion of the brain. The prisoner declined to call any witnesses, nor did he offer any thing in his defence. The chief justice summed up the evidence to the jury, and they returned a verdict of guilty. On Monday this unfortunate man was executed: he addressed the spectators (supposed to be about 10,000) in the following words:—"Young people, all take warning by me; it was passion that brought me here."

14.—*Libel upon her late Majesty.*—Rex v. Blacow, Clerk.—Such

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Such was the curiosity excited on this occasion, that previously to the opening of the public doors, every part of the court, with any accommodation for sitting, was already occupied. The rev. defendant was among the first who took his seat immediately below the crier, and directly opposite to the jury. When the doors were opened the rush was tremendous, and in an instant every inch of standing room in the court (the most spacious in the kingdom) was occupied. At nine o'clock Mr. justice Holroyd took his seat, and the jury was sworn.

Mr. Tindall stated the pleadings. It was an indictment against the rev. Richard Blacow, for a scandalous and malicious libel against the late queen. The first count charged, that he had composed and preached the words charged as libellous; the second count charged, that he had composed and published the words in a pamphlet, entitled the substance of a discourse, &c. The defendant pleaded not guilty, upon which issue was joined.

Mr. Brougham.—May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—It is my painful duty to lay before you the particulars of this case, and it is yours to try it; and my part shall be performed in a very short time indeed, for I have little, if any thing more to do, than merely to read.

Mr. Brougham here read the alleged libel. Comparing the English radicals to the French jacobins, who worshipped the "goddess of reason"—a common prostitute (as the learned counsel stated)—this "goddess of reason was," says the rev. defendant, "a most respectable and decent sort of being compared with that which the radicals have set up as the idol of *their* worship. They have elevated the goddess of lust on the pedestal of shame, an object of all others the most congenial to their taste, the most deserving of their homage, the most worthy of their adoration. After exhibiting her claims to their favour in two distant quarters of the globe, after compassing sea and land with her guilty paramour to gratify to the full her impure desires, and even polluting the holy sepulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in mock majesty astride upon an ass, she returned to this hallowed soil so hardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency or shame, as to go on Sunday last, clothed in the mantle of adultery, to kneel down at the altar of that God who is 'of purer eyes than to behold iniquity,' when she ought rather to have stood barefoot in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as 'unsullied snow,' doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would never have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in hers: and this she would have been compelled to do, in those good old days when church discipline was in its pristine vigour and activity."

Gentlemen, the author of this libel is a minister of the gospel. The libel is a sermon;—the act of publication was preaching;—the place was his church;—the day was the sabbath;—the audience was his congregation. Far be it from me to treat lightly that office of which he wears the outward vestments, and which he by his

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his conduct profanes. A pious, humble, inoffensive, charitable minister of the gospel of peace is duly entitled to the tribute of affection and respect which is ever cheerfully bestowed. But I know no title to our affection or veneration which is possessed by a meddling, intriguing, turbulent priest, even when he chooses to separate his sacred office from his profane acts; but far less when he mixes up both together—when he refrains not from entering the sanctuary with calumny—when he not only invades the sacred circle of domestic life with the torch of slander, but enters the hallowed threshold of the temple, and casts it flaming on the altar—when he makes the worship of God the means of injuring his neighbour, and polluting the flock committed to his care. Of the defendant's motives I say nothing. I care not what they were; for innocent they could not be. Of the illustrious and unfortunate individual who was the object of this attack, I forbear to speak. The grave has closed over her unrelenting persecutions. The evil passions which beset her steps in life have not ceased to pursue her memory, and with a resentment more implacable than death. But it is yours to vindicate the insulted laws of your country. If your verdict will have no effect on the defendant, if he still go on unrepenting and unabashed, it will at least deter others from violating the decency of the law.

Mr. T. B. Johnson proved that he printed the sermon for the defendant, who corrected the proofs.

Tho. Coglan was present and heard the sermon—took notes of the passage read—has since read the printed sermon, and found a great portion of it agree word for word.—Here they were compared.

Mr. James Bunnell also heard the sermon, and has since read it. Understood the words in the indictment to apply to the queen; could apply them to no other woman.

Mr. Millar purchased the printed sermon at the shop of Evans and Co.

By desire of defendant, the whole sermon was read by Mr. Cross, with the notes, which took about an hour, we subjoin one of the notes, taken from a newspaper.

(Note "Mock-Majesty astride upon an ass.")

"Enter Jerusalem on an ass,
Then on the stage act Columbine;
Attend with Bergami at mass,
Then to St. Paul's—Oh! Caroline!!!"

Mr. *Blacow* then read his defence, which took two hours and a half. It was very miscellaneous, and with a view to his defence, attacked Mr. Brougham for putting up for Liverpool; for defending the queen, &c. He (defendant) took up his pen to defend his king and country. "Every man who had a spark of loyalty, a grain of religion, a particle of affection for his country, was bound to arrest the progress of the desolating storm. He was satisfied that it was his duty to bring all the energies of the pulpit to bear upon it. Party politics were far beneath their notice, but there were christian politics which had a strict claim on their attention. (Here the defendant quoted the several passages of Scripture that are usually applied

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applied to politics.) With all the systems of *dissenters* disloyalty and disaffection were interwoven; and if they were not *checked*, they would soon revive an Oliverian dynasty. Having made these remarks, he would go on next to show that the symptoms which had preceded the French revolution had begun to appear in this country when he preached his sermon. "When bad men conspire, good men must combine." In their ranks he took his stand against the raging waves, and the blood hounds, and 10,000 other figurative horrors. It was a cool and deliberate act he did. He had yet to learn the head and front of his offending."

Defendant was frequently interrupted by the learned judge, who stated, that his mode of defence was irregular, irrelevant, and libellous.

Mr. Blacow, however, went on abusing the queen—Mr. Brougham —Mr. Denman's "filthy Greek" —"The Times"—Mr. Creevey— and the radicals—The Common Council of London — aldermen Wood and Waithman, and the Whigs—and lastly, "that old crazy-headed *goat*, lord Erskine" —He eulogized the king, the ministers, the Bridge-street Association, and the Courier; and notwithstanding the frequent reproofs of Mr. justice Holroyd— solemnly *swore* before God, he was not guilty of the charge, and "if racks, tortures; even the gibbet were his reward, he would not abate one word of what he had said."

Mr. justice *Holroyd*, in the most guarded and temperate language, gave his opinion that it was a libel. The epithets were most abusive and derogatory. Could he be ignorant that he was traducing and vilifying the queen? By a particular statute they were to judge whether the defendant was guilty. As a clergyman of the church of England, holding himself out as very loyal, and very desirous of the preservation of the state, he gave his opinion on the queen's guilt, left not the people to their own reflections, and thus he disturbed the peace. But it was for them to judge whether it was a libel or not. They were to lay out of their minds all other considerations, and even their own opinion, respecting the question of the queen's guilt or innocence. The only question was, whether the sermon tended to degrade the queen, and was published with intent to vilify her, and to break the peace. In his opinion it was a libel.

The jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and found a verdict of *Guilty*.

15.—Between the hours of two and three o'clock in the morning, an armed mounted party of White boys, to the number of about forty, attacked the house of Mr. John Blakeney Kittson, of Kerry, in Ireland, chief constable for the barony of Irraghtyconnor (who has long been an object of their vengeance, in consequence of his continued and unremitting exertions, in causing the apprehension of a number of their associates), demanded his arms, and accompanied it with a threat, if he did not comply, to burn his house and family. His reply to their demand was a shot; having taken deliberate aim from a window, with a fowling-piece heavily loaded, at

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at three of the men who were in close conference within about fifteen yards of the window, when he perceived one of them fall. The party then retreated, after firing several shots into the house. Mr. Kittson kept up a constant fire as they crossed his windows. In about ten minutes they returned again, and put their threat in execution, by setting fire to the habitation, which, being thatched, was immediately in a blaze, and burned most rapidly. Mr. Kittson and his family, consisting of his wife, six children, and two maid servants, continued in the house, but at length were forced from it by the alarming progress of the fire, when he pushed out in his shirt amongst the assailants, who were still firing shots at the doors and windows. Being armed with a gun and a case of pistols, the party retreated from him to the rear of the house, and Mr. Kittson having pursued in that direction, fired upon them, when the whole party fled; he, however, continued the pursuit a long distance, when he perceived them taking off one dead body, leaving a horse behind covered with blood.

21. — Holywell, near Chester, and its neighbourhood, were visited with one of the heaviest falls of rain ever remembered, accompanied with tremendous thunder and lightning. About one o'clock, the villagers in the lowlands became greatly alarmed by the torrents which descended in all directions from the mountains, and with such extreme rapidity that it became very difficult for them to escape the danger of being drowned. Several houses were nearly demolished by the violence of the storm. The cotton-works in Holywell sustained much damage from the overwhelming torrent forcing its way through the lower stories with such rapid progress, that the lives of the people employed in the works were greatly endangered, the lower rooms becoming literally filled in a few seconds. Greenfield appeared most awful, the inhabitants of which were crying in all directions for help, and flying for security to the sides of the hills. The copper-works were also speedily filled with the flood, which created no inconsiderable degree of alarm. On the waters reaching the heated steam furnaces, the latter burst, with an explosion resembling a heavy clap of thunder; some part of the works, in consequence took fire; and it was not without difficulty extinguished. Coals, and lead, and copper ore, were washed in considerable quantities from the different works in the neighbourhood. On Saturday morning, the marsh (below Holywell) presented a scene of desolation, in which were discoverable the wrecks of valuable property which had been swept away by the impetuous deluge. Coal, copper, and lead ore, cotton in packs, broken machinery, dead cattle, household furniture, stacks of hay, sheaves of corn, and, in fact, all kinds of materials which lay in the progress of the waters, were forced before the storm. It is said that the loss sustained by the cotton and copper works is estimated at several thousand pounds; and it is likewise reported that three persons fell victims to the ravaging deluge.

—A great reduction is about to

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take place almost immediately in the establishment of the bank of England. The number of clerks to be discharged is stated at 125, of which forty are from the hall side or cashier's office, and the remainder from the various accountant-offices for the different classifications of stock, with the one and two pound bank-note office. In the latter, which employed between 200 and 300 clerks, the return to payments in specie must have led to the expectation of a very material reduction; but the number discharged under the present arrangement is only twenty-four. It was not at all known till within a very few days, that the change was contemplated by the governors of the bank, and the measure, therefore, being one that involves the welfare or subsistence of so many families, appears a little abrupt. But in the mode of carrying it into effect, the bank have acted with a degree of liberality which merits praise. All the clerks now dismissed will receive an annuity for life, in proportion to the amount of pay and length of service, a selection being made, as far as the interests of the concern rendered it prudent to do so, from those who are the soonest likely from long services to claim the right of superannuation. But every clerk discharged, will be allowed the option, if he prefers it, of receiving a sum of money equivalent to the value of his annuity. Thus to those who are still young and have a talent for business, an opportunity will be afforded, by a supply of capital, of engaging in trade, and of working out their own independence. The number of clerks employed at the bank is above 1000; the number discharged therefore, is about one-eighth part of the whole. By this measure a saving will accrue to the bank, when the respective annuities fall in, of about 20,000l. per annum. We understand that the cause assigned by the directors for this step, in the notice to those clerks whose services are to cease, is a general falling off in the business of the establishment.

—A well of extraordinary depth is now being sunk at his majesty's cottage in Windsor green park. During the progress of the work, many curious minerals have been discovered; and at the depth of 360 feet, several fossil remains, among which is a very perfect specimen of an oyster-shell, have been dug out. At this immense distance below the surface a very large tooth has also been found, which is in beautiful preservation, It is of double fangs, which are at present about two inches long, but have been evidently broken off. The face of the tooth, which is of the sort denominated a grinder, is about one inch and a half long by one inch wide. It is of a dark brown colour, and bears a fine polish. At the same depth was found a horny substance, something like the beak of a small bird.

—The inhabitants of Bristol have lately been amused with the exhibition and sale in their streets of a vast collection of snail-shells, which are reported to have fallen, or at least made their sudden appearance in a field belonging to a farmer at Tockington. An observer of nature, (says the editor of

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of a Bristol paper,) has obligingly directed our attention to the natural history of this snail in *Montague's Testacea Britannica.* Its name is *Felix Virgata;* or, Zoned Snail Shell. "It may be considered," he says, "as a local species; but is found in prodigious abundance in some sandy or barren stony situations, most plentifully near the coast, especially about Whitsand-bay, Cornwall, and in the south of Devonshire, where it is believed they contribute not a little to fatten the sheep, the ground being covered with them." This snail occurs also abundantly in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and the county of Somerset.

—At the Lincoln assizes an indictment was preferred against *Wm. Williams,* for a riot at Stamford on the 11th of November last (on the occasion of the withdrawal of the bill of pains and penalties,) and breaking the windows in the house of Mr. Hunt. Mr. Denman made a powerful address to the jury, and insisted that there was no riot. The judge, in summing up, said, that no man could upon his oath say it was not a riot; after which, the jury withdrew, and were absent about two hours, when the foreman came into court, and said he was desired to ask whether, if eleven were agreed in the verdict, and only one held out, those eleven might be discharged? The judge said it was impossible. At the expiration of five hours the independent and inflexible juryman came into court, and said that the other eleven had agreed to find the defendant guilty, but he could not reconcile it to his conscience to say that Williams had riotously demolished Mr. Hunt's windows; the jury, therefore, wished to know whether his lordship would withdraw him, and appoint another in his place. The judge said he could not. The business of the court ended at five o'clock. At half-past eight, when the jury sworn on this indictment had been for ten hours locked up, and the conscientious gentleman declared that he would sooner eat the mortar of the ceiling than give in, the eleven others, rather than be carted on the circuit to Nottingham (as the law requires in case the twelve cannot agree to return a verdict,) resigned their judgment, and gave in at the judge's lodgings *a verdict for the defendant.*

—A few days since, as a young gentleman of this neighbourhood was fishing with a drag net, assisted only by two keepers, they caught, at one draught, 167 brace of tench, the smallest of which weighed above half a pound.—*Hereford paper.*

—Lately, a young shark, about six feet in length, was taken in Plymouth Sound; not, however, without considerable difficulty: upwards of twenty hooks were carried away before it could be secured, and at last it was killed by a severe beating on the head, after being brought to the surface of the water.

—During the last races of Letterkenny, a dreadful accident took place. One of the horses bolted from the course, and struck down two men in the crowd; in passing over them, he set his forefeet exactly on the windpipe of one man, who expired instantly; his hind feet struck the breast of another man so violently, that the ribs were separated all along on one

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side from the spine. It is thought he cannot survive.

FRANCE.

A ludicrous, though a painful scene, took place a little time ago at the *Jardin des Plantes*. A *gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel, had arrived, alive and in good health, from Surinam. The *savans* and naturalists were all in motion, and hastened to the garden of plants to see with their own eyes, and touch with their own hands, this living electrical machine. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch and consequent shock; but one unfortunate doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands; but he had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to caper about in the most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams from the agony that he felt. He then fell into convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became so contracted, or from some strange property in the fish, that it became impossible to detach the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained a considerable time, and would in all probability have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some one of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of his hands in water, when the eel immediately dropped off. He (the doctor) has been ever since most dangerously ill.

The sexton of the church of St. Eustace at Paris, amazed to find frequently a particular lamp extinct early, and yet the oil consumed only, sat up several nights to perceive the cause. At length he discovered that a spider of surprising size came down the cord to drink the oil. A still more extraordinary instance of the same kind occurred during the year 1751, in the cathedral of Milan. A vast spider was observed there, which fed on the oil of the lamps. M. Morland, of the Academy of Sciences, has described this spider, and furnished a drawing of it. It weighed four pounds, and was sent to the emperor of Austria, and is now in the Imperial Museum at Vienna.

The greatest obstacle to the sincere establishment of the constitutional regime is the existence of that vast organization, called by the name of the *Occult Government*, which is directed by the presumptive heir to the throne and his partisans. It is almost ridiculous to doubt the existence of this secret organization, after all the proofs of it which have transpired since the re-establishment of the royal authority. There is not a village, there is not a hamlet in France, in which it has not its secret committee, from among the members of which it forces the government in spite of itself to choose the agents of authority. All men of *good sentiments*, by which is meant all who are slavish in politics and bigotted in religion, belong to this class. Many of them are sincere, but others are only hypocrites who assume this mask to gratify their ambition and cupidity. The existence of this party, and the protection which it enjoys, have often exposed to suspicion

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suspicion the good faith of the king. Count d'Artois has shown himself the greatest enemy of the revolution. He first gave the example of emigration; a step to which may legitimately be ascribed the dangers to which his brother was exposed, and which ended in a catastrophe always to be deplored. This prince, who is reported to have said "Let us content ourselves for the present, I will answer for the future," would be a just subject of terror to the friends of the charter, if he were much younger than the reigning king, and had thus a greater chance of surviving him, and reigning after him long enough to destroy his work. We cannot sufficiently wonder that, residing so long in England, he should have been so little familiarized to the spirit of a free government, and that the fate of James II. should never have occurred to his mind.

1.—A horrible crime was committed yesterday in the centre of Paris, in the most frequented quarter of the capital. About half past ten, an individual, who had left a gambling-house, entered the shop of M. Moutier, money-changer, Rue de la Feuillade, in which Madame Moutier was alone. He shut the door behind him, drew a dagger, and struck Madame Moutier, who fell bathed in blood. She had strength enough left to call for help. A female servant entered, who was laid low by nine stabs of the dagger. The nephew of M. Moutier, who was at the top of the house, ran down; he struggled for sometime with the assassin, and at length fell also stabbed in seven places. It is to be remarked, that the whole transaction occupied a short time, and that there were few persons in the street, as it rained in torrents. The cries, however, excited attention; the assassin took flight, and was secured, after having stabbed two other persons who attempted to stop him. He was taken to the guard-house at the bank, but he scarcely entered before he drew a pistol from his pocket and blew his brains out. No paper was found on him. Three of the persons wounded are in a dangerous condition.

3.—A religious society has just been established in Paris, with the concurrence of the government, which is, according to the penal code of 1810, necessary for every society of more than twenty persons, whether they assemble for discussing political, literary, religious, or any other subjects. The establishment alluded to has assumed the name of the "*Société de la Morale Chretienne.*" The society is declared to be instituted for the purpose of applying the precepts of christianity to the relations of social life. A prospectus, containing the views of the founders, has been circulated, in which they say—"Persuaded that the greater part of the evils under which mankind suffer, is the deplorable fruit of the illusion under which they are with regard to what is necessary to constitute their happiness, some friends of humanity consider the present a favourable moment for the establishment of a society, which should endeavour to recall men to the only true source of happiness, *the precepts of christianity*—precepts which are essentially the same as those which the Creator has engraven in the hearts of

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of all men, and which Jesus Christ only developed and exhibited in a more attractive and luminous manner, and founded on more powerful motives, but which are unfortunately less known, less respected, and less practised than they ought to be."

The object of the society is thus stated in the first article of their rules:—"The object of this society is to explain and constantly recall to the minds of men the precepts of christianity in all their purity; to point out the important influence those precepts exercise on the happiness of mankind; and thus to endeavour to instil or revive those sentiments of charity and general benevolence which are calculated to establish peace on earth."

But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this society is, that it is established by the united efforts of distinguished catholics and protestants. It is, perhaps, the first time that the adherents of these hitherto hostile religions have united for the purpose of diffusing the gospel of Christ, without reference to the success of their respective systems.

The prospectus is signed by the following names. The letter C is placed after the catholics, and P after the protestants:—The duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, president, C.; baron Degerando, C.; M. Delacroix, C.; the Rev. J. J. Goep, P.; count Laborde, C.; count de Lasteyrie, C.; Dr. Spurzheim, C.; baron de Stael Holstein, P.; M. Stapfer, P.; baron de Turkheim, P.; M. J. G. Wurtz, P.; M. Willm, secretary, P.; M. Cocquerel, assistant secretary, P.

—A singular event has occurred at St. Claude (Jura); an individual, pursued by one of the gendarmerie, escaped his pursuers, and took refuge, in a state of nudity, at the house of a cure, some distance from St. Claude. To account for his appearing in this plight, and making so precipitate an entrance, he announced himself as the grand vicar of the bishop, who was immediately to take possession of the bishopric of St. Claude; and stated that he had been attacked by robbers in an adjacent wood, who had taken from him all his property, together with his apparel, and that it was a miracle he had escaped with life. Conducted by his host to the house of another cure, he repeated the same tale; his new host received him with the greatest kindness, and with the respect due to his supposed rank in the hierarchy, offering him the best apparel, a gold watch, and twenty-five louis (all the venerable pastor possessed), which the pretended grand vicar very readily accepted. They then set out for St. Claude, where having learnt the residence of the cure, they proceeded thither; the cure was absent, and a messenger was sent to inform him that the grand vicar wished to see him: the pastor hastened home, but in consequence of his age and infirmities, had no sooner reached his house, than he found himself so much indisposed that he was obliged to retire to his bed. The pretended grand vicar expressed a desire to remain alone with him for a few minutes, and his companion retired. The pretended grand vicar then produced a brace of pistols, demanded the cure's keys, and having possessed himself of all his valuable

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valuable portable property, succeeded in making his escape.

9.—The *Moniteur* contains two royal ordinances, dated the 4th inst. nominating the archbishops of Rouen and Bordeaux members of the chamber of peers.

Prince Demetrius Comnene, who, according to the *Journal of Lyons*, resided in Piedmont, and was there offered the crown of the Greek empire, by a solemn deputation, died on Saturday in Paris, at his residence, No. 23, Rue Saint Dominique: he was a major general and knight of St. Louis. He has left a brother, M. George Comnene; and a niece Madame the duchess d'Abrantes, who reside at Versailles.

—A number of Cachemire goats, imported into France by M. Ternaux, have been settled at Perpignan, where having recovered their health, they are beginning to propagate. After yeaning in March, the down, some rudiments of which had appeared in April, began to get intwined, and this may be looked upon as an approach to maturity. "This I had plucked up," says M. Tessier (in his communication to the Royal Academy of Sciences) "with horn combs, and it was thus almost pure and free from clots." Each animal furnished on an average three ounces and a half; some including a large propagation, by a judicious crossing with such of the indigenous race, as bear an analogous down.

—M. Simonde de Sismondi, the well known author of the History of the Italian Republics, is engaged in a work of the first importance, the want of which has been long and universally acknowledged; a complete history of the French nation. The patience and sagacity displayed by the author in his multifarious researches, his perspicuous style and excellent arrangement, and above all the spirit of liberty which never ceases to animate him, afford abundant proof that, if he lives to complete his design, he will raise a literary monument worthy of his own reputation, and of the great nation whose deeds he is about to commemorate.

—Messrs. Dufau and Guadet, of Paris, have recently published a dictionary of ancient geography, which is recommended in the foreign journals, as containing information unique in its kind. Close to the ancient names of places, is the corresponding modern one. Annexed is a map of the world, as known to the ancients, by M. Brué, geographer to his R. H. Monsieur. Ancient geography is not only an object of learned curiosity, but is a necessary compliment of history, and should form one essential basis of education.

—The count de Forbin, some time ago undertook a journey in Egypt, with the view of exploring the least known parts of that celebrated country; but soon returned to Europe without adding a single discovery to those made by preceding travellers. M. Caillaud, of Nantes, soon succeeded him, and fortunately for the arts and sciences, perseveringly pursued a plan which he had formed with due reflection. His narrative will be published immediately, and cannot fail to add numerous and interesting materials to the mass of information which has already been collected by the French expedition. The revisal of

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of his notes has been intrusted to the secretary of the Egyptian commission, who has inserted in the *Moniteur* the letters addressed to him by M. Caillaud. Accounts, dated Dongolah, 14th of January, 1821, state, that not far from that city, (the capital of Upper Nubia,) at about 180 leagues above the town of Syene, there exists a large Egyptian monument, similar to some of those at Thebes. It is upwards of 300 feet long, and has ninety columns of more than thirty feet high. Every part of this monument is covered with hieroglyphics and bas-reliefs. The spot on which these beautiful ruins are situated is called Lelib or Therbé. Six other Egyptian ruins, less considerable, were found on the banks of the Nile, between the second cataract and Dongolah. None of them, however, present Greek inscriptions, or any traces either of the Greeks or Romans. From these discoveries it would appear, that the Egyptains raised monuments far beyond the places marked out as the limits of these antiquities.

SPAIN.

Societies, calling themselves *patriotic* have been established in various parts of Spain, on a plan very similar to the Jacobin clubs of revolutionary France. Their object seems to be to subject all the authorities of the state to the influence of popular dictation—to place the mob in the seat of government. One of the rules of these societies is that all titles of distinction shall be abolished in their meetings, and that their members shall address each other only by the fraternal compellation of *citizen*. Some of them have proceeded so far as to deliberate whether it would not be desirable to send an army to revolutionize France; and whether it was not their duty to dismiss from Spain the ambassadors of all "the despotic governments of Europe." The chief of their clubs, which holds its meetings at the Fontana d'Oro (Golden Fountain) in Madrid, has already menaced the government and demanded the dismissal of the minister of war, on account of his royalist or ultra-royalist principles. With this his colleagues saw fit to comply: the king, however, refused, in consequence of which the members of the cabinet are said to have tendered their resignations, which were refused by his majesty, who declared his warm displeasure at the proposal, and his fixed resolution not to be dictated to in matters strictly administrative. This seditious club has since ventured to denounce the infant Don Carlos, the king's brother, as being at the head of an extensive conspiracy for the re-establishment of the old government. Great exasperation prevails between the opposing parties, and neither has the least confidence in the good faith of the other. There is no scheme sufficiently wicked or preposterous to deter some small number of desperate men, in countries even the most settled and civilized, from engaging in it as the accomplices of any daring chief. But we are strangely misinformed if the great mass of the people of Spain will suffer any rebellious plot to affect the public liberty. The Spaniards may be slow to act, but the better classes among them are a prudent, reflecting, and resolute people. The constitution has relieved every Spanish subject from many grinding

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grinding imposts, and grievous and degrading oppressions. The nation, generally, cannot be insensible to this. An immense majority of Spaniards desire nothing more than a constitution, of which a limited but irresponsible sovereign shall be the head; and they are equally averse to the dominion of a single and of a multitudinary despot. At this distance it is impossible to ascertain what practical difficulties the successive cabinets of Ferdinard VII. have had to contend with; but on the face of things they appear to have been wanting in vigour and activity, or that club of maniacs the Fontana D'Oro, and its provincial imitators, would have been long ago extinct.

PORTUGAL.

The formation of the new ministry seems to be viewed with satisfaction at Lisbon. The cortes have discussed and nearly adjusted the regulation of the council of state, which consists of ten articles, and discovers a spirit, suspicious undoubtedly of the government, but all things considered, neither wanton nor excessive in its jealousy. When the new systems of Spain and Portugal shall have become by age less vulnerable to faction and to fraud, the people may afford to give up, without imprudence, some further share of power to the king's ministers.

By a decree of the cortes, a new national cockade has been adopted for Portugal. The colours are white and blue.

GERMANY.

The city of Saltzburg, the native place of Haydn, has lately paid a just tribute of respect to the ashes of that celebrated composer. The mortal remains of the author of the "creation" had reposed almost forgotten for fifteen years in the cemetery of St. Peter. The rector, Werigaud, his friend, and the composer, Hacker, his scholar, opened a subscription to raise him a monument. On the 9th of August, the anniversary of his death, this monument, which had been placed in the church of St. Peter, was consecrated by a solemn *requiem*, the music of which was the last unfinished work of the illustrious dead in whose honour it was now played. A multitude of his fellow-citizens and friends attended this ceremony, which acquired additional interest by the presence of his widow.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.—The commissioners appointed for the reduction of the national debt, (whereof the government bonds denominated Staats Schuldscheine form a part) have just published the yearly report, by which it appears, that with the sum of 1,000,000 dollars, the amount of which is annually destined to diminish the national debt, they have, during the last three years, purchased more than 5,000,000 of outstanding bonds, which have been cancelled. Thus, in the year 1818, bonds to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars; in 1819, nearly the same amount; and in 1820, bonds amounting to 2,035,000 dollars were taken out of circulation. The interest saved by bonds so cancelled is added to the sinking fund to assist further in the extinction of the national debt.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Attempts have been secretly making by the king of Sweden to increase

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increase his power by circumscribing or abolishing the constitution granted to his Norwegian subjects, respecting which many curious particulars have transpired. It appears that previous to the late visit of the king to Norway, the Swedish army and marine at Stockholm were put into a state of equipment suited to actual warfare. The publicity of this fact led to the conjecture that an armament was meant to be employed during the royal visit, to hover on the coast of Norway, to awe the inhabitants into submission to any measures that should be dictated to them. This state of warlike preparation, and its imagined object, became so generally the subject of conversation in Stockholm, that it attracted the notice of general Suchtelen, the Russian minister, who thought the affair of sufficient importance to induce him to write to his court for instructions. In consequence of this proceeding of the Russian minister, and just after the departure of the king for Norway, an energetic note arrived from Petersburgh, wherein the emperor, in his quality of guarantee of the treaty of Kiel, and the institutions resulting from that compact, blamed the assembling of an armed force near to Christiania, the seat of the Norwegian diet, which was to be regarded as an infringement of the constitution, and an innovation on the basis laid down for the government of Norway. Immediately on the arrival of this note at the Swedish court, general Suchtelen and count Wetterstedt departed in great haste for Christiania, and it is asserted, that the urgent remonstrances there made by the former to the king were the cause of his giving a more moderate form to the propositions made by him to the diet. While this mediation on the part of the emperor was conducting, an accident awakened the attention of the diet to the situation in which they were placed by the vicinity of a military force. A Swedish officer, who had fallen in a duel with a Norwegian, the result of a private quarrel, declared to the latter in an insulting tone, that the Swedes had brought with them arguments admirably calculated to induce submission in the Norwegian diet—namely, cannon-balls, cartouches, and ample stores of ammunition. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of that assembly, a spirited demand was immediately made by them, that all the warlike materials above named should be placed in the arsenal of Aggerhaus, until Norway should be entirely clear of Swedish troops; and this bold request, the private letters state, was actually acceded to. This situation of affairs has greatly increased the mutual animosity long subsisting between the two nations. The Norwegians openly express their indignation in all public places, and numerous quarrels are the result.

His majesty has sanctioned the resolution of the diet relative to the suppression of the nobility of Norway, after the acknowledgment by the diet of the principle, that every individual who can prove that the suppression will injure him is entitled to demand a competent recompense. According to the ordinance, which is published in conformity with this resolution, all hereditary nobility

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nobility in Norway will cease with the death of the persons who now enjoy it, and their existing children; but conformably to the proposal of the king, a new nobility will be created, which will be transmissible to the eldest sons only of the ennobled. This proposition will be discussed in 1824.

ASIA.

A more correct idea may be formed from the annexed letters, than from any account yet published, of the degree in which the British force suffered in the late expedition against the Arab tribe of Beni Boo Ali:—

Camp near Zoa, coast of Arabia, Feb. 23. 1821.

"We arrived here on the 29th ult. and have been delayed ever since, in consequence of an insufficiency of carriage. However, the Imaum of Muscat (who is now here) has supplied us with 1000 camels, and we move tomorrow morning. Our force consists of the 65th regiment, Bombay European regiment, 1st battalion 2d regiment, 1st battalion 7th regiment, flank battalion; one troop of horse artillery, 50 foot artillery, and one company of pioneers. Beni Boo Ali is about fifty miles in the interior. On the 10th inst. about midnight, from 400 to 500 of these Beni Boo Ali fellows came suddenly on the picket on the left of the line (where the European regiment, and 1st battalion 2d regiment, were,) cut it up, and entered the lines sword in hand; killed 1 officer, captain Parr; 9 Europeans, and 3 Sepoys; wounded 3 officers, colonel Cox, lieutenants Burnett and Watkins; 20 Europeans, and 7 Sepoys. We were pitched in a straggling manner, and could have no idea of these fellows coming so far to pay us a visit, consequently were not prepared, or much on the alert. The pickets were not even loaded. The confusion, as you may well imagine, was dreadful. The Arabs were in the lines before the least alarm was given. They cut down the tents, and speared and hacked at the men, while so situated, in a horrid manner. The officers were wounded between their own lines and the men's. On retiring, the Arabs left behind them 12 killed and 25 wounded. Since this, we have been very much on the alert. These Arabs are a fine, brave race of men, and particularly dexterous with the sword. The way our people are cut and mangled is astonishing. Some have their heads split down to the neck and shoulder. They use straight double-edged swords as sharp as razors. The effect of such a weapon in the hands of a muscular Arab is, I can assure you, sweeping."

Bombay, April 10.

"My last to you was dated Zoa, the day previous to our march. We reached Ben Boo Hassan, about four miles from Beni Boo Ali, on the 1st of March, and moved on against the latter place on the 2d, having our heavy guns and camp equipage under a strong guard. In moving round the place we were fired upon, which occasioned us a few casualties. Whilst the general was reconnoitring, a body of Arabs were observed to leave the fort; on which the line made a movement to the left, and our brigade (65th regiment and 1st battalion 7th regiment Bombay native infantry) advanced on a wood, where the enemy had

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had taken post, and when within about 200 yards of it, they sallied out, sword in hand, passed along our line under a heavy fire, numbers of them falling, and attacked the 7th regiment in flank, and got into their rear, where we had pretty tough work of it while it lasted, which was not above a quarter of an hour; the 7th regiment losing 3 officers, and 150 men killed and wounded; the 65th regiment 3 officers and 40 men; the two regiments united mustered in the field 710 firelocks, the attacking party of Arabs about 960. After this brush, we moved on towards the fort, which, after a little shelling and battering, surrendered unconditionally. Five hundred of these fellows were killed and about 300 wounded.

We buried the remains of the bodies of those who fell in captain Thompson's unfortunate affair. It was a horrid sight; they had all been left to bleach and dry in the sun, and had been dreadfully hacked. From all I can learn, these poor fellows fought and fell nobly. This Beni Boo Ali business has cost us, at first and last, 8 officers killed, 8 wounded, upwards of 450 men killed, and about 250 wounded. I ought not to forget to tell you, that we blew up the place, and destroyed every house and shelter near it.

I must here observe that I never saw nor can imagine any thing more determined and resolute than the attack of these Wahabees. No men could have displayed more bravery when worsted. Some of them absolutely sold their lives. They were armed merely with swords and light spears: many of the swords were real *Andrew Feraras;* their execution I shall not readily forget. The shock we received from the charge made us reel and stagger again, indeed, fall back a trifle; but we soon recovered ourselves. Our Sepoys behaved nobly, particularly the Rajapoots, who used the bayonet with great effect.

We returned to Zoa, on the 11th of March, embarked on the 17th, sailed on the 18th, and reached Bombay on the 27th. We brought with us the two chiefs, and about 150 prisoners. The old men and wounded were left with the Imaum of Muscat. We may therefore regard the tribe of Beni Boo Ali as completely scattered and destroyed. General Smith goes round to Bengal, on the staff of that establishment."

Accounts from Java by the Dutch mail inform us, that a dreadful mortality, as well among Europeans as natives, had been caused at Batavia and Samarang, by the *cholera morbus*, in the course of April and May of the present year. On the 19th of May the disorder had abated in the capital, but still continued to afflict the population of the remoter places. On the 9th of the same month, a new expedition sailed against Palembang, under general de Vrok. There is no statement of the military force to which the execution of this often-defeated object has on the present occasion been intrusted; but the shipping consists of the Werff frigate, some colonial vessels, and fifteen hired transports, two of which had already been carried off by the currents among the Thousand Islands, and would, it was feared, be lost. The deposed sultan of Palembang accompanies the expedition, with others of the Palembang

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Palembang princes and great men, under a promise that, in case of the enterprize succeeding, he shall be placed on the throne. The hazards, however, attendant on the conquest of that petty sovereignty are not supposed to have become less formidable since the last attack upon it, when the Dutch were so completely beaten.

Batavia journals of the 28th of April give an account of a terrible earthquake which took place on the 29th of December last, on the south coast of Celebes. It did immense damage, especially at Boelækomba, where the sea rose several times to a prodigious height, and then falling with incredible rapidity, alternately deluged and left the shore, destroying all the plantations from Bontain to Boelækomba. Many hundred persons have lost their lives. The fort of Boelækomba was much damaged, that of Bontain less so.

AFRICA.

Sierra Leone.—By letters from Gambia, of date the 25th ultimo, we learn with much satisfaction that Omar, the prime minister of the Trarzhar Moors, had arrived at Bathurst for the purpose of making arrangements with the merchants for the supply of gum-arabic at Portendic. He manifested the greatest anxiety to establish this trade with the English on the firmest basis. Upwards of twenty tons of gum had arrived, and the Young Frederick was taken up for another trip.

The Portuguese brigantine Constante, taken in Old Calebar river by the boats of his majesty's ships Tartar and Thistle, was lately condemned as lawful prize to the British and Portuguese crowns, and the slaves on board her, were emancipated.

In further accumulation of the horrors incident to the slave trade, we have to take notice of the fate of the Spanish slaving schooner, Carlota, which sunk a few days since, off the Gallinas, with a full compliment of slaves on board. The Carlota sailed from the Havannah, and was found at the Gallinas by Sir George Collier, in his voyage down the coast. The cargo of the Carlota was on shore, with every appearance that it was in the course of barter for slaves. The commodore took her down as far as Cape coast, and after authenticating some papers to show the illegality of her voyage, allowed her to depart. She returned, it appears, to the Gallinas, and there took in 250 slaves, with whom she sailed from the coast; but, dreadful to relate, before she had proceeded far she was taken unprepared by a tornado, overset and sunk, and all on board perished, with the exception of twelve! The intelligence of this horrid event has been brought to the colony by three Spanish sailors belonging to the vessel, who arrived a few days since in a very small boat, in a wretchedly exhausted condition. They were immediately placed in the military hospital, where, notwithstanding the greatest attention and kindest treatment, one of them has since died: the other two continue still in a very weak state.

On Thursday, the 17th of May, about eleven A. M. a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced throughout the peninsula: it was preceded by a rumbling noise in the direction from east to west, and

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and was sensibly felt at Regent and Glocester towns; at the former place the motion of the earth was so considerable as to excite momentary giddiness; the doors of the parsonage-house opening and shutting repeatedly: whereas, in the latter town it was so slight, that very few persons were at all aware of the circumstance. Advices from the isles de Loss state, that on the same day a similar shock was experienced at Crawford Island. We believe the above is the only instance that has occurred since 1795, when two smart shocks were experienced on the 19th and 21st of June in that year.

AMERICA.

By advices from Montreal of the 18th of August, there had been a dreadful fire at that place: the loss is estimated at 25,000l. The following stores were burnt, viz:—Messrs. Allison, Turner, and Co.; Messrs. John Scott and Co.; Messrs. Slow and Spittal; and Mr. Pedders: that of Messrs. Gerrard and Sons was in imminent danger, but was saved.

The *Kingston* (upper Canada) *Herald* of the 10th of August contains the names of 381 persons who have been attainted of high treason committed in upper Canada, or who have been returned as having absconded from the province during the late war with the United States of America: and all those who can, are requested to give information of any person not included in the list liable to be declared aliens by the statute 54th Geo. III. as having left the province during the war without license.—*New York paper.*

The president of the united States has issued a proclamation, declaring that the discriminating tonnage duties on Norwegian ships and vessels, and on goods the produce or manufacture of Norway imported into that country in those vessels, are repealed, in consequence of the repeal, by that kingdom of the discriminating duties on ships and goods of the united States.

The admission of the state of Missouri into the union, a point so long and so warmly contested in congress, is officially announced in the American papers just received. Before the separation of congress, an act had been passed for conferring that privilege on Missouri, conditional to her making a declaration through her separate legislature, that no part of her constitution should debar any citizen of the other states of the union from the privileges and immunities enjoyed under the constitution of the united states. That condition was fulfilled by a solemn public act of the assembly of Missouri on the 26th of June, and on the 10th of August the proclamation of the president, announcing the admission, was issued.

Advices from St. Domingo, received at New York, state that a decree of the cortes had been promulgated there for the encouragement of the cultivators in the Spanish part of the island, by opening all the ports, and permitting the exportation of coffee, tobacco, and hides, duty free.

From the Winchester (Virginia) Republican, Aug. 25.

A camp-meeting was held at Stephensburg (Newtown,) in this country, from the 15th to the 21st inst. On the first and second days (Thursday and Friday) people assembled in great numbers, and

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and on Saturday there were 101 tents, also 130 waggons, 28 carriages and gigs, and 1,535 people encamped, exclusive of flankers and coloured people. On Sunday there were 149 waggons, and 53 carriages and gigs, on the camp-ground, and 32 retailing waggons near it, which made the number of waggons 181. On the same day the number of people on the camp-ground was, from the best calculation, 4,762, and 1,200 flankers; which made the round number of 5,962, white people, and 590 coloured. On Monday 410 persons received the sacrament and on Tuesday 48 joined the society. The meeting broke up on that day at half past eleven A M. after giving full satisfaction to all. For so large a one it was said to have been well conducted, and as good behaviour preserved on the camp-ground as could possibly have been expected.

Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 23.

The camp meeting on Tangier Island.—We learn from a gentleman who attended the camp-meeting on Tangier Island, which commenced on the 16th instant, and closed on Tuesday morning last at eight o'clock, that it was more numerously attended than any preceding it at the same place. The number of persons present was estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000; the number of preachers not so many as on former occasions; but a great number were added to the number of real christians. The decked vessels in the harbour were judged to be about 200, besides 210 open boats. The encampment consisted of 264 tents, occupying an area of between 400 and 500 yards. The utmost harmony prevailed, and much regret it appears was expressed that this season of religious enjoyment was so short lived.

WEST INDIES.

It is melancholy to read the list of depredations and cruelties which have been recently committed in the West Indies, for the most part in the neighbourhood of the Havannah. The pirate vessels are small and despicable: they appear to be manned by desperadoes of all nations, and to exercise their outrages indiscriminately upon all. By accounts from Barbadoes to the middle of August, it appears that our naval force on that station is diminishing, as the danger against which it should form a safeguard is increasing. Admiral Fahie has shifted his flag to the Pyramus frigate of forty-two guns, at Antigua. The Salisbury has gone home, and the Sapphire, being defective, is ordered home. A frigate and three sloops will then constitute his whole squadron. Where do the British cruisers sleep, that in the Atlantic as in Archipelago the protection of the merchant is thus neglected?

The following is one of the several accounts of their depredations which have recently been published:

Norfolk, August 8.

Captain Marriner, of the schooner Mary, from Baracoa (Cuba), states, that on his outward bound passage, he was taken and detained two days by commodore Dubour (under the assumed name of John Porter), in the ship Victoria, who took such of his provisions as he stood in need of, for which, however, he honourably paid him; but his crew plundered the cabin of various small articles; three

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three muskets, two lanterns, and his signal flag. Captain Marriner also informs us, that three days previous to his arrival at Baracoa, one of the squadron of commodore Aury made her escape from his command, and the crew delivered her up to the governor of Cuba. She had on board a rich cargo of dry goods, valued at 70,000 dollars, which the governor directed to be sold and divided among the crew and those who went to assist in bringing her into port, which was effected the day the Mary sailed. The quantity of dry goods of all sorts which the crew had plundered, independent of those found in the vessel when delivered up, completely inundated the place; even silk stockings were sold at twenty-five cents a pair.—*Beacon.*

The new government of St. Domingo, it appears, is interfering to check the piracies under the independent flag, as it is called, in the adjoining seas. A brig of that class called the Esperanza, of fourteen guns and 100 men, put into Cape Haytian, from St. Bartholomew's, on the 26th of April last, with a Spanish ship, the Lady Artigas, of 400 tons, her prize. Both were then seized by order of president Boyer, and, according to letters recently received, have since been condemned. A remarkable instance of the extent to which the depredations alluded to are carried in the seas of the West Indies, is communicated by the arrival of a vessel (the Cæsar, Fisher) at Liverpool. This ship sailed from Jamaica on the 18th of July, and was boarded on the 23d by the Mars, a Buenos Ayrean armed brig, which had been out four months, and during that period had made sixteen prizes.

Bermuda.—The accounts which have lately been received from Bermuda show pretty clearly, that a state of things exists at that place very little short of open revolt against governor Lumley. It is stated in the Norfolk Herald, on the authority of captain Ross, who left Bermuda on the 3d of August, that independently of the imprisonment of Mr. James Till, (formerly a merchant of Norfolk, of the firm of Till and Gosling,) and Mr. Basham, a gentleman of respectability, of the parish of St. George, he, the governor, on the night of the 2d of August, had the doors of the town-hall at St. George's forced open by the military; and the mayor (Mr. John Till, brother of the above named James) taken forcibly out, and conducted to Hamilton under a military escort, and then thrown into prison! The charge preferred against the mayor by his excellency was, the *breaking of the fidler's violin* (by order of the mayor), in dispersing an assemblage of persons of colour at an unseasonable hour, in the parish of St. George, which assembly was notoriously an annoyance to the whole neighbourhood. A lawyer of eminence, who had been deputed by the mayor to act at the time of dispersing the assembly in a judicial capacity, was also taken by the military at the same time, by order of the governor, and imprisoned with the mayor.

A letter from St. John's Porto Rico, of the 2d of August, says, "A dangerous plot was discovered on the 24th ult., the day previous to its intended execution, amongst the slaves in this quarter of

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of the island. Their plans were laid with much cunning and the most profound secrecy, and every preparation in their power made for an extensive insurrection on the night of the 25th. The conspiracy, as far as it is yet discovered, extends through several of the most considerable districts, but it is believed to be much more general. Many of the chiefs are already taken, and their trial and execution will be very summary. From the measures taken by the governor, who is a vigilant and excellent officer, to detect the remaining ringleaders, and secure the general tranquillity, nothing further is to be apprehended.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from Pernambuco, dated 24th July, 1821:—"We have been thrown into considerable alarm here by a very daring attack upon the life of the governor, Don Luis de Rego Baretto: this took place on the evening of the 21st, while his Excellency, accompanied by his secretary and Mr. L. G. Ferreira, was surveying the town, in order to satisfy himself that a slight alarm which had been excited by an accidental fire the preceding evening had subsided. Every thing appeared perfectly settled, and his Excellency having dismissed his horses, was returning home on foot, when, as he was crossing the Boa Vista-bridge, a blunderbuss was fired at him by a villain who was so close to the party that the wadding of the piece was lodged in Mr. Ferreira's arm. His Excellency received a ball in the back obliquely, so that, meeting with some resistance, it passed out, making a passage of about nine inches, nearly in the form of an elbow; he has eight other wounds from shot, but none thought to be dangerous. Mr. Ferreira received a ball through the fleshy part of the arm, and some shot wounds in the side; but he is also doing well. His Excellency and his secretary drew their swords and pursued the villain, who, throwing away his cloak and dropping his handkerchief, made for the river, and apparently escaped; but a body has been since found which, from a correspondence in size, and from a pistol heavily loaded being found in the breast of the jacket, it is conjectured may be that of the assassin. This body has been exposed to public view, with the hope of its being recognized, and a large reward is offered for any discovery. We have some time been possessed with fears that plots and machinations were in agitation by those who had been sent to Bahia in 1817, and returned since the constitution was sworn to. We knew them to be in general men of desperate fortunes, to whom any change must be for the better; from these impressions the general opinion at present is that the villain who made this daring attack on the life of the governor, has been only the hired instrument of this party. Some letters which have been discovered are said to confirm and to throw light upon this conjecture, and a number of persons (report say eighty) whom these circumstances render suspected, have been taken up, and are now on board the Harmonia, or in the forts, from whence they will be sent to Lisbon for trial.

"These circumstances are too striking not to occasion some agitation, yet we do not entertain any

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any serious apprehension for the general safety, we are confident in the strength and good disposition of the large body of the inhabitants; nor could any thing be more prompt and cordial than the exertion of the soldiers, and the militia, to preserve order and quiet alarm, both on the 21st and now."

OCTOBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

3.—Mr. John Wood, butter-dealer of Leeds, and Catherine Walmsley, his niece, a young woman of about eighteen years of age, were killed by the overturning of a cart in which they were returning from Knaresborough market. Early on Wednesday morning they left Leeds, and after transacting their business at Knaresborough, quitted that place in the evening. About ten o'clock at night they were seen at Harewood, and two hours afterwards a waggoner, who was travelling from thence to Leeds, observed a cart overturned on the road, near Alwoodley-gates. His first impression was, that the driver of the cart had gone to obtain assistance, but hearing nothing of him, he became alarmed, and called at a house on the road to beg that they would accompany him to the place where he had seen the cart. With this request they readily complied, and on removing the packages, they beheld with horror Wood and his niece lying stretched upon the road, and both of them quite dead! It was the failing of this unfortunate man to give way to excessive drinking, and he was doubtless the victim of his own intemperance. Four years ago, a cart which he was driving on the same road was overturned, and a young woman, who had then the misfortune to be in his service, was thrown out and killed upon the spot. This fatal catastrophe had made him nervous, but not temperate; and it was to allay his fears, rather than to assist him in his business, that his niece accompanied him on his last fatal journey.

5.—An awful occurrence took place in Worcester cathedral, during one of the performances of the music meetings held in that city. At the time Mr. Vaughan was singing "gentle airs," accompanied on the violoncello by Mr. Lindley, Mr. John Griffiths, one of the vocal performers, fell back in his seat in an apoplectic fit. At the conclusion of Mr. Lindley's cadence, he was carried out, and several medical gentlemen who formed part of the congregation hastened to attend him: they proceeded to bleed him, and he was conveyed to his residence, where he continued in a senseless state till Saturday afternoon between four and five o'clock, when he expired. He had been a member of the Worcester choir upwards of thirty years. He possessed one of the most powerful bass voices ever heard, and some years since was engaged as the principal bass singer at the Covent-garden oratorios. He was engaged at the great commemoration of Handel in Westminster-abbey.

Same day—About ten o'clock, in the evening, as two young men were walking down the east pier at Ramsgate, they observed a bundle wrapped up lying behind one of the stone posts; they took it

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it up and unpacked it, when the contents were found to be a lady's bonnet, Bath cloak, and a shawl, and from their not being wet with the dew, they could not, in all probability, have been there long. The extraordinary circumstance was immediately made known, but nothing transpired that evening: the clothes were lodged in the hands of lieutenant Woodward, the harbour-master. On the following day public notices were posted, stating that a lady had left her home that evening about a quarter before ten o'clock, and had not since been heard of. The dress was carried to the lady's late residence, and it being recognized by her late husband, there was but too great reason to fear the unfortunate lady had thrown herself into the sea in a state of despondency. Too much credit cannot be given to lieutenant Woodward for his truly laudable zeal and unremitting attention in sending the boats and crews under his command to search for the body, but their attempts were fruitless, and nothing was ascertained respecting it till about five o'clock yesterday afternoon (Monday, 8th inst.) when the body of the above lady was washed ashore on the bathing sands; and the intelligence being communicated to the proper quarter, it was ascertained that the gentleman had left Ramsgate on the same morning in search of her.

Same day—About sixty boats employed in the herring fishery were yesterday evening, by the suddenness of a gale, obliged to relinquish their nets in the hopes of gaining the shore in safety, but unfortunately more than forty were driven among the rocks. The cries of the drowning, thirty-five in number, most of whom have left large families, produced an effect too heart-rending to be adequately expressed. The distress occasioned to the families of the unhappy sufferers, who looked forward to the fishery for their entire support, but now, alas! bereft of the means of subsistence, is most affecting.

8.—A heart-rending accident happened at Leith. Two carts, belonging to Mr. Campbell, brewer, in Edinburgh, were sent down loaded to Leith, and a porter, stationed at the head of the Canongate, named James Lamb, was engaged to assist the drayman. When passing along the shore, near the new draw-bridge, Lamb perceived a child in imminent danger of being rode over by the hindmost cart, and instantly sprung forward to save it, in doing which the shaft of the cart struck him; he was thrown down, and the wheel passed right over his breast. It was at the time loaded with three hogsheads of porter, weighing nearly half a ton. The unfortunate man was immediately conveyed to an adjoining house, where he breathed his last in about ten minutes. The only words he uttered were, "In saving the life of a child I have lost my own." On the body being removed to Edinburgh, and previous to conveying it into the dwelling of his family, a person went in to prepare his wife for the distressing intelligence; but no sooner had he intimated that a misfortune had befallen her husband, than the unhappy woman rushing out, met those who were employed in carrying his remains.

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The shock which her feelings sustained it is impossible to describe; she sunk down in a swoon, and it was long ere she could be recalled to life, and have a knowledge of the full extent of her misfortune. —*Glasgow Herald.*

9.—It is lamentable to observe the alarming increase of crime among the juvenile branches of society, evinced in the number of grown lads that are brought up almost daily at the different police-offices, charged with various offences. No less than five prisoners of this description underwent an examination at the justice room, Guildhall, before the sitting magistrate, Mr. alderman Cox.

The first, a lad about sixteen, named George Green, was charged by his master, James Brampton, a dealer in coals, in the neighbourhood of Golden-lane, in whose employ he had been not quite a fortnight, with receiving money from several of his customers, and converting it to his own use. Brampton's customers who had heretofore always paid ready money, seemed on a sudden as if to have agreed together to take credit; for, whether it was a bushel or a sack of coals he was sent out with, the prisoner always returned with some excuse or other why they were not paid for, and on subsequent inquiry his master learnt that the lad had received the money, as usual in that business, from the majority of the customers. In this way he had received upwards of 35s. in one week, which his master had discovered, and he expected to find other sums in a similar situation. Two small sums so received by the prisoner, and not accounted for to his master, were given evidence of; and the prisoner, who had nothing to urge in his excuse, was committed to take his trial for the offence.

James Smith, a lad about a year older than the last prisoner, was committed to Newgate for picking a gentleman's pocket on Fish-street-hill, in the middle of the day, being taken in the act of making his escape, and the stolen handkerchief found in his possession.

John Davis and Charles Hideson, the former fifteen, and the latter eighteen years of age, had very humanely been permitted by the waggoner to get into the Southampton waggon to give them a lift on their road to London, and in return for his kindness had contrived to cut open a portmanteau, and pack up a part of its contents into a bundle; but the robbery was fortunately discovered by a fellow-passenger in the waggon, before an opportunity offered for them to make their escape with the property. The owner of the portmanteau not being in attendance, the prisoners, who had confessed the fact, were remanded for a further hearing.

The case that excited the greatest interest was that of Benjamin Butler, an apprentice, who was brought up by his master, Mr. Light, a wholesale hardwareman, No. 71, Fleet-market, with the view of getting his indentures discharged, under the provisions of the statutes 20 Geo. II. cap. 19. and 32d Geo. II. cap. 37. for regulating parish apprentices. His master did not actually charge him with theft, because, as he said, he could not bring proof of the fact, although he considered that numerous

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numerous articles that were missing could not have been taken away without his knowledge and connivance; but his general conduct and behaviour, as described by Mr. Light, exhibited a most extraordinary instance of incorrigible obstinacy and perverseness of disposition. The lad, who is now eighteen, and has been with Mr. Light four years, was left an orphan at an early age, and brought up by a poor couple, his foster parents, residing at Bromley, in Kent, who described him as of a most wretched temper, even from a child. The schoolmaster where he received the little education he had, stated in a letter to Mr. Light, that he had scarcely ever witnessed a child of so exceedingly bad a disposition, and that he occasioned him more trouble and uneasiness than all his scholars put together. Mr. Batt, the parish clerk of St. Mary Woolchurch, by which parish the lad had been apprenticed, bore testimony to his extraordinary perversity. Mr. Light said he had used every possible endeavour to correct the obstinacy of the boy's temper, and the habitual surliness of his manner, but without the slightest effect. He had parted with two or three female servants through the violence of his conduct, each declaring it was impossible to live in the house with him. Neither kindness nor threats are of any avail with him; he will do as he likes, and does not hesitate to say so. Indeed he allows, to use his own expression, that he thinks the very devil is in him. He knows his business very well, and is now of an age to be exceedingly useful to his master. But Mr. Light stated that no consideration could induce him to take him again into his house, and had no hesitation in saying that he thought his own life and that of his family in danger, from the violence of the lad's disposition. The obstinacy of the boy's disposition was apparent in his countenance, which exhibited no trait of feeling or kindness; his very voice when he spoke was a sort of harsh surly roar, and the few tears that he shed on finding that he was no longer to be uncontrolled were evidently those of anger rather than sorrow.

Mr. alderman Birch, who had attended on this very case, the presence of two magistrates being required, thought it would be rather too precipitate to discharge the indentures, as there appeared no prospect for the lad, without friends and with such a character, to procure another employment, and suggested the propriety of first trying the effect of severity upon him, in which opinion Mr. alderman Cox coincided, and as an experiment the boy was committed to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour for one month.

10.—A little boy, about three years of age, the second son of Mr. Walker, who occupies the windmills in the parish of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, having got into the mill-yard unperceived by his parents, unfortunately went within the range of the mill, which was at work, and received so dreadful a blow upon the head from one of the sails, that he survived the accident only an hour. His agonized father was a spectator of the heart-rending scene, but was not near enough to stop his approach to the mill.

Plymouth,

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Plymouth, Oct. 11.—We have to record the funeral of an old lady in this neighbourhood, who was attended to her last home by a progeny not often equalled:—On Wednesday, October 3d, was buried at Egg Buckland, in this county, Mrs. Ann Stuttaford, the relict of Mr. Stuttaford, of that parish, aged eighty-eight. Her funeral was attended by eighty-two of her kindred: the corpse was borne to the grave by eight of her grand-sons, one from each line, supported by eight grand-daughters, one from each line; the corpse was preceded by eight grand-daughters, the two first carrying in their arms two great-grand-children. Two twin daughters of the deceased followed the corpse, as chief mourners; then came the daughters of the deceased, with their husbands, leading three great-grand-children, followed by the sons with their wives, and the rest followed according to the relationship they held with the deceased. The grand-daughters intend erecting a monument to her memory.—*Patriot.*

A melancholy accident happened at Denby-grange, on Friday afternoon, the 12th instant. Timothy Cudworth, cow-leech, a man much respected in the line of his profession, went, unaccompanied by the farmer, or any of his farming servants, into a paddock at Denby-grange, to look at a favourite bull: the animal had, before that period, shown symptoms of dislike to the unfortunate man, whom he then attacked with the greatest fury; the walls of the paddock being seven feet high, the poor fellow failed in his endeavour to make his escape by means of the wall, and fell, when he was so shockingly tossed and gored as to occasion his death, which took place on Tuesday evening. The bull was shot on Friday, and was sold by Mr. John Ness, at the Kay's Arms inn, on Saturday, at nine o'clock, by the pound, for the benefit of the poor widow, who is now left destitute of support, with six helpless children.—*York Chronicle.*

13.—As the workmen were removing the old materials of some houses at the corner of Little Rider-street, St. James's-street, about half past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, three of the houses fell in, and buried in the ruins eighteen persons who were engaged in taking them down. Immediate assistance was procured, and every exertion made to extricate the unfortunate sufferers. Seven men and a boy were dug out and conveyed to St. George's Hospital: two of them, we regret to state, were to all appearance dead; the rest had suffered very much. It appears the workmen had incautiously pulled away the interior of the houses without taking due precaution for the support of the walls and the chimnies. Sir Thomas Farquhar sent to the officer on duty at St. James's, requesting the assistance of a file of men, and captain Talbot, of the Coldstreams, with the greatest promptitude, despatched them to keep off the crowd who were pressing upon the workmen, and prevented them proceeding with their humane but perilous task. The houses at the corner are in an equally dangerous state. The premises were formerly the White Hart public house, behind which there is now a large mansion

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mansion building for sir Thomas Farquhar.

Last week, some convicts digging in Sheerness Dock-yard, discovered something of a strange appearance about the depth of twenty feet, and on carefully clearing away around it, found it to be the body of a man, lying on his back, with his clothes on; when touched with a spade it fell to dust; threepence farthing were found close by it of the coin of George II. which is supposed to have fallen from one of his pockets. That part of the yard where the man was found has, within a few years, been raised several feet, which of course considerably reduces the depth from the original surface, and as much of the yard is made-ground where there were formerly moats and ditches, it is probable that he may have fallen into a moat and have been drowned.

15.—About eleven o'clock at night, while a hackney-coachman was asleep on his box, in Holborn, waiting for a fare, some rogues took the horses from the carriage and escaped with them, leaving poor Jarvis snoring with the whip in his hand. On the poor fellow being awoke, his surprise and consternation may easily be conceived. On Friday morning the animals were found stripped of their harness in a field near West-square, Lambeth.

16.—A case of suicide, committed under very singular circumstances, occurred at Glasgow. An elderly man, whose name we forbear mentioning, who had occupied a respectable situation in Kirkintilloch for nearly forty years, left his home that morning, and, accompanied by a neighbour, came into the city. On the way the unhappy man informed his comrade that he designed committing self-murder, for which purpose he had provided himself with a pistol. The cause he assigned for meditating this act we have not heard with sufficient accuracy to justify our stating it. His companion, instead of being alarmed, or of dissuading him from his purpose, coolly remarked that what "he meant to do he must do quietly!!" and in furtherance of this humane advice, when they arrived in town, he accompanied his friend to a public-house in the Gorbals, and after ordering a bottle of ale, the fellow went out to the door, in order to guard his insane companion against interruption, while committing the dreadful act which was to precipitate him in a moment into the presence of his offended Maker! Immediately thereafter the report of a pistol was heard, and the landlord, hastening into the room, found the unfortunate man extended on the floor: his hand had been lifted with too steady an aim to his head, and he had literally blown off the upper part of his scull. The brute, to whom it may be said he owed his dismal end, was taken into custody, carried before the Fiscal, and examined; but, the law contemplating no such case, he was obliged to be discharged, and left to the "compunctious visitings" of his own conscience, which, judging from the present obtusity of his faculties, are like to be both "few and far between." We believe the unfortunate suicide was a man of good education, and some literary attainments.

On

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On Friday evening last (19th inst.) a man was discovered hanging on a tree in Christ College Pieces, by a female who was passing by, and on the alarm being given, a ladder was procured, and the poor fellow cut down, apparently lifeless. Medical aid, however, being promptly resorted to, he was somewhat restored, and conveyed to St. Andrew's workhouse, where he now remains, with strong hopes of his recovery. It appeared, that in struggling, he had got his arm over a branch of a tree, which probably saved his life. He states his name to be W. Wolf, a native of New York, in America, about 28 years of age, a comb-maker, and that in consequence of the depression in trade, he came to England; but not being able to get employ, and having fasted two days, he offered to enlist into the marines, but was too short; and having no means of getting a subsistence, he was induced to attempt the dreadful act of suicide. A subscription has been entered into for conveying him to his native country.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

20.—About eleven o'clock at night the inmates of the new barracks, in the Regent's-park, were thrown into the greatest confusion and alarm, in consequence of the left wing of the hospital, which is situated at the north end of the building, falling down with a tremendous crash. The troop had nearly retired to rest when the crash was heard, and the greatest fear was entertained for the safety of the invalids who were in the building, as also for the hospital corporal and his wife and young children, who occupied a room near the sick ward. Immediate assistance was rendered, and the invalids were removed without sustaining any injury, and distributed in the barracks. The wife and family of the hospital corporal were in bed fast asleep, but luckily the latter was up, and heard a cracking noise previous to the accident, and he awoke his family, and put them out of the window in a naked state, whereby they were rescued from evident destruction, as the building fell the instant the whole of its inmates left it. The cause assigned for the accident is, the foundation of the hospital having been very damp, in consequence of a vast quantity of water having run into it, the workmen had been employed in the day digging a drain to let the water off, and it is supposed they undermined the building too much. The part now standing has been shored up by supporters, and workmen are clearing away the rubbish.

23.—About eight o'clock, another of those awful catastrophes which, within these few years, it has too often been our melancholy duty to mention, occurred at Carville colliery, near Newcastle. The pit had been re-opened for working about eight weeks, by the owners of the adjoining colliery of Wall's End. The workmen employed in it had been selected as the very prime, from the whole of the extensive works of the owners, and the ventilation was considered as complete as that of any mine on the river. We understand that there is a band (i. e. a stratum of stone) in the coal, and that it was necessary to use candles in blasting it. However that may be, at the time above mentioned, when fifty-five persons were in the mine, an

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an explosion of hydrogen gas took place, which killed fifty two of them, dreadfully burnt two others, one of whom is since dead, and only one miraculously escaped unhurt. The explosion shook the ground like an earthquake, and made the furniture dance in the surrounding houses. The body of one boy was blown high out of the shaft, and fell again to the bottom. By this lamentable event twenty-six widows and between eighty and ninety children, have been deprived of their support. Forty of the sufferers were under forty years of age. It is a most remarkable circumstance that one of them told his wife, before setting out to work on the fatal morning, that he had dreamt the pit was blown up, and she affectionately entreated him not to go, but he said it was but a dream, and waved her advice. The man who escaped, in the course of an hour, bravely ventured down again to the mine, to assist in bringing up his unfortunate companions. An inquest was on Wednesday held on the bodies, by S. Reed, esq., and the verdict was, that "the sufferers accidentally came by their deaths, by an explosion of hydrogen gas in the workings of the colliery." On Thursday afternoon they were decently buried in Wall's End church-yard, at the expense of the owners of the colliery, who presented each family with a guinea for present use, and will afford them houses, fuel, &c. as long as they may need them; but we have little doubt that the benevolence of the public will on this, as on other occasions of a similar nature, step forward to alleviate, as far as pecuniary benevolence can alleviate, the anguish of this unhappy and long train of mourners.

A respectable farmer named Widdicombe, residing at Winslow, near Yealmton, was unfortunately killed at Ivy-bridge, by being thrown from his horse, a few days ago, at the moment the Regulator coach was passing, by which accident his head was so crushed by one of the wheels, as to cause his death.

The following is a printed card, which is framed and glazed, and preserved in the bar of the Black Swan inn at York: it will show the great improvement which has been made in travelling in this country. The light coaches now travel between London and York in twenty-seven or twenty-eight hours:—"York four days' stage-coach, begins on Friday, the 18th of April, 1703. All that are desirous to pass from London to York, or from York to London, or any other place on that road, let them repair to the Black Swan in Holbourne, in London, and to the Black Swan in Coney-street, in York, at both which places they may be received in a stage coach every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, which performs *the whole journey in four days* (if God permit.)"

There is at present at a place called Caw, in the county of Londonderry, a sycamore tree, which contains a well of excellent fresh spring water. At the height of five feet the trunk is about eighteen inches in diameter; at seven feet it seems to have separated into two branches of equal thickness, one of which has shot up to a very considerable height, twenty or twenty-five feet perhaps; from that part of the trunk from which a

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a corresponding branch is supposed once to have grown, issues a stream of excellent water, perfectly cool and clear, which never fails, even in the hottest weather or longest drought: the tree seems perfectly healthy, and in luxuriant leaf.—*Irish paper.*

In the garden of Mr. Hoare, miller, at Great Missenden, there is now a damson tree in full bloom, a circumstance of rare occurrence.

There is now standing in a garden belonging to Mrs. Dennett, High-street, Portsmouth, a Burman tree, which is now in full bloom, being the second time this season.

A fellow was lately charged at the Police-office, Edinburgh, with various acts of swindling. The success of his schemes was not less remarkable than the ingenuity with which they were planned. After duping a carter's wife of 15*s.*, and robbing a house at Costerphine of a gold watch and other articles, he gained the affections of a young woman, a widow, who kept a shop at Portobello. By his persuasion she agreed to give up her house, and follow him, with her daughter, a child about five years of age, to a lodging in the Grass-market, where the necessary measures were immediately taken for the performance of the marriage ceremony. But the affair must be done genteelly, and it was customary on such occasions to get new garments; his lameness prevented him from calling on friends; but he would write a note—an order to a friend in the Potter-row, for a small sum—twenty-five pounds, and his intended wife would have nothing to do but to present it. She went, but not finding such a person as the one mentioned, she came back, and found that the bridegroom had decamped, after breaking open a trunk and carrying away all her clothes, with some articles of jewellery. Such was the tale this deluded female told, whose modesty and propriety of demeanour rendered her an object of considerable interest. On the fellow himself being called in to give an account of the property, nothing could be more striking than the contrast in their behaviour. The full round features of an Italian were disfigured by dirt, and distorted by the leer of impudence. He readily gave information of the way in which he had disposed of the unfortunate woman's property. The next amour in which our hero engaged may be considered his *chef d'œuvre*, as here he triumphed, not only over the cautiousness of age, but the shrewdness and tenacity of the Highland character. Having got himself conveyed, as a man in extreme bodily distress, to the house of an honest porter, in a few minutes he succeeded in establishing himself there as a family lodger. The moment that he had thus domesticated himself, he despatched the porter to Leith, to look after some smuggled spirits, which he said were deposited there on his account; adding, for the purpose of removing all apprehension, that he had used the precaution of bribing the police-officers, who would either walk off upon the approach of the porter, or wink at him as he passed. In the absence of the porter he proceeded to practice upon the simplicity of his wife, an old woman of at least sixty years of age, who scarcely understood a word of English. The defender,

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defender, according to the old woman's story, after sounding the depth of her affection for the absent Duncan, expressed his wonder how she could think of wasting her days in the society of such a homespun mortal. He next touched upon the worldly circumstances of the worthy couple, and drew from his hostess an admission that they had a bank receipt for 30l. snugly deposited in the cupboard. Having by this time made an impression on the heart of the old woman, he easily persuaded her to allow him a sight of the document, which, after scanning over, he declared the right of drawing the money expired that very day, and proposed that, lame as he was, he would go with her to the bank and uplift the money. The old woman, in a state of great trepidation, assented. Away they hobbled up the streets, and the defender, by personating the porter, found no difficulty in exchanging the receipt for pounds sterling. Strange and almost incredible as it may seem, this arch deceiver had so plied his unsuspecting dupe with flattery, that, before they left the bank, her affections acknowledged another master than honest Duncan. In place of going home, they went to a public-house, where a plan of elopement was finally agreed upon! To show his gallantry, he treated the enamoured matron, out of her own money, with a silk gown, purchased from a broker, and himself with a resplendent suit of clothes. Her heart expanded at this generosity, and she gave herself up to dreams of ecstatic happiness, freely indulging in the most copious libations. Her alarmed, astonished, and stunned husband found her at ten o'clock in the evening dead drunk! But the swain had made good his own elopement, carrying with him his new apparel and the reversion of the money. A number of similar charges, but of minor importance, were brought against the defender, which greatly increased the astonishment at the extensive havock he had made upon the hearts and small properties of unfortunate females. A precognition of all the circumstances had been conducted before the sheriff, preparatory, it is understood, to a justiciary trial.

The Earl Falconberg, of Grimsby, one of the whale-ships in the late Greenland fishery, was cut through by the ice, under which the vessel soon disappeared, and the Leviathan, of Hull, was literally penetrated by the ice on each side, until it cut through, and carried away the mainmast. The loss of the fine ship Dexterity, of Leith, was attended with aggravating circumstances: for having got twenty-two fish, a violent gale of wind came on while the greater part of the crew was absent in the boats, and the ship was driven on a reef of rocks and bilged; so that on the return of her boats and seamen with six fish, sufficient to fill the vessel, it was found their ship was lost, and with great reluctance, but of hard necessity, it was abandoned. As the whale-ship Achilles was taking Dundee harbour, on Thursday forenoon, the 11th instant, she was, by the carelessness of the pilot, it is said, run against the powder magazine. The eastern turret of the magazine was laid in ruins by the shock, and the bowsprit of the ship was also broken. The Achilles brought home

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home three boats' crews, belonging to the Dexterity, of Leith.

As the Hon. Norman Hilton was lately returning from his seat in Devonshire, the horse upon which he rode (formerly a charger belonging to an officer in the guards) suddenly dropped down and expired. Mr. Hilton's leg received a severe contusion; but, notwithstanding the pain which he felt, he succeeded in procuring assistance; and upon opening the body of his horse there was found the half of a bayonet in the viscera. The poor horse is supposed to have met with this extraordinary wound at the battle of Waterloo.

Some disturbances have lately taken place in the town of Douglas and Peel, Isle of Man. The corn dealers having conspired, and put an unnecessary advance on the price of that indispensable article, the lower classes collected and demolished the houses of several bakers and flour-venders. A good deal of property was carried off by the mob, and wines and spirits were set flowing in the streets. As there were no military in the island, the gentlemen in the different towns, being joined by the half-pay officers, associated under the command of major Nicholl, late of the 97th regiment, and having obtained arms and ammunition from the king's store, they succeeded in restoring order, after wounding two or three of the rioters, and securing the ringleaders. Troops have been ordered from England; the corn dealers have lowered their prices, and the exportation of grain from the island is inhibited for three months. On Friday se'nnight, at twelve o'clock at night, the Manx cavalry and half-pay soldiers were still on duty, and all was quiet.

One or two of the counties of *Ireland* are in a deplorable state. Several outrages have been committed in Limerick, and towards the borders of Kerry. The plan of aggression by the rioters seems to have been to make a series of attempts on the insulated country-houses of gentlemen and farmers, who were supposed to have fire-arms in their possession, that, by getting hold of the arms, they might furnish themselves with the means of fresh plunder, and of putting down all resistance except by a regular force. On one occasion it appears that these disturbers of the peace, composed of two hostile bodies, took the field in broad day, before the gentry of the district assembled at Newcastle races, and openly fired on each other; dispersing only after an attack made upon both by a detachment of dragoons under colonel Douglas.

Ruffians have barbarously murdered a gentleman of the name of Going, between two and three o'clock in the day, as he was riding to dinner. Mr. Going had been chief of the county police a short time before his murder, and in that capacity had, we presume, rendered himself obnoxious to the lawless wretches of the neighbourhood.

Other individuals have been since assassinated. These disturbances have led to the summoning of a privy council at Dublin, to deliberate on the most proper measures to be adopted.

The following is the substance of a report published by the Royal Dublin Society, respecting the Moving

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Moving Bog of Kilmaleady, in King's County. The bog of Kilmaleady contains about 590 acres: in many parts it is forty feet in depth; and it is considered to be the wettest bog in the county. It is bounded on all sides, except the south, by steep ridges of high land; but the southern face is open to a moory valley, through the centre of which flows a stream, which serves as a discharge for the waters from the bog and surrounding country. The bog of Kilmaleady, like all other deep and wet bogs, is composed, for the first eight or ten feet from the surface downward, of a reddish brown spongy mass, formed of the still undecomposed fibres of the bog moss (*sphagnum palustre*) which by capillary attraction absorbs water in great quantity. Beneath this fibrous mass, the bog gradually becomes pulpy, till, at length, towards the bottom, it assumes the appearance, and, when examined, the consistence of a black mud, rather heavier than water. The surface of the bog of Kilmaleady, was elevated upwards of twenty feet above the level of the valley, from which it rose at a steep angle. Its external face, owing to the uncommon dryness of the season, being much firmer than usual, the inhabitants of the vicinity were enabled to sink their turf-holes, and cut turf, at a depth of at least ten feet beneath the surface of the valley, and, in fact, until they reached the blue clay which forms the substratum of the bog. Thus many of the turf-banks reached the unusual height of thirty feet perpendicular; when at length, on the 19th day of June, the lower pulpy and muddy part of the bog, which possesses little cohesion, being unable to resist the great pressure of water from behind, gave way, and being once set in motion, floated the upper part of the bog, and continued to move with astonishing velocity along the valley to the southward, forcing before it not only the clumps of turf on the edge of the bog, but even patches of the moory meadows, to the depth of several feet, the grassy surface of which heaved and turned over almost like the waves of the ocean. In a very short space of time the whole valley, for the breadth of almost a quarter of a mile between the bog-edge and the base of the hill of Lisanisky, was covered with bog to a depth of from eight to ten feet, and appeared every where studded with green patches of moory meadow. After this the bog skirted a hill, and made its way over every impediment, till it was skilfully checked by opening the course of the stream where it was choked up, and thus lowering the head of water which floated the bog.

FRANCE.

A private letter from Mons, in the *Journal de Paris*, states, that a man had been committed to the prison of Charleroi, who had had the barbarity to keep one of his daughters confined for seven years in a sort of subterranean cellar of his habitation, where she was allowed nothing but bread and water, and was unable to communicate with any individual; air was only admitted to her dungeon by an opening half a foot in width; the father had confined her in this cruel manner because she had been seduced by a military

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military officer. The circumstances that led to a discovery of this unhappy female's situation were, that one of her sisters, being near death, manifested a strong desire to see her, at the same time communicating confidentially to her husband the dreadful situation in which she was placed. The husband immediately entreated the father to put an end to the sufferings of this miserable daughter by releasing her, but this the cruel and unnatural parent peremptorily refused. A communication was in consequence made to the authorities, who immediately restored the unfortunate female to liberty.

A French paper mentions a recent duel which took place between two ladies in the forest of Boulogne. Two shots were exchanged. The quarrel terminated as usual at a restaurateur's, near the Porte Maillot. Motives of jealousy were, it is said, the cause of this hostile meeting.

Adroit Swindling.—A German lately achieved a clever swindling adventure at Lyons. He went to a magazine of silks, and became a purchaser to the amount of 10,000 francs (about 400l.), for which he tendered a bill of exchange due in five days. The shopkeeper refused to accept it without previously authenticating the signature. He therefore accompanied the purchaser to the banker, who declared that the bill was good, and that he would have no hesitation in honouring it when due. The shopkeeper, in consequence, surrendered his silks and accepted the bill, or rather a copy of it, while the adroit swindler ran immediately to the banker with the true one, and having discounted it, disappeared both with the money and the goods.

18.—Dr. Dufour, an eminent French physician, died suddenly at Paris in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Himself and fifty other physicians had assembled at a dinner to celebrate the festival of St. Luke, when, in the middle of the first course, he was seized with apoplexy, which, in spite of the medical aid of his brethren promptly administered, terminated his life in five minutes.

A fatal accident lately occurred at Poictiers. A young man went into the garden of the house in which he resided with his wife's family to amuse himself with firing at a mark. The door of an old green-house served for a target. The moment he discharged the pistol a shriek was heard from within; he rushed forward, and his wife fell into his arms, expiring as she uttered these words, "*Jules, you have killed me!*"

At a late representation of the comedy entitled *La Jeune Hotesse*, at the theatre of Bagneres, M. Ruelle, who played the part of *Durmont*, was struck with apoplexy at the end of the second act, and expired in a few minutes.

A fatal accident lately occurred at Nantes:—As field-marshal Rouget was proceeding to a review, his horse, it is supposed, being stung by a fly, started and threw him on the pavement. His foot being caught in the stirrup, he was dragged some distance before it was possible to stop the animal. The general expired almost immediately, in consequence of the fall.

A disorder called the musquoso-bilious

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bilious fever has appeared in a hamlet called La Cour d'Origny, in the arrondissement of Avallon. It was first noticed between the 8th and 12th of August, during the great heats and the harvest labours. It is attended by a curious circumstance, as difficult for physicians to explain as many other problems in medicine; namely, that the malady has only attacked one half of the hamlet, which is divided into two equal parts by a cross, surrounded with trees. The northern part is infected, while that of the south is quite healthy.

The vicinity and apparent inveteracy of the contagious fever in Spain has induced the French government to take the strictest measures of precaution for the safety of its southern provinces. Reinforcements of troops are sent to the passes of the Pyrennees, and the most comprehensive and inflexible regulations established by a royal ordinance. All communication with Spain by the eastern Pyrennees is forbidden, except by the road of Perthus. A cordon of health is to be maintained along the whole Pyrennean frontier, and during the whole period of apprehended contagion. All animals and goods supposed to be susceptible of disease are placed under the most peremptory and vigilant superintendence. Men, women, and children attempting to enter France in defiance of the royal prohibition, or in breach of any of the prescribed rules, are to be indiscriminately repelled by the soldiers; while the penalty for a successful violation of the cordon is that of death itself.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain present melancholy details of a pestilential fever which has made great ravages in Catalonia, particularly in its capital, Barcelona, and has extended to Arragon and other parts of the peninsula. A strong military force has been drawn around the infected districts, and communication as far as possible intercepted with the neighbouring provinces.

On the 28th. the extraordinary cortes met, and have had work enough brought before them by the king, in his speech at their opening; such as the consolidation of the constitutional system; the division of the territory, and the best means of arranging, according to it, the political government, the cortes, the military ordinances, the naval force, and the militia; the measures necessary to restore the tranquillity, and to promote the welfare of the Americans; the examination and reform of the duties of customs of the currency, and of the charitable institutions.

The first sittings of the cortes have been chiefly devoted to the division of the Spanish home territory, which stood in great need of it, its provinces being of very disproportionate extent. The new provinces are to be named after the principal town in the district.

From the manner in which the Spanish monarchy in Europe has been composed, or rather compounded, of a number of provinces united at different and distant periods, each preserving a large share of its original peculiarities, as to custom, privilege, and internal

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nal jurisdiction, it is clear that the independence thus asserted by each petty knot of magistrates, and more especially when combined with a spirit of jealous intolerance towards their neighbours, must have thrown embarrassments of the most perplexing nature across the path of Spanish reformation and prosperity. Not a week passed during the war against Buonaparte in which the clashing of contiguous authorities with each other, and sometimes with the power which ought to have been supreme, was not productive of the most serious mischief. The same species of evil has gone on since the restoration of the cortes, more silently, though not less vigorously; creating a check to the action of the *state* itself, in the administration of the constitutional law, and in the maintenance of general tranquillity.

A Spanish journal contains the following detail:—The Spanish monarchy is composed of Spain and her colonies. The kingdom of Spain contains 10,372,000 inhabitants, spread over a surface of 24,661 square leagues. The colonies on a surface of 669,094 square leagues, reckon 17,700,080 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—

	square leagues.	inhabitants
New Spain	118,477	7,550,000
Guatimala	43,089	1,200,000
Cuba & Florida	115,039	592,000
Puerto Rico & St. Domingo,	2,805	493,000
New Granada,	80,433	1,600,000
Caraccas	64,561	900,000
Peru,	60,172	1,500,000
Chili,	92,000	900,000
La Plata,	144,955	1,100,000
The Philippines	13,888	1,740,000
The Mariannes	1,425	80,000

The revenues of Spain in 1817 amounted to 620,000,000 of reals (or about 6,000,000l.) Its military force in 1806 amounted to 262,000, of which 110,000 were for the colonies. Its navy was composed of 283 vessels, of which forty-three were ships of the line.

The sales of property in 1,092 monasteries and other suppressed establishments in Spain, produced 1,365,000l. sterling—about double the amount of the estimates. This sum goes to the extinction of the national debt.

HOLLAND.

On the 15th, his majesty opened the sessions of the states general with a speech, in which he gave a most satisfactory account of the present state of the kingdom. His majesty states that he continues to receive the most unequivocal testimonies of friendship from other powers; and that notwithstanding the events in the Levant, there are still well-founded hopes that peace will be maintained. The fears of an unfortunate harvest are vanished. Commerce and navigation have not been neglected; and there is reason to hope that they will become more animated. The manufactures have not prospered as might have been wished, but some of the most important have considerably improved of late, and there is little reason to complain of want of work. His majesty speaks with satisfaction of the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and of the improvement also of the fine arts.

The internal administration of the kingdom is improving; the communications are facilitated by new roads; important works have been executed to prevent the inundations

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undations of the Rhine, and others are in contemplation; a great reform is intended in the prisons; the state of the finances is promising, and the new projects of laws on that subject are nearly ready.

ITALY.

A Roman newspaper states, that the sculptor Canova is superintending the building of a beautiful church at his own expense, in honour of the holy trinity, at his native place, Passagno. It is said that it will in form resemble the Pantheon of Rome, and be ornamented with a portico resembling that of the Pantheon of Athens. The interior will be decorated with sacred sculptures by this artist, and with a picture of his own composition. Canova has lived for many years at Rome, imposing on himself the most severe privations; and he intends now to dedicate the fruit of the labours of his whole life to this object.

SWEDEN.

The king of Sweden by an order of the day, dated Stockholm, Oct. 1, has appointed the crown prince, grand master of the ordnance of the artillery.

In their sitting of the 18th of August last, the Norwegian diet, with only four dissentient votes, authorised the king to open a loan for the kingdom of Norway to the amount of 200,000 Norwegian specie dollars.

Count Rosen, the governor of the province of Gottenburgh, has addressed a representation to the government of Sweden, respecting the greatly depressed state of the commerce of the city of Gottenburgh. He attributes it in a great measure to the difficulty of raising money there, and recommends the establishment of a bureau for the loan of money to merchants on proper security.

"A letter from Finland says—On the 12th of August, a dreadful fire broke out at Frederickshamn, which in the space of six hours reduced nearly the whole town to ashes. Two churches, 110 houses, the town-house, and several public buildings, were destroyed. Only ten houses were saved. The unfortunate inhabitants have saved nothing but their lives from the conflagration.

"In the month of August nearly 400,000 ship pounds of bar, and other iron, were exported from Stockholm, and 1,300 ship pounds of copper."

AMERICA.

Accounts from Norfolk in Virginia, mention a dreadful storm which occurred on September 3d. and which surpassed in violence any thing of the kind ever before witnessed. Other furious storms have occurred in different places.

The damage done by the hurricane in Norfolk, referring to the city only, amounts to 200,000 dollars. Much more fatal consequences were, however, expected in the interior, and among others the destruction of the standing crops of Indian corn was deemed inevitable. Similar effects were apprehended all along the coast from Norfolk to New York, within which space the fury of the tempest was principally felt. At Boston it appears that no injury was done.

Henry Jansen, Esq., a delegate to the convention, from the county of Ulster, when apparently in perfect health, fell down in the capitol, at Albany, (New York), and instantly

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instantly expired. He had the moment before purchased a ticket for admission to Peale's celebrated picture of the *Court of Death*, now exhibiting in the senate chamber, and while he was crossing the threshold of the door leading to the picture, he was instantly summoned from the representation to the awful reality!

The city of Mexico has been the scene of a transaction similar to that which took place at Lima in January last, when the viceroy Pezuela, was deposed from his high office. Apodaca conde del Venadito, the viceroy of Mexico, has long been considered, by the Spanish government, unfit for a trust of such importance, at a period when the utmost firmness and wisdom were requisite to preserve that valuable colony to Spain; and O'Donoju, the successor they had appointed, had, by the last accounts, passed Havannah in his way to Mexico. But Apodaca, in the mean time, became still more unpopular with those under his command than with those to whose control he was subjected; and the officers of his own army at length determined on becoming the instrument of his deposition. A meeting of the principal officers was held, and after a very short deliberation, an intimation was conveyed to the viceroy, that he could no longer be permitted to hold the reins of power. They also named as his successor the camp marshal, Don Francisco Novella, an officer of highly popular manners, and beloved by the army, attached to the cause of Spain, and a strong advocate for the adherence of Mexico to that country. This bold measure was planned with so much prudence, that Apodaca had no resources left to counterwork it, and saw that resistance was vain. He, therefore, on the 5th of July resigned his office, stipulating only for a passport for Spain, with attentions suitable to the high rank he had held.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

From the Sydney Gazette of Jan. 6.

An interesting scene was witnessed at the church of St. Philip's, Sydney, on Monday last, it being the second anniversary of the foundation of the male Orphan School, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Reddall. After the sermon the children were examined by the rev. preacher, suitably to their respective ages and studies, according to the national system of education, very much to the satisfaction of his excellency the patron, and the members of the committee; and all present were surprised to see the specimens of shoes and clothing made by the children: when his excellency distributed six silver medals, inscribed "The best reader;" "The best writer;" "The best arithmetician;" "General good conduct and gardening;" "The best tailor;" and "The best shoemaker;" as also a number of books on various subjects to other deserving boys: after which they were regaled with an old English dinner of roast beef and plum pudding. When it is remembered that the national system was practically unknown in the colony until the arrival of the Rev. Thomas Reddall, who is charged with a particular commission for its introduction, the proficiency displayed by these native-born youths, from so short a course of instruction,

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instruction, stimulates a pleasing hope of the benefits to be reaped by the coming generation, when the advantages of the system are extended to all the public schools, whereby the natural talent of every little colonist may be fully developed; that as vice and ignorance have been the danger of the past, so wisdom and knowledge (with virtue) may be the stability of the future.

WEST INDIES.

The most melancholy accounts have been received from all parts of the island of Jamaica of the deplorable effects of the long continued dry weather. The crops of yams, expected about this season, will be almost entirely lost, as well as every other kind of provisions, and it is feared that many proprietors will soon be called upon to purchase provision for their negroes. Many cattle have perished from the want of water and food, and the next crop of sugar will be lost throughout several districts, the canes being irrecoverably withered.

With such a miserable prospect, the reduction of the poll-tax last year, in consequence of the loan of 80,000l, may be considered a most fortunate circumstance, and other and larger loans must be indispensably resorted to, to defray the public contingencies, unless some immediate steps are taken by government for the relief of the ruined sugar planters, whose produce, at the present prices and duties, even under favourable circumstances, do not afford a sufficient profit to defray the necessary contingencies of their estates.

Hayti gradually assumes a station which entitles it to the notice of civilized communities. The United States, who have their eyes about them, begin to talk about the importance of establishing settled relations with the republic of the blacks and mulattoes. To the philanthropist, however, the progressive advances in cultivation of intellect, in virtue, and in happiness, of this once hopeless people, present grounds of satisfaction more pure and generous than those which are contemplated by the "southern planter," or by the busy "mercantile speculator." The reduction of that portion of that island, with all its inhabitants, under the dominion of Boyer, which lately languished under the tyranny of Christophe, justifies the expectation, that in the room of blind ignorance and turbulent ferocity, we shall ere long behold it the seat of sober government and christian morality. A system of public instruction has been instituted and encouraged by Boyer, and the documents which illustrate the origin and infant progress of the establishment for that great national object at Cape Haytien will inspire an interest in every well-disposed bosom. A chamber of commerce is also on the point of being organized at the Cape, which will sensibly contribute to foster and improve the intercourse between Hayti and foreign countries, in itself a grand source of civilization.

NOVEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

2.—An inquest was held before Mr. Shelton, the coroner for the city of London, at the Crown and Anchor, New-street-hill, Shoe-lane, on the body of an elderly

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gentleman of the name of Battle, who met with his death in the following manner:—From the witnesses examined before the coroner and the jury, it appeared that Wednesday last was his birthday; that he had freely indulged in drinking that day, and that he did not return home to his lodgings until early on Thursday morning. On the people of the house coming down in the morning, Mr. Battle was found lying at the bottom of the stair-case quite dead, and there appeared a wound or contusion on the side of his head, which, from circumstances, it is supposed he received by falling backwards down stairs. Mr. Wray, a respectable surgeon in the neighbourhood, examined the body, and expressed his opinion that the wound was not of so severe a nature as to be fatal, but that he believed that death was occasioned by apoplexy, through excessive drinking. The coroner and jury were of the same opinion, and returned a verdict accordingly.

3.—Between four and five o'clock, as Edward Buckham, a young man who assisted his father and mother in the management of a small farm near Ponteland, was driving a cart laden with manure on the road near Bullock-steads, there being three empty carts returning from Newcastle market behind him, the driver of the last, William Brown, a farmer's son, when about 200 yards from the dung cart, set off at a gallop, passed the other two carts, which continued their usual pace, and having only reins to the shaft-horse, drove his cart directly upon poor Buckham, who had retreated behind his own vehicle for safety; the shaft of Brown's cart was instantly forced through his body, clothes and all, and the end was broken off short, protruding both ways! Of course the sufferer died instantly. The author of this catastrophe drove on at a trot, but was called back by the spectators, when he evinced his regret. On Monday an inquest was held on the body by S. Reed, esq. and the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Brown, and he was committed by the coroner to Morpeth gaol, to take his trial at the next assizes.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

—A very melancholy and heart-rending accident occurred in the lime-kiln, near the Ovens, a few miles from Cork. While the persons employed about the kiln, which is built in the quarry, were endeavouring to rekindle it below, for which purpose a quantity of sulphur, with other combustible matter, is used; two fine boys, one the son of Mr. Magnier, the owner, the other the son of a poor woman of the neighbourhood, whom he employed as a servant, were induced by curiosity to look down from the top, which is on a level with the adjoining ground. Scarcely had they done so, when overcome by the suffocating vapour which had begun to ascend, both at the same moment fell in! A man at a short distance, who observed the appalling circumstance, immediately gave notice of what had happened; instant efforts were used to rescue them from their horrible fate, but before the bodies could be got at, about fifteen minutes had elapsed, and when taken out both were quite dead.

4.—During the performance of service,

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service, at the parish church of Alderton in Suffolk, as the minister was addressing a numerous congregation from the pulpit, a proportion of the old steeple, which has been for many years in a very ruinous condition, fell down with a tremendous crash. Happily the wind was in such a direction, that no part of it fell on the church; otherwise the effects would have been appalling and disastrous in the extreme. The scene, however, which ensued, may be more easily conceived than described. The shrieks of the females, the tumultuous rush of the whole congregation to the east end of the church, the terror and alarm depicted on every countenance, and the roar of the tempest from without, produced an impression on the minds of all present, which will probably never be erased. No actual injury was sustained by any one.

Monday, according to custom on the 5th of November, under the will of Mr. Raine, formerly a brewer in Wapping, six maidens educated in his hospital in Fawden-fields, Wapping, met at the treasurer's house, to draw lots, under the will of the founder, for a prize of 100l. as a marriage portion. The husband of the successful candidate must, by the rules, be a mechanic belonging to the parishes of St. John, Wapping, St. George's in the east, or St. Paul's, Shadwell: he must not be a sailor, soldier, or waterman; and he must have testimonials of a good character. The young woman must have attained the age of twenty-one, and have lived three years in one place as a hired servant, with strict propriety.

6.—A frightful accident happened in the menagerie exhibiting at the bottom of Leith-walk. A working man, with a child in his arms, was among other spectators admiring a fine zebra, whose cage is next to that of one of the lions. The latter animal, with one of his paws, made a snatch at the child, and pulling it out of its father's arms, got its head within the bars of his cage. The poor man, on perceiving the danger of his infant, fainted away. Some of the bystanders instantly attacked the ferocious brute with sticks, and succeeded in rescuing its intended victim, but not before the poor child was dreadfully lacerated about the head and face. Some nights previous, a lady, incautiously standing too close to the same animal's cage, had a shawl torn from her shoulders; but fortunately sustained no personal injury.

9 and 10.—The neighbourhood of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, was visited by an inundation more sudden than has been remembered during twenty-five years. From Penylion to Myfod the water rose to the height of nearly four feet; and at the latter place the houses were inundated two feet deep. A farmer, named Griffith Evans, formerly of Peniarth, left Llanfyllin on horseback, on Friday evening, and was found drowned in the flood, a short distance from that place. The rapid rise of the Severn at Shrewsbury was extraordinary. On the coast of Wales, many accidents at sea occurred during a dreadful gale of wind from the north-west. Several fishing-boats on the Carnarvonshire coast were lost. Three fishing-boats were upset near Penmaen

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Penmaen Mawr, with five men in each, who were all drowned. In one of the late gales, a herring-boat belonging to New-quay, Cardiganshire, was lost, and the master, John Evans, his two sons, and three other persons, unhappily perished.

11.—A fatal accident occurred at Halifax, occasioned by the incautious handling of fire-arms. Two persons, who were on the most friendly terms, after they had been walking together, called at a neighbour's house in Parkinson-lane, when one of them took up a gun, which he proceeded to examine. The gun, which proved to be loaded, went off, and its contents lodged in the breast and face of the other person, who instantly fell down and expired. The author of this dreadful accident was so much affected at the shocking spectacle, that he ran out of the house in a fit of distraction, and precipitated himself into a well which was digging in the neighbourhood, and was so terribly bruised that his life was for some time despaired of. The deceased, whose name is Bankcroft, has left a widow in an advanced state of pregnancy, and four children, to deplore his untimely death.

15.—About a quarter before twelve o'clock, a melancholy accident occurred in St. Paul's cathedral. One of the labourers, named Culley, in the employ of Messrs. Crake, in moving a board, missed his step, and unfortunately fell from the scaffold to the floor, a distance of sixty feet, and was killed on the spot.

While some workmen were excavating the floor of a shop in the Overgate, Dundee, they found a number of crowns, half-crowns, and shillings, of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles the first. The most of them are considerably corroded; but upon some the face of Elizabeth is plain; and on others James and his unfortunate successor are represented upon horseback, wearing the diadem, and with a drawn falchion in their hands. The impressions are well struck, but the edges are extremely rugged. As the house in which they were found is of no antiquity, it is supposed some cautious citizen may have deposited them under ground, to save them from the grasp of Cromwell's *saints*.

16.—Windsor and the neighbourhood was visited with one of the heaviest storms of rain ever remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The watery torrents descended with scarcely any abatement from nine till eleven o'clock. All the low grounds are inundated. The land flood from the Forest came so rapidly into the Sheet-street-road and the adjoining meadows, that horses and other animals were with difficulty saved: any sheep that may have been out must have been washed away. The storm extended many miles round the neighbourhood.

17—A dreadful accident happened in Peterborough. An ox was irritated in passing through the town, and ran into some fields where two persons happened to be engaged in cutting hay; one of them, Anthony Ashley Holmes, who had been for forty-six years a faithful labourer in the nursery of Mr. Flutter, of Peterborough, had just alighted from the stack, and was advancing towards the animal, when it furiously assailed him

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him, and one of its horns penetrating under his chin, pierced quite through the unfortunate man's head, and protruded at the skull. In this situation, poor Holmes was carried twelve yards on the head of the furious beast, and was then shaken off. It is remarkable that, though so fatally wounded, he lived for several hours, and in such perfect possession of his senses as to be able to make his will, and give other directions respecting his family. An inquest was held on his body on Monday, before John Gates, gent. coroner for the city of Peterborough, and a verdict of accidental death returned. The ox was afterwards shot, but as it did not appear that it had exhibited any previous symptoms of wildness, the jury found a deodand of 5s. only.

Clonmel, Nov. 21.—We can scarcely recollect an incident of such horrible atrocity since the burning of Scullabogue, in the last Irish rebellion, as that which occurred on Monday night, at or near "the seven acres," a farm so called, between Thornybridge and Cloneen, at the foot of Slievenaman, in this county. The place was the residence of a better kind of farmer named Shea, who had recently put out some undertenants, at will, as they are called, who held without lease, by civil bill process, and had possessed himself of their lands. For this, he was served with a notice, that, unless he restored the old occupants, he should suffer for it; and being determined to preserve his property, and to resist the attack with which he was menaced, he provided himself with fire-arms, in sufficient number for good defence, and got into his house two or three neighbours of resolute character for his help. These precautions, it seems, were fatally rendered useless; for at a late hour on Monday night, he and his numerous family, consisting in all of about eighteen, men, women, and children, found the dwelling-house in flames around them. Shea, the owner, appears to have been the first to burst out on his assailants, but was instantly shot and thrown back into the flames; another making a similar attempt shared the same fate; and before the murderers departed, every soul was burned to death! This is the pith and marrow, so far as we can learn it from an eye-witness of the ruins, who has taken out Mr. Thomson, the coroner, to hold an inquest on the bodies. The conflagration, which continued until a late hour yesterday morning, was seen in various directions, at a long distance: and one gentleman, asking a countryman whom he met on the road two or three miles from the place, what could occasion such a fire, was answered with perfect *sang froid*, "Nothing, I suppose, but satisfaction they are taking for the poor people that were turned out of their houses t'other day." We acknowledge, without shame, that in the moment of this diabolical excess of savage ferocity being reported to us, we do not see what help language can afford, not to aggravate, but to paint the horror of such a sanguinary glut upon a number so large, and of whom so many, even in the eyes of these savages, must have been entirely free of any possible participation in Shea's assertion of his property—five or six

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six are represented to us as children of the tenderest years! three, or, as some say, four, were friends joining him for his protection—all the rest were servants—and all—all mingled in one indiscriminate slaughter, of the most hellish character, because the owner of the land thought himself entitled to use the property that he paid for, and refused submission to the legislation of midnight assassins.

23.—The following account of a providential escape from drowning of one of the Deal boatmen, who was on board a vessel wrecked upon the Godwin Sand, deserves to be recorded. It appears that after the two men from the Deal boat had got on board the brig from their own boat, which remained in attendance upon the vessel, every exertion and effort were used for the preservation of the ship and cargo. One of these brave boatmen was unhappily lost with the ship's crew: the other boatman, named William Dawes, now miraculously restored to his wife and family, gives the following account:—About four o'clock, P. M, on Friday, the vessel became a complete wreck upon the sand. She remained upon the sand until three o'clock the ensuing morning, during which time the whole of the ship's crew and the other Deal man, were either washed overboard or perished upon the deck of the vessel. After three, the vessel parted, and this poor fellow, securing himself upon a part of the wreck, was thus floating in the ocean until Sunday, when he was picked up by a vessel at sea, about nine leagues from the north sand-head. He was most humanely treated by the master of the vessel, and landed on Tuesday at New Romney. This intrepid and peculiarly hardy boatman is now safe at home at Deal, with his family.

26.—In consequence of the high flood, seven men, in the employ of Mr. Finch, at the mustard-mill, at Staines, got into a boat to go to their respective homes to dinner. Unfortunately, one of the seven was a new-comer to the mill, and had that morning been paying his footing, or treating his new acquaintances with beer, which rendered them more wanton than prudent; for though the part they had occasion to go over was not more than leg-deep, they, by some playfulness, got into the mill-stream, where the rapidity of the current upset the boat, and precipitated the seven men into a depth of ten feet, by which accident four were drowned. The other three would have inevitably perished, but for the intrepidity of a man who witnessed the catastrophe. This person, who had formerly been a sailor, evinced the true spirit of a British tar on this unhappy occasion: having a rope fastened round the middle, he plunged to the bottom of the river, whence he brought up, one after the other, three out of the seven men, who are by him, under divine providence, restored to their families and friends. The scene on the edge of the water, upon the accident being known, was truly heart-rending. The families of the unfortunate men rushed to the spot, and it was with great difficulty that the wife of one of them could be prevented throwing herself into the water, to share the fate of her husband. The names of those lost are—

T. Fenner,

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T. Fenner, W. Warder, R. Childs, and W. Black. A subscription was set on foot to reward the person that rescued the survivors from a watery grave.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 1.—"Yesterday, the 30th of November, was remarkably fine from early in the morning till towards four in the afternoon, when a cold and sharp wind from the west began to blow fresh, and continued to increase in violence till towards midnight it became a perfect hurricane; the sea (or river) ran mountains high; the ships in the Mersey were drifted from their anchors; the passage boats across the river dared not face the gale; several flats, laden and unladen, were dashed to pieces; the beautiful steam-vessel Ivanhoe, Dublin packet, lying up in the Queen's basin, was driven with such violence against the pier, that she is now a complete wreck: close to her a sloop, totally broken to atoms; between twenty and thirty flats sunk and damaged in various parts; a fine American packet (the Albion) ashore, and likely to go to pieces before she can be got off next spring tides; the Amity, American outward-bound ship likewise stranded, with damage, and must be unloaded; a great number of boats sunk and broken to pieces; a Yorkshire vessel, in which, the wife and family of the captain were, all perished within a few yards of the pier! During the storm, a windmill, situate near the signal-house, on the Cheshire side, which could not be stopped by any effort of the miller, took fire, and was burned down. Many new buildings, nearly finished, are levelled with the ground: scarce a roof in the town has escaped damage, and the falling slates, tiles, and bricks, during the tempest, rendered the streets dangerous for passengers all the night.

"A melancholy circumstance attended the fatal storm to a most respectable family in this town:—Mr. Barton, a considerable brewer, and a highly esteemed inhabitant, residing in Scotland-road, retired to rest with his wife and infant at the usual hour; and, dreadful to relate, in the dead of the night, a sudden gust of wind blew down a large stack of chimneys belonging to the premises, on to the roof, exactly over the bed where Mr. and Mrs. Barton and the infant were asleep, and killed the father and mother on the spot, but the child, that lay between them, was this morning found alive! Another stack of chimneys fell down in a house near the park, and nearly killed a child of two years old, in bed with its mother; who, in her dreadful alarm, ran out of the house screaming for help, and before assistance could be procured, the falling rubbish had blocked up the door-way, and the upper panels were obliged to be dashed out before any person could get into the room where the child was heard crying at intervals, and nearly three hours elapsed before they could get at the bed where the infant was still alive, but much injured about its head and breast. The gale has continued very strong all day.

"An instance of great courage and perseverance during the storm last night, was related to me by the owner of the ship:—A vessel ready for sea was left at anchor in the river, in the care of a lad between twelve and thirteen years of

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of age; the captain and crew were on shore, and could not have gone to the ship had they been ever so well inclined, as no boat durst venture from the pier, on any account. During the storm, the vessel broke an eight inch cable short in two, and, drifted with the wind; the boy ran to the tiller, but was knocked down by a sudden lurch of the ship: as soon as he recovered, he ran again to the helm, and with the assistance of a rope, fastened himself so as to be able to steer the vessel through all the storm safe into the Queen's Basin, where the owner found her this morning very little injured."

A few days since, Mr. Hagell, of Peter-street, in this city, discovered the nest of a mouse on his premises; on making the capture, it was found that it was composed partly of paper; further investigation discovered that the tiny marauders had at some period stolen a bank-note, which they had reduced to small shreds. After a careful collection of the fragments, which amounted, as we learn, to about forty pieces, the note was sufficiently restored to prove its identity; and after being pasted on paper, was presented, and payment actually obtained for it at the bank.—*Canterbury paper.*

A countryman and his wife, near Perth, who were in the habit of dipping the eggs intended for market in a solution of vitriol, to whiten them, and give them a fresh appearance, had a dispute a few days since, when the husband attempted to throw the bottle of vitriol at his wife. She intercepted it with her hands, by which the bottle was broken, and the contents thrown back in the face of the husband, who has been blind ever since, and will never, in all probability, recover the use of his eyes.

Some time since, a very corpulent person, professing to be a doctor, and apparently a respectable man, came to Loughborough, for the purpose of practising as a physician, and being unquestionably a professional man, found no difficulty in forming connexions, particularly as he had the advantage of an easy address and familiar demeanour. He bargained for a house late in the occupation of Mr. Vickers, surgeon, for which he was to give 800l. Soon afterwards some land was advertised to be sold, which he also purchased at 2,800l. No deposit was insisted upon for either of the purchases, as he stated that his cash was at Messrs. Coutts' bank, in London, and that he could not receive it until the end of October. His conveyances were prepared, and painters employed to beautify the house. At length the time drew near to make good the purchase, and consequently for the completion of his nefarious designs, which he had no difficulty in accomplishing, having gained the confidence of the inhabitants. He therefore proceeded to purchase from the silversmiths, drapers, &c., all descriptions of portable articles on credit, and next practised a more considerable fraud on a banker and druggist; the latter he induced to endorse a bill at sight on Coutts's bank for 350l. on his presenting them with his check on Coutt's bank for 3,000l. Having obtained both these sums under the pretence of being anxious to get into his house, and afterwards pretending to be going to Derby to buy furniture,

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furniture, he made his final exit from the place. He was traced to Liverpool, where he embarked for Greenock, and from thence to Belfast, when all trace of him was lost.

FRANCE.

A French paper relates the following anecdote:—"A diligence was on the point of passing the French frontiers to enter a neighbouring kingdom, where several articles of French manufacture are not admitted; a beautiful female, who was one of the passengers, expressed her hopes that she should be enabled to smuggle a fine lace veil, which was concealed very secretly about her person. A taciturn gentleman, who was one of the passengers, and who appeared to be absorbed in a reverie, said nothing, but on arriving at the Custom-house, he, on some pretext, alighted. On the passengers entering the office, the lady received a hint to retire into another room, and divest herself of the lace veil which she had about her, with which request she, of course, found it necessary to comply. On resuming their seats in the diligence, the lady who had lost her veil broke out into a torrent of invective against the taciturn gentleman, whom she accused of having been the informer, and the other passengers joined her in heaping abuse upon him. On their reaching a considerable distance from the frontier, "Madame," said the taciturn gentleman, who had hitherto said nothing in return for the invectives poured so profusely upon him, "you are right, I am the guilty individual, but please to tell me what was the value of the loss which you so much regret?" "It was worth nearly 100 louis, monster that you are!" said the lady in a great passion, and shedding tears. "Well, madame, dry up your tears, and if you will accept one of 1,000 crowns, I am ready to offer it to you at ——, where we are to alight." "Is it possible!" "Do not imagine, however, that my offer is the effect of remorse of conscience; I have introduced, by means nearly similar to those you employed, contraband goods of the same kind, of the value of nearly 100,000 francs, into this country. My denunciation against you turned aside all the suspicions that might have been conceived against me, and you see that only one of us has been caught—thanks to the trifling reparation which I owe you." This explanation had an immediate effect: the taciturn gentleman was then pronounced one of the honestest men in the world; and the fair traveller, quite delighted, cried out, in which she was joined by the other passengers, "*Charmant voleur!*"

SPAIN.

The accounts respecting the fever at Barcelona show that the mortality is still great. It is curious to observe, that amidst the distress in which this unfortunate city is plunged, the elections for the cortes were not neglected. The electors assembled on the 5th at the cordon: those who were on the outside coming to the barrier. The result is said to have been favourable to the liberales.

The political state of Spain is far from favourable. The people seem restless and discontented, and the ministry are at once unpopular and inactive. It is to be lamented,

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lamented, that where all are equally disposed to support the good cause of constitutional liberty, there should be a want of understanding as to the best means of compassing a common end, and that this misunderstanding should be suffered to rankle into antipathy, and sometimes break out into open violence.

PORTUGAL.

On the 8th of October the palace of the holy office was opened to the people. The number which crowded to see it during the four first days rendered it extremely difficult and even dangerous to attempt an entrance. The edifice is extensive, and has the form of an oblong square, with a garden in the centre. It is three stories high, and has several vaulted galleries, along which are situated a number of dungeons, of six, seven, eight, and nine feet square. Those on the ground floor and in the first story, having no windows, are deprived both of air and light when the door is shut. The dungeons of the next story have a kind of breathing hold in the form of a chimney, through which the sky may be seen. These apartments were allotted to prisoners who, it was supposed, might be set at liberty. In the vaulted wall of each dungeon there is a hole of about an inch in diameter, which communicates with a secret corridor running along by each tier of dungeons. By this means the agents of the Inquisition could at any moment observe the conduct of the prisoners without being seen by them; and when two persons were confined in the same dungeon, could hear their conversation. In these corridors were seats placed, that a spy could observe what was passing in two dungeons, by merely turning his eyes from right to left in order to look into either of the holes between which he might be stationed. The spies wore list shoes that they might make no noise in walking over the vaults of the dungeons. A familiar of the Inquisition was often shut up in the same dungeon with a prisoner from whom it was wished to draw confessions to be afterwards used against him. Human skulls and other bones have been found in several of the dungeons. On the walls of these frightful holes are carved the names of some of the unfortunate victims buried in them, accompanied with lines or notches, indicating the number of days of their captivity. One, name had beside it the date 1809 and 500 lines, which marks a confinement of more than six months, terminated probably by the execution of the prisoner. The doors of certain dungeons which had not been used for some years still remained shut, but the people soon forced them open. In nearly all of them human bones were found, and among these melancholy remains were, in one dungeon, fragments of the garments of a monk and his girdle. In some of these dungeons the chimney-shaped air-hole was walled up, which is a certain sign of the murder of the prisoner. In such cases the unfortunate victim was compelled to go into the air-hole, the lower extremity of which was immediately closed by masonry. Quick lime was afterwards thrown down on him, which extinguished life and destroyed the body. In several of these dens of misery mattresses were found, some old, others almost new,—

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a circumstance which proves, whatever may be said to the contrary, that the Inquisition in these latter times was something more than a scarecrow. The ground on which this palace of the Inquisition stands was covered with private houses before 1755, whence it is plain that the victims who have suffered here must all have been sacrificed within less than sixty years. Besides the dungeons which the people have already visited, there are subterraneous vaults which have not yet been opened.

GERMANY.

A letter by the Hamburgh Mail, dated November 6th, says—

The monument erected at Wittenberg in honour of Martin Luther was commemorated with great solemnity on the 31st of October. The day being extremely fine, the concourse of people was very great, and the whole was conducted with a degree of order and solemnity suitable to the occasion, and which made profound impression on the spectators. The statue of the great reformer, by M. Schadow, is a masterpiece. Before the statue was uncovered, the ancient and celebrated hymn "*Ein feste Berg ist unser Gott*" was sung in chorus, and had a surprisingly sublime effect. Dr. Nitsch then delivered a suitable discourse, at the conclusion of which, a signal being given, the covering of the monument fell, and disclosed this noble work. Many of the spectators overpowered by their feelings, fell on their knees in adoration of the Almighty who gave us this great man.

The preacher then put up a solemn prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, after which the whole assembly sung the hymn, "The Lord appeared, and restored to us his work through his servant."

In the evening a bright fire was kindled in iron baskets placed around the monument, and was kept up the whole night. All the houses, not excepting the smallest cottage, were illuminated; the Town-house, the Lyceum, the Castle, and the barracks, were distinguished by suitable inscriptions, and a lofty illumination between the towers of the town announced the sense which the inhabitants of Luther's native place honoured his memory. The students from Halle, Berlin, and Leipsic, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, and went at eleven at night to the market-place, where they sung several academic songs. The memory of this day will leave in the hearts of the people of Wittenberg, and of all protestants, an impression of respect and gratitude to his majesty the king of Prussia, to whom we are indebted for this solemn commemoration.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Despatches from Corfu, communicate some occurrences, of an extremely painful nature which have taken place at Zante. They are described in the subjoined letter. The conduct of the Greeks to the English soldiery, as there described, is most atrocious, but it is impossible not to feel that the precaution of sending a stonger force might have wholly prevented the catastrophe; nor is it easy, on the other hand, to regard without sympathy and compassion, the eagerness shown by the Greeks to be revenged of

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a portion of their cruel enemies who had unexpectedly fallen into their power. As a sequel to such proceedings, martial law is very properly proclaimed at Zante; but it will be a deep stain on the honour of the country should it be administered on this occasion with more severity than is strictly necessary:—

Corfu, Oct. 21.

"On the 13th instant, eighteen Idriot vessels chased a Turkish brig of war into Cheri bay, near Zante, and she sustained an action of seven hours against the whole of them; but approaching too near the shore, took the ground, and the governor of Zante, to prevent communication, as a suspicious fever rages among the Turkish fleet, and also to observe strict neutrality, sent down a detachment of an officer and twelve men, and lieutenant Wright of the engineers, to explain to the inhabitants the necessity of neutrality: they, however, assembled (about 2,000 of them) behind stone walls, and, Greek like, fired immediately among our poor fellows, who were on the beach. Wright was severely wounded in the thigh, but is now out of danger. Several soldiers were wounded, and one killed. Our men immediately retreated to a house, were they effectually defended themselves against these treacherous people; but the dead body of the British soldier became the object of their malignity: they broke both his arms and legs, and stamped on his breast bone; they then ran his own bayonet completely through his head, and there left him. In the meantime some Turkish ships appeared in sight, and the Idriot heroes ran away. The Turks took out the crew of their brig, and made off also. Martial law is declared at Zante, and vigorous measures are adopted to disarm the inhabitants and punish the offenders.

"News arrived yesterday from Cerigo, one of the Ionian Islands, that the inhabitants there had murdered forty-one Turks; these people had been taken prisoners in the Morea, and were proceeding on their parole. Touching at Cerigo for water, the natives enticed them ashore, and then shot them one by one, and tying the children to the dead bodies of their parents, threw them into the sea before the British could get down to prevent it."

ASIA.

A letter from Batavia of the 22nd of July says—"The cholera morbus is making dreadful ravages here, not less than 200 dying every day. It is more fatal to the natives than to the Europeans, and resists all medical applications. The only remedy resorted to is brandy and laudanum. What is very remarkable, the progress of the disease has been to the eastward against the monsoon, and it has been much worse eastward than here."

The statements in the following letter show a surprising increase in the trade of the Island of Java.

"*Batavia, June* 10.

"The coffee crop has been unusually abundant, and will exceed that of last year by at least 4,000,000lb. The increase of cultivation by individuals is very great, and if it be continued at the same rate for four years, the exportation of the island of Java will exceed 50,000,000lb.

"Europeans hire land of the native

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growers at a very low rate, and their subjects cultivate it for no other pay than a proportion of the rice produced on it.

"The coffee trees bear in four years after planting, and yield on an average 1½lb. each.

"Coffee, cultivated on fresh land and by such labour, could be afforded at six Spanish dollars the pecul, of 133lb. or at less than 2½d. sterling per English pound!"

AMERICA.

The following took place on board the *Brilliant*:—On her passage from Fortune island to this port, on the 19th August, a large fish was seen alongside the schooner, supposed to be a dolphin; one of the crew felt anxious to capture him, and for the want of some other bait, drilled a hole through a dollar and fastened it to his hook, which he threw over the bow of the schooner; but it was soon discovered that both the bait and the hook were missing; the second hook was then baited in the same manner, which shared the same fate. On the 21st August the third attempt was made with the same kind of success: four days after, it being calm, and the schooner having run about 300 miles, a shark was caught with a bow line, which contained two of the hooks baited with two of the dollars. In about fifteen minutes after, a dolphin was caught, which contained the other hook and a dollar.—*Hampshire Gazette, America.*

Serious reverses have befallen the royalist arms both in Mexico and Peru. Of the former it appears that the patriots and royalists had agreed upon a cessation of hostilities; and that articles of adjustment had been entered into, by which Mexico is henceforth to be an independent empire, under a limited and constitutional monarch. The crown is to be placed on the head of Ferdinand the seventh, or one of his heirs in due order, provided they think fit to go and accept it: in the mean time a regency is to be appointed invested with the executive power, the cortes holding the legislation.

Lima has fallen—the evacuation of the city by La Serna took place on the 4th of July. The viceroy was accompanied by the whole of the royalist troops, consisting of about 5,000 men. Of this number 2,000 took the route along the coast to the southward, under the command of La Serna, and the remaining 3,000 marched towards the Sierra, under the command of Canterac. The solemn declaration of independence by the authorities of Lima was made on the 15th, and no interruption to the public tranquillity had occurred.

DECEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1.—Early this morning, Newcastle and the neighbourhood were visited by a tremendous gale from the westward. A blast at once so powerful and continuing so long has not been known here for many years. Greater part of two new houses in New Bridge-street, in this town, was blown to the ground by it. A stack of chimnies fell on the roof of a house in Johnson's-chare, on the New-road, and by the force of their fall removed a beam from its situation, which struck the head of a poor woman named Brown, upwards of

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of eighty years of age, who lived in the garret, and killed her instantly. Her grandson, a boy about nine years of age, who was in the same bed, escaped unhurt. Such was the force of the gale in the neighbourhood of All Saints' church, that small pebbles were blown through some of the panes in the windows exactly as if they had been shot. In the garden of Hugh Harrison, esq. on the Leazes, several yards of the wall with rails on the top were blown over. The methodist chapel at Kenton, which is now used as a school, had the roof blown off, and two of the windows blown in. In Gateshead, part of the front of a house came into the street with great violence. A stack of chimnies fell, and broke through the roof of Mrs. Ludlow's house, in the Back-lane, and lodged in the garret, which was fortunately boarded, or the Misses Ludlow, who slept in the room beneath, must have been killed. A window in Mr. Price's glass-manufactory, fronting the river, was blown in, and forced to the end of the apartment. Between four and five o'clock in the morning, John Dobson, servant to Mr. Archibald Freeman, of the Windmill-hills, fell from the mill wand, about thirty feet high, on a granary two stories high, and from thence to the ground. He was taken up apparently dead, but medical aid being immediately procured, there are great hopes entertained of his recovery. By the fury of the wind, many mills in the neighbourhood broke away from their brakes, and several wands, sails, &c. have been destroyed, or more or less damaged. The top and two of the wands of Bolton-mill were blown off. A new mill at Northallerton was blown down.

The same day, a most awful and melancholy occurrence took place at Newton-house, the seat of the earl of Darlington, near Bedale. Between three and four o'clock in the morning, the family were alarmed and called from their beds, by a most dreadful crash. On flying to the spot, it was found that the wind had blown down a stack of chimnies, which had fallen on the roof of the room wherein Miss Russell, the niece of the countess of Darlington, slept. The roof and ceiling having been thus driven down into the room, choked the whole up, so that the door could not be opened; and no entrance was obtained until the panels were broken away, when Miss Russell was found covered with the materials of the roof and ceiling; and on removing them she was brought out in a lifeless state. Hopes of resuscitation were for some time entertained, every means instantly resorted to, and skilful medical aid procured in a very short space of time; but, lamentable to relate, all proved fruitless, although every hope was not abandoned until near twelve o'clock at noon. It was most wonderful that no mark or blow appeared upon the face or person, but the features and countenance were most placid and serene, as if she had passed from sleep to death. Thus departed from this uncertain and probationary state, this amiable and interesting young lady, blessed with the brightest prospects, and in the bloom of life, being in the twentieth year of her age. To add to the mourners in this sad scene of sorrow, Newton-house was full of

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of visitors at the time, and it may be some consolation to reflect, that no other person sustained the slightest injury.

About six o'clock the same morning, a fire broke out at the Queen's-head, at Brompton, near Rochester, and in less than an hour and a half the whole was levelled to the ground. So rapid was the course of the devouring element, that every article of furniture, linen, &c. was destroyed, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. Hodgskin and a female servant were with difficulty taken out from an upper window; and Mr. Kipping, broker of Maidstone, (who was sleeping in the house,) made his way through the fire, by which he was severely scorched in the face, hands, and other parts of his body. Two other lodgers also escaped with great difficulty, one of them being much burned in attempting to save some of his clothes, for which purpose he had imprudently re-entered the house. The women were unable to save a single article of dress, except their night-clothes. The adjoining house was much injured, and, had not the officers and privates in the barracks, together with the dock-yard establishment, exerted themselves in the most prompt and laudable manner, the whole street would, in all probability, have been destroyed. The house and furniture were insured; and although no lives were lost in the house, the effects which followed are of a melancholy nature. One woman, a near neighbour, was so alarmed, that she fell in a fit and shortly expired. A poor man also, who resided near the spot, and who had been unwell, was so much agitated by fear that he expired the next day. An elderly woman, who kept a small school, and a young woman, a cripple, both residing near, were so dreadfully alarmed by the terrific appearance of the flames, as well as from apprehension of not being able to make their escape, that they fell victims to their fears, and expired the next day, literally from fright. Another woman also now lies in a most dangerous state of illness from the same cause.

This morning Mr. Joseph Lane, of Fascombe, in the parish of Ashelworth, in this county, on his return home, turned his horse into a field in which it had been accustomed to graze. A few days before this, the horse had been shod all-fours, but unluckily had been pinched in the shoeing of one foot. In the morning, Mr. Lane missed the horse, and caused an active search to be made in the vicinity, when the following singular circumstance transpired: The animal, as it may be supposed, feeling lame, made his way out of the field by unhanging the gate with his mouth, and went straight to the same farrier's shop, a distance of a mile and a half. The farrier had no sooner opened his shed, than the horse, which had been evidently standing there some time, advanced to the forge, and held up his ailing foot. The farrier instantly began to examine the hoof, discovered the injury, took off the shoe, and replaced it more carefully; on which the horse immediately turned about, and set off at a merry pace for his well-known pasture. Whilst Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge,

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and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone home again;" which on their return they found to be actually the case.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

3.—A melancholy accident occurred on the beach at Hastings. About half-past eight o'clock in the morning, a galley was perceived to be making for the shore, with thirteen hands in her, from a cutter in the offing; and as the surf was very heavy, many persons were looking expecting from the state of the weather, some mischief would ensue. On her making the shore, she came through some very heavy seas safely, and had just encountered one when the boat came broadside to; one of the men in her was seen to stand up, and she immediately upset. The men were most, if not all of them, seen floating about, and every exertion was made, by men swimming out with ropes fastened to their bodies, in order to bring some of the unfortunate beings on shore. Four were brought in by their exertions, but only three survived; the other was too far exhausted to be recovered: nine met with a watery grave. One of them was clinging to an oar for a considerable time after the others had sunk, and waved his hand for assistance; at last he was overwhelmed in the heavy surf, at a time when a man who had swam out was within a rod of him. Thus have nine persons perished in sight of hundreds of their fellow-creatures, who had no means of giving them any assistance.

5.—In the afternoon, Mr. David Brook, a carpenter, at Thorp, was returning home from Leeds, on the rail-way towards Middleton, having elevated his umbrella to prevent the sleet beating in his face, a number of coal-waggons drawn by the loco-motive machine came upon him unobserved, and passing over his lower extremities mangled his legs and thighs in so dreadful a manner, that he died in the infirmary in the course of the same night; the deceased has left a widow and six children. A still more terrible accident occurred at Lofthouse on the following day, by which four persons lost their lives. It appears that early in the morning of that day four persons were descending in a corve into a coal-pit, when, the rope giving way, they were all precipitated to the bottom, and two of them killed on the spot; the two others, one a boy about sixteen, and the other twelve years of age, were removed to the Leeds general infirmary, where one of them died immediately on his arrival, and the other within half an hour afterwards. The names of the deceased are, George Hould, a boy about sixteen years of age, and ——— Hould, his father; a young man whose name we have not heard; and Joseph Farrar, a boy about twelve years of age. The same day Thomas Salt, foreman to Messrs. Brown and Co. shear-grinders, at the Crown-point, got entangled in one of the fly-wheels, and was literally cut in two. The deceased was a steady worthy man, and had been in his master's employment upwards of six years.

7.—Two cows and a bull, supposed to be the only existing remains in Scotland of the ancient Caledonian

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Caledonian breed, were removed from a field near Ardrossan, where they have been kept for nearly thirty years, to Mr. Corbett's, of Doughall, a distance of twenty-two miles. Being in their wild and untamed state, they became quite unmanageable on the road. The bull rushed at one man on horseback, and tossed both over a hedge, threw down another man and horse, and attacked several horses and carts, and people on the road, in the most furious manner, but luckily his want of horns prevented him from doing any material injury. It was at length found necessary to fasten the bull and one of the cows on separate carts, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty, and in this state they were carried to their place of destination, where one of the cows died in about an hour from fatigue, and the bull was not expected to survive. These animals are of the common size, but of a very handsome make; they have no horns, and with the exception of part of the ear, which is brown, their bodies are entirely white.

8.—About ten at night, Thomas Evans, blacksmith, of Rhydfendigaid, in the parish of Caron, Cardiganshire, was most inhumanly murdered. Three persons have been committed to Cardigan gaol under the coroner's warrant, a verdict of "wilful murder" having been returned against them. A murder has not been committed in that neighbourhood within the memory of the oldest person; and such was the sensation felt on the present occasion, that above forty men came voluntarily on the Sunday morning (though the Sabbath is perhaps more religiously respected in that vicinity than in most places) before a magistrate, and requested that they should be sworn in as special constables; and they searched that day almost all the houses in the neighbourhood. The result was, that the three men were apprehended and committed.

12.—About six o'clock in the evening, a most promising young gentleman, fifteen years old, and highly accomplished, the eldest son of major Lenon, who resides at Grange-cottage, in the Queen's county, within three miles of Carlow, got leave from his father to go out for the purpose of killing rabbits. The young gentleman wrapt himself up in a Portuguese cloak, with the intention of calling upon the son of a neighbouring farmer, of the name of Maher, some years older than himself, who generally accompanied him on such occasions. In a fatal moment, however, Mr. Lenon conceived the idea of giving the young farmer a surprise, and concealing his face—which he did by elevating the cloak above his head—on arriving at Maher's house he assumed a feigned voice, and, leaning over a hatch door, demanded their money, arms, &c. Young Maher—the rustic friend and companion of Mr. Lenon's house of recreation—struck with the supposed danger of the moment, seized a blunderbuss loaded with slugs, which lay by the fireside, and, horrible to relate, fired at the young man in whose defence he would have died himself. The nose and a considerable part of the head were literally blown away! Dr. Read and surgeon Byrn were immediately sent for, but they could only put an

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end to the torturing anxiety of the wretched parents of both the parties, by declaring that hope had fled for ever! Mr. Lenon died on Thursday. The miserable young man who committed the act was seized with a delirium, and has gone off, no person can tell where.

13.—The inhabitants of Kendal were impressed with a general gloom, occasioned by a melancholy catastrophe, which took place about eleven o'clock on the preceding night, and which has involved in the most poignant sorrow the respectable families connected with the parties. Mr. Towers, a surgeon of that place, most unexpectedly discharged one pistol at his wife, and immediately after another at himself. Mrs. Towers expired in the space of a few minutes; but the ball, taking a slanting direction in his forehead, did not produce the same fatal effects on himself. Mrs. Towers had nearly completed the 29th year of her age, and was most exemplary in the discharge of every moral and religious duty—which reflection must impart the best consolation to a widowed, and now childless mother, when time shall have mitigated the shock which now bows her honoured head to the dust. The memory of the deceased will be ever held dear by her friends. A coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon of Thursday, which brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder;* and the wretched culprit will be conveyed to the county-gaol at Appleby, as soon as his wound will admit.

15.—A shocking accident happened at Seremerston colliery. John Aitchison, a single man, servant to Mr. Herriot, at Folly Hills, Berwickshire, while waiting for his turn, went to warm himself at a fire that is usually kept burning on the hill, and having done so, he then thought of preparing for loading, but not recollecting his situation, and a thick volume of sulphureous smoke issuing from a pit that lay in his way, anxious to get through, he quickened his pace, and, melancholy to relate, rushed into the pit's mouth, and fell to the bottom, a depth of forty-five fathoms. It is almost needless to say that death was the consequence.

18 & 19.—Of all the dreadful storms that we have experienced during the last two months, that of Monday night and Tuesday morning, was the most terrific. Very heavy rain fell, and at one period the storm more resembled an American tornado than the heavy gales to which we are sometimes subject in this variable climate. Towards morning, the lightning was awfully grand. Indeed its rapid coruscations were more like the vivid flashes of electric clouds within the tropics than any we recollect to have observed in a northern sky. From Thomastown we learn, that the thunder and lightning were more frightful at that town than any in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and all our country friends, whom we happened to meet on Tuesday, spoke of the storm as terrific in every direction. We fear that great damage and loss of lives have been produced by this hurricane both by sea and land. In the neighbourhood of this city, at least one melancholy accident has occurred. The house of Thomas Delany, at Ballynabola, between Dunbell and Dungarvan, was overthrown

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overthrown by the storm, and that industrious man and his daughter both perished in the ruins. It was generally reported that Delany and his whole family had been destroyed, but we have reason to believe that the father and daughter were the only persons bereft of life by the afflicting casualty. The wind continues in the same foul quarter in which it has been nearly stationary for two months, and the sky is still overcast and lowering. All country labour has been suspended for some time, and the ground will not be fit for wheat-sowing until it has enjoyed several weeks of dry weather. Many fields of potatoes are still undug, and we are told the crop is souring in the ground, or rotting in pits.—*Waterford paper.*

19.—This morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the following very melancholy occurrence happened a short distance from London-bridge. A large barge, heavily laden, which had passed under one of the side-arches of the bridge, a current at that time running strongly down, when a small wherry, in which were two men and a boy, endeavoured to pass; unfortunately the barge ran down the boat, which, together with the unfortunate individuals on board, were out of sight for some minutes, having been driven under some large craft moored off the Tower. The boat shortly after appeared, but, melancholy to relate, every effort to recover the unfortunate persons proved abortive. Two of the persons were of the names of Helliar and Euston, and it is understood the boy is one of their sons. There can be little doubt but the strength of the current at this part of the river was the occasion of the misfortune.

21.—A poor woman, of Ide, near Exeter, was found drowned in a mill-pond, in that village, into which it is supposed she was blown by the high wind, on passing to her home, on the preceding evening.

22.—On Tuesday afternoon, six persons, three young men and three females, respectable tradesmen's sons and daughters, hired a skiff of a boat-builder for the purpose of taking an airing on the water: two of the young men rowed the boat down to Millbank, and about five o'clock returned toward Somerset-house with the ebb tide, which flowed very rapidly. The young men found the boat unmanageable, and they were carried on the Surrey side of the river with great velocity, in a direction where a number of barges lay moored off. They, with all their exertions to alter the direction of the boat, became alarmed, and called with all their might for assistance; but before any one could arrive, the skiff ran foul o the roads, and struck under the heads of the barges, near Mr. Lett's timber yard, with great force. By the violence of the concussion, two of the party were thrown into the water, and the other four were in imminent danger. The screams of the unfortunate persons were heard by the officers on board the Thames Police brig, and by the watermen at Strand-lane stairs. George Heath, senior, a waterman, took a boat, and, accompanied by one of the Thames Police officers, rowed to the spot from whence they heard the cries of distress. It was very

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very dark, but the shouts of the distressed led them to the place, and they saved four of the party. Two of them had been carried by the tide down the river, and sunk to rise no more. The persons drowned are Mary Ann Lacohee, aged 18, the daughter of Mr. Lacohee, a respectable grocer, No. 134, Union-street, Southwark, and Benjamin Lawson, a young man who paid his addresses to her. On information of the melancholy circumstance being given at the house of Mr. Lacohee, it was found that he was gone to Norwich, and what is most affecting she was his only child, and he lost his wife very recently.

About eight o'clock the same morning, a young man, near Skelmorlie-castle, by the help of a spy-glass, descried a person seated on the keel of a small boat, in the middle of the Frith between Bute and the Largs shore. No sooner was the circumstance known, than the people about the castle put off to his deliverance, which they effected. On reaching the land, it was discovered that the boat was the property of a fisherman belonging to Largs, and that the stranger thus providentially rescued from a watery grave, had, during the preceding night, stolen her away from the beach, together with four oars, a sail, and two empty casks, that had chanced to be left there. Of these the boat only was recovered. The fellow, it is said, belongs to Greenock; and such an ingrate was he, that he made an attempt to carry off some decent apparel which his hospitable deliverers had clad him in while his own clothes were drying.

A pensioner residing in Abernethy, left the same day his house after a domestic broil, expressing his firm determination to make away with himself. He proceeded straightway to the Tay, and unmoored a boat, which he plied up the river. A person, who had been aware of his intention, unmoored a second boat from the same station, and was joined in the pursuit by another from a vessel lying in the river. On reaching the mouth of the Earn, the pursued truned his boat in the direction of that river; but observing the other boats gaining fast upon him, he stood up, folded his arms across his breast, plunged into the water, and was never seen more.

A few days ago, a well-dressed man went into the shop of Mr. Taylor, watchmaker, in Clayton-square, Liverpool, and desired that eight valuable gold watches, which he selected, might be sent down to him at the Angel Inn, when, he said, he should be provided with money to pay for them. When the messenger with the watches arrived, he was shown into a room where the purchaser was seated, who took the box into his hand to carry it to his bedroom, saying he should bring the money down stairs immediately. His hat, gloves, and a glass of liquor were left on the table to avert suspicion. However, instead of going up stairs, he contrived to steal out of the house, and has never since been heard of.

John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf as a list seller, &c., was at a town in Bedfordshire, and, according to a turf phrase, "quite broke down;" it was in harvest time, the week before

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before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to arrive there in time, he hit on the following expedient:—He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words "Richmond Gaol," which, with the chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost; Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lie till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the gaol, accosted the keeper with "Sir, do you know this man?" "Yes, very well: it is Kilburn; I have known him many years." "We suppose that he has broken out of your gaol, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark." "A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, Sir. They have been so good as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any further trouble. I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it; I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

There is a copper coin in the possession of colonel Ross, of Nigg, of a size somewhat less than a farthing, which was found in the ruins of his old farm offices. On one side of it the Scotch thistle is easily traced, but the impression on the other side seems difficult to ascertain. The date, however, is perfectly distinct, being 918. We cannot venture to affirm, that this is a Scotch coin, the silver penny of Alexander the second, 1214, being the oldest we have any knowledge of. The coin in the possession of colonel Ross, however, deserves the attention of the antiquary, as it may strengthen the belief that there are Scotch coins of older date than that last mentioned.—*Inverness Courier.*

A curious medal has lately been offered in Inverness, by a poor man, as a penny, the description of which may entertain some readers. It is about the size and thickness of a penny. On one side is the pope's head, with the triple crown, which, reversed, displays the head of the devil: motto, "*Ecclesia perversa tenet faciem Diaboli;*" on the other side is a cardinal's head, with hood and hat: reversed, this gives the head of a fool, with cap and bells —motto, "*Stulti aliquando sapientes,*" or "*Sapientes stulti aliquando,*" as the legend may be read.* The execution of the piece upon which the heads are stamped is ancient, and uneven round the edges; but the heads are extremely well executed, in high and well rounded relief, and display, in the sour faces of the pope and cardinal, and in the folly of the fool, much spirit of caricature. The piece is probably of the period of some religious ferment, such as the reformation, or revolution. Perhaps it is foreign, and

* "*Sapientes stulti aliquando*" is the reading when the cardinal's head is on the top—"*Stulti aliquando sapientes,*" when the fool's head is uppermost, which makes a double meaning, fit for both cases.

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and it is certainly uncommon. Though corroded and worn a little, it is in good preservation.—*Inverness Journal.*

A few nights since a murder was perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, on the person of Richard Neads, a labourer. It appears that on the night of the murder, the deceased was with some of his companions, at the Green Man public-house, in Castle-street, Whitechapel, where a man, named Mahoney, with whom the deceased had fought a pitched battle about twelve months ago, interfered with their conversation, and brought forward this circumstance, which gave rise to high words. Mahoney coolly observed, "That he was not done with the deceased, and it would not be long before he would do for him," or words to that effect; and on Neads quitting the place with his companions, about one o'clock in the morning, Mahoney, in company with another man followed him outside the door, and made an attack upon the deceased who was knocked down by him and beaten in a dreadful manner. On the deceased getting up to defend himself against the attack of his opponent, the latter seized a tremendous stone, and, with the greatest violence, gave the deceased a blow upon the back of the head, which felled him to the ground in a state of insensibility, and the blood issued in profusion from his nose and ears. Assistance was immediately rendered to the unfortunate man, who was taken to the London hospital, and put to bed. A surgeon attended him, and on examining his head, a dreadful injury was found on the back part. Every attention was paid to him, but, after lingering in the greatest agony until Monday, he expired from the effects of the violence he had received. He has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss. Mahoney was taken into custody.

The following melancholy event took place a few days ago in this neighbourhood. A person of the name of Hunt recently went to reside in a new-built house at Rainhill, and for several nights his three sons, who slept in an upper room, in which there was a fireplace but no grate, had a fire kindled in it: on Sunday, the 9th instant, they did not come down to breakfast at the usual hour, but as they had no business to do on that morning, it excited no surprise. In a short time, however, Mrs. Hunt went to their bedroom, and, dreadful to relate, had the heart-rending affliction of beholding them all lifeless! Their deaths had been produced by suffocation. It appeared that the door of the room, which had been formerly left open, was on this night closed, and the humidity of the room, it is supposed, prevented the smoke from ascending by the chimney. From the posture in which the bodies were found, only one of them appears to have been awoke to their terrible situation, and he, so overpowered from the effects of the effluvia, that his head was only partly raised. They were of the respective ages of 14, 19, and 24. They were interred at Farnworth church, and their funeral was attended by the most numerous concourse of spectators ever witnessed in that part of the country.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

In the course of last summer, a lady of Liverpool, intending to visit

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visit her friends in Manchester, sent a piece of very valuable lace to her dress-maker, to be prepared for her wear on that occasion. The lace was clear-starched and put to bleach on a grass-plat in the outskirt of the town, at the back of a respectable dwelling-house, well fenced with high walls; notwithstanding which, it disappeared in the course of the day. The only occupiers of the premises were a lady and her female servant. The most painful suspicions were excited, and all search and inquiry proved fruitless. The lady made her visit to Manchester without the ornamental appendage, and the other parties thought of nothing less than indemnification for the loss on the lady's return. It so happened, some time after, that the bed-room window had become so bespattered, on account of a bird's nest over it, that the lady engaged a workman to remove it, when to their astonishment as well as joy, the lace, which was of considerable length, was, neatly rolled round the inside of the nest, and although a little soiled, was not in the least injured.

—The state of *Ireland* is gradually improving, in consequence of prompt measures adopted by government, to suppress the disorders of the south. The commission which has been issued in trying the violaters of the public peace, will probably complete the restoration of order. A change has taken place in the government of Ireland; the marquis of Wellesley having been called to succeed lord Talbot and Mr. Goulburn, to take the place of Mr. Secretary Grant.

FRANCE.

A new administration has been formed, composed of persons who have ranged themselves with the ultra-royalist party. The viscount de Montmorency is secretary of state for foreign affairs; M. de Corbiere minister of the interior; M. de Villele minister of finance; marshal Victor minister at war; the marquis de Clermont Tonnerre minister of the marine and colonies; and M. de Peyronnet keeper of the seals. They have begun their career by withdrawing a project of law which had been introduced by their predecessors, for renewing the censorship in periodical publications, and adding to the restrictions on the press generally.

SPAIN.

The situation of Spain seems at present deplorable. Many tumults, which perhaps report has exaggerated, have arisen. Insulting petitions have been presented to the king from many of the provinces; and Cadiz may be considered in almost open revolt.

The epidemic fever continues its ravages, though it is somewhat abated in vehemence. The Spanish provinces, on the other side the Atlantic, seem to be rapidly consolidating their independence.

NETHERLANDS.

The accounts from the sea-coast give the most afflicting details of the disasters caused by the tempest which continued with so much violence for several days on the coast of the Netherlands. Some vessels have escaped with the loss of their anchors, cables, sails, and cargoes; others have been greatly damaged in the hull, and

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and others have totally perished. Among others, a brig and a koff loaded with wheat, have been foundered off Wangerog and Borkum, and only two men of the crew of the last saved themselves. Another brig and a koff perished near Schiermonikoog, and a third brig near the island of Ameland. Seven or eight damaged vessels have been driven on the coast of Delfzyl. A Russian ship of war is stranded near the Vriesche Gat; she has, however, been brought to Zoutkamp, but with the loss of all her masts. The *Carthagena*, captain G. Kind, bound from Porto Rico to Amsterdam, has perished on the Searhorn. A bottle has been found on the sand near Busum, containing a letter from this captain, dated the 1st of December, from which it seems that he endeavoured to save himself, with his crew, in the long-boat, but in vain. He writes, that during nine days that the storm continued he had been three times on the coast of Holland, without being able to obtain a coasting pilot: that at last, on the 30th of November, after having lost the best part of his sails, he arrived in sight of Heligoland, hoping to get into the Elbe the next day, and to procure a pilot, but that the storm having driven him off again during the night he gave up himself and his crew for lost, and that in these circumstances he wrote this letter, that those persons who were interested might be informed of his fate. Lastly, accounts from Heligoland of the 27th of November, say, that two sloops and two other vessels had succeeded in towing in a three-masted vessel which was drifting with the current, and full of water; it had Swedish colours, and was laden with timber. It is supposed to be the *Providence*, and that the crew escaped on board another vessel near Zanderland, where she first stranded.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Lausanne Gazette* of the 11th contains the following article:—

"The government of Thurgovia has enacted a remarkable law on the subject of converts. No change of religion can take place without the permission of the government. Any ecclesiastic who receives an application for that purpose, must inform the magistracy of the place to which the applicant belongs, who is then summoned before his own pastor. If he persist, he loses all his rights in the commune which he abandons, and must acquire new privileges in that of the confession he chooses to adopt. Every conversion in which these regulations are not observed is declared null."

This article may give occasion to useful reflections on the manner in which certain persons interpret, with regard to religions different from their own, that great principle of toleration which they loudly claim for themselves. The government of Thurgovia is a Protestant government, and it is surely a very singular circumstance, that an inhabitant should be obliged to address a Protestant authority, which in matters of faith acknowledges no other rule than the reason of individuals, to ask permission to believe or not to believe this or that dogma. It is also very whimsical, that a conversion, that is to say, a change of opinion, should,

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should, like an act in the exercise of a civil right, be declared null for a defect of form. This appears to us a very pleasant chapter to be added to the great volume of human inconsistency.

AMERICA.

In Mexico, affairs have relapsed into their former state of confusion and uncertainty. General O'Donoju, the new viceroy nominated by the Cortes, after the signature of the treaty with Iturbide at Cordova, on the 24th of August, proceeded with that chief to Mexico, where he had an interview with Marshal Novella, the viceroy chosen by the army, but was unable to obtain his sanction to the treaty, or his acknowledgment of the rank conferred on him by Spain. Iturbide therefore drew his army nearer to the capital, and invested it. A battle was fought on the 5th of September, in which the independents (or, as they have latterly been designated, the imperial army of the three guarantees) were repulsed. They subsequently sued for an armistice, which was granted them by Novella. Another attempt at conciliation followed, but the propositions of Iturbide appeared so extravagant to Novella, that he rejected them all, and hostilities recommenced on the 13th. Both parties were concentrating their resources for a general engagement, which was expected to take place the latter end of September.

On the Spanish main the contest, which has for a long time been feebly maintained by the royalists, is rapidly drawing to its close. Cumana was taken by general Bermudez on the 15th of October, and the garrison, consisting of 1,100 men, shipped off for the island of Porto Rico. An expedition was preparing at Caraccas, in which the English troops who had entered the service of the republic were to be principally employed against Panama, to which place they were to proceed by land, after disembarking either at Santa Martha or at Carthagena. Morales, one of the generals left in command of the remnant of royalist troops at Puerto Cabello, had arrived at Curaçoa, with the hopeless design of raising 50,000 dollars there for the continuance of the war. So lively was the interest felt at Curaçoa in behalf of the independents, that they determined to seize the opportunity of being revenged on Morales, who would have fallen a victim to their fury, but for the active protection of the government.

The American navy has struck a decisive blow against the hordes of pirates that infest the seas of the West Indies. Off Cape Antonio, on the 16th of October, a small fleet of bucaneers, consisting of four schooners and one sloop, was descried by the United States' brig *Enterprize*, in the act of plundering a merchant vessel, and she succeeded in capturing the whole of them. The crews were sent to Charleston for trial. This vigour if followed up, must soon lead to their annihilation.

Letters dated the 27th of October, from Pernambuco, mention a great change produced in the situation of affairs there, by the arrival of orders from Lisbon, in pursuance of the decrees of the Cortes, - 1. For the recall of the Governor. 2. For the formation of a Provisional Government by the votes of the College of Electors 3. For

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3. For licensing the militia for a given period. 4. For the removal of the European troops to Lisbon. In consequence of these orders, the election of the members of the Junta took place on the 26th, when the choice, as might have been expected, fell principally upon the native Brazilians. The following are the names of the members:—

Gerevazio Peres Ferreira, president.
Padre Laurentino, secretary.
Bento Jose da Costa.
Felippe Neri Ferreira.
Dr. Padre, M. J. De Carvalho, vicar-general.
Antonio Jose Victoriano.
Joaquim Jose de Miranda.
Senhor de Ingenio de Santa Rosa.

Of these, Da Costa is the only European: the rest are all said to be Brazilians by birth, and connected directly or indirectly, with the insurrection of 1817. The turn the election had taken created so much disgust in the Portuguese, that nearly all the families of respectability were preparing to quit Pernambuco, either for Lisbon or for Bahia. It is ascribed, however, solely to the dislike entertained for the men newly raised to power, and not to any apprehensions of disturbance, that this step was taken. The governor sailed on the 26th for Europe, in compliance with the order for his recall; and another vessel also left the port on the same day, with eighty Portuguese passengers on board, for the same destination. Respecting the removal of the troops, nothing had been done; but it was expected they would be shipped for Bahia as soon as a body of native troops could be organized for the protection of the government. These proceedings of the Portuguese government, as regards Pernambuco, have placed the province in an extremely critical state; since, by removing all restraints on the disaffected, who were before numerous, they have left it solely to the discretion of the inhabitants, whether they would retain or shake off their dependence with the mother country.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, June 9th.

Just as captain Raine was on the eve of leaving Valparaiso for this part of the world once more, he was informed of a most marvellous affair relating to an American whaler, that had been attacked by a whale at sea in so violent and dreadful a manner as to occasion the vessel to founder, and most of the crew eventually to perish; something of whose disastrous history we have been favoured with, and shall present the same to our readers. Captain Raine received information that there were three men on Ducie's Island, who had preferred remaining there rather than venture across the ocean in a boat, to which the crew had been compelled to fly from the ship. The boat, to which these three men belonged, had been picked up by an American whaler, about sixty days after the melancholy occurrence. Another boat, in which was the captain and the remainder of the crew, soon parted company, and were also fallen in with by another whaler of America, which vessel was the bearer of the intelligence to Valparaiso; and the horrible account given by the two survivors in this boat was truly

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truly deplorable and shuddering. They had been ninety days at sea before they were fallen in with, and had experienced the most dreadful of all human vicissitudes: from the extremity of hunger, they had been reduced to the painful necessity of killing and devouring each other, in order to sustain a wretched life, that was hourly expected to be terminated. Eight times had lots been drawn, and eight human beings had been sacrificed, to afford sustenance to those that remained; and, on the day the ship encountered them, the captain and the boy had also drawn lots and it had been thus determined that the poor boy should die. But, providentially, a ship hove in sight and took them in, and they were restored to existence. Doleful in the extreme as it is to hear such things, and painful as it is to relate them, it is nevertheless asserted as a fact by captain Raine, that the fingers and other fragments of their deceased companions were in the pockets of the captain and the boy when taken on board the whaler. The commander of the *Surrey* becoming opportunely acquainted with those painful and distressing circumstances, humanely determined on calling at Ducie's Island, and be instrumental in restoring three unfortunate fellow-creatures to society, and very possibly rescue them from a miserable end, particularly as this island was no great distance out of his tract from Valparaiso to New Holland. On Thursday, the 5th of April, captain Raine, considering himself within a very short distance of Ducie's Island, which is lain down in Norie's Epitome to be in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. S. and long. 124 deg. 37 min. W. kept a good look-out. At about two p. m. land was perceived, which turned out to be an island in lat. 24 deg. 26 min. As the vessel neared the land, a gun was discharged, and shortly after the three poor men were seen to issue forth from the woods. The boats were presently lowered, captain Raine taking one himself. On approaching the shore, it was found not only dangerous but utterly impracticable, to land, of which circumstance they were informed, in weak and tremulous voices, by the almost starved and nearly worn-out creatures themselves, who could scarcely from the miserable plight they were in, articulate a syllable. One poor fellow summoned up courage to plunge into the waves, and with great difficulty reached the boat, he said one of the others only could swim. After warily backing in the boat as near the rocks as possible, amidst a heavy surf, they succeeded in getting on board, much bruised and lacerated by repeated falls; which object was no sooner effected, than each devoutly expressed his gratitude to that benign Being, who had so wonderfully preserved them from sharing in the destruction to which their unhappy shipmates had fallen victims. These men are now with captain Raine, and declare their names to be Thomas Chappel, William Wright, and Seth Weeks; and the following is the account they gave of the distressing circumstance, which we feel no hesitation in declaring may be numbered with one of those events that are without a parallel in the history of man. They sailed from Nantucket in the American ship

Essex,

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Essex, of two hundred and sixty tons. G. Pollard, master, on the 19th of August, 1819, on a whaling voyage; they arrived in the South Seas, where they were pretty fortunate, having succeeded in procuring 750 barrels of oil, and were in the latitude of 47 deg. south, and long. 118 west, when the accident happened, which was on the 13th November, 1820. On that day they were among whales, and the three boats were lowered down: the mate's boat got stove, and had returned to the ship to be repaired. Shortly after a whale of the largest class struck the ship, and knocked part of the false keel off, just abreast of the main channels. The animal then remained for some time along-side, endeavouring to clasp the ship with her jaws, but could not accomplish it; she then turned, went round the stern, and came up on the other side, and went away a head about a quarter of a mile, and then suddenly turning, came at the ship with tremendous velocity, head on. The vessel was going at the rate of five knots, but such was the force when she struck the ship, which was under the cat-head, that the vessel had stern-way, at the rate of three or four knots; the consequence was, that the sea rushed into the cabin windows, every man on deck was knocked down, and worse than all, the bows were stove completely in, and in a very few minutes the vessel filled, and went on her beam ends. At this unhappy juncture, the captain and second mate were fast to a whale each; but on beholding the awful catastrophe that had taken place, immediately cut from the fish, and made for the ship. By cutting away the masts, the vessel righted; the upper deck was then scuttled; and some water and bread were procured for the two boats, in which they were compelled to remain, as all thoughts of saving the ship were given up. In expectation of falling in with some vessel, they remained three days by the wreck, making sails, &c. but were compelled at length to abandon it, and stood away to the southward, in hopes of getting the variable winds and experiencing fine weather; but the wind being constantly from the east and east south east, they made much lee-way, and were prevented from keeping to the southward; in consequence of which, on the 20th of December, they made the island from which captain Raine took them, and which was taken for Ducie's Island, at which place the boats remained one week; but the island affording hardly any nourishment, in fact exhibiting nothing but sterility, they resolved on venturing for the coast, leaving behind them the three men now on board the *Surrey*, with whose sufferings, and those of their shipmates, we are by this opportunity favoured with an account; and certainly they are poignant in the extreme.

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THE KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE long anticipated and much welcomed visit of the king to Ireland will not soon be forgotten. George the fourth is the first British monarch who has set foot upon the island but in arms—the first, with the exception of James the second, who did not land to make war upon the Irish nation, and whose march was not commemorated by famine and devastation. This, we trust, will hereafter be fixed in the remembrance of the people of Ireland, as one of the occasions on which the display of national attachment to a monarch was no less just than generous; and that his majesty will, at length, effect for that much-injured people, all that his own heart impels him to desire for their benefit.

On Tuesday, the 31st, his majesty left London for Portsmouth, where he arrived in the afternoon at half past five in his travelling carriage, accompanied by lord Graves, and Mr. Watson, his majesty's private secretary, escorted by a party of the 10th hussars; every preparation had previously been made to receive his majesty in this garrison with all the parade possible; the streets were lined with troops, and the naval and military officers in their dress uniforms, and regimentals, waited his arrival. On his reaching the outer barrier, a salute was fired from the bastions, and lieutenant-general sir George Cooke, K.C.B. attended by all his staff, presented the keys of the garrison, which were graciously accepted and returned. His majesty rode slowly down the streets to the water-side, through the lines of soldiers, who presented arms; on his reaching the point of embarkation, he alighted, and was received by admiral sir J. Hawkins Whitshed, K. C. B. and the captains of the squadron: the honourable sir C. Paget handed his majesty into the royal barge, and on the standard being hoisted the squadron fired a royal salute, as well as the platform; in a few minutes he reached the *Royal George* yacht, which had, for his better convenience, been brought into the harbour. On the yacht's hoisting the standard, a second salute was fired by the squadron, and the captains commanding ships in the port were severally presented, and his majesty then retired to dress for dinner.

Six private yachts followed the king, determined to accompany his majesty to Dublin. They were the yachts of Mr. Thomas Smith, the honourable Mr. C. Pelham, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Williams, Mr. Maxey, and Lord Anglesea.

After sailing round the Land's-end, the royal squadron anchored at Holyhead. The first beacon was fired at seven o'clock on Monday evening, Aug. 4th, the royal squadron being then ten miles off. The inhabitants were animated by the greatest enthusiasm. At twelve o'clock the royal yacht anchored in the harbour;

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harbour; tidings were conveyed with the speed of lightning through the town; at one, every house in the town was lighted with candles. Until two o'clock, it was understood that his majesty would sail for Dublin at four in the afternoon, chiefly grounded on the following letter, in answer to one from sir J. Stanley, the principal magistrate:—

"His majesty's yacht *Royal George*, Holyhead-bay, Aug. 6.

"My dear sir,—I have communicated to the king the sentiments of loyalty and devotion which are contained in your letter, and in the address which accompanied it; and I am commanded by his majesty to signify to the magistrates, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants of Holyhead and its neighbourhood, that he duly appreciates the kind expressions of attachment manifested towards him on the present occasion; and that though, from circumstances, he is at this moment prevented from landing, that his majesty fully purposes, upon his return from Ireland, to pay a visit to the always loyal and dutiful island of Anglesea.

"I am, my dear sir, your
faithful humble servant,
"CHARLES PAGET."

"To sir John Stanley, bart."

But at two o'clock, P. M. the announcement was made, that his majesty would land; and immediately the beach and all the avenues leading to it were thronged with spectators.

At five o'clock his majesty landed on the pier, amid a royal salute from two pieces of ordnance planted before the custom-house, and the ships of the squadron. Immediately upon his landing on the pier, sir John Stanley, accompanied by a deputation of the inhabitants, presented his majesty an address of congratulation on his arrival, to which his majesty answered:—

"That he received with peculiar pleasure this affectionate and loyal address of a principality, the title of which he had borne during so long a portion of his life."

The spectators cheered his majesty in the most enthusiastic manner. The carriage of the marquis of Anglesea was in attendance, and his majesty set off for the marquis's seat, followed by several other carriages, and by a procession of the people at least a mile long.

His majesty was detained by adverse winds till the 12th. On Thursday evening the 6th, the king's messenger brought the intelligence of the queen's dissolution. Every person on board his majesty's and the other yachts, as well as the ships of war, appeared to feel it their duty to recollect that the queen of England had ceased to be an object of party feeling. His majesty ordered mourning, and the usual marks of respect with regard to the lowering of flags, &c. were paid by his majesty's yachts, the various ships of war, and the private yachts. When the king's messenger arrived, announcing the death of the queen, he proceeded instantly to the king's yacht. Lord Londonderry happened to be on the deck; and when the messenger appeared, it was notified to his lordship. He instantly proceeded towards the messenger, who handed to him a red morocco box, containing the despatches

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patches, and at the same time said something to him in a whisper. His lordship placed the box under his arm, and hurried down to the king, who was sitting in his cabin.

On the 12th the king perceiving, notwithstanding the adverse weather, that the steam-boats passed and re-passed from Dublin, determined to proceed in one of them, and thus arrived at Howth, in a manner quite unexpected. The people manifested every token of respect and affection; but no military or police were present, owing to the landing having occurred in a different part from that where, in consequence of previous announcement, preparations had been made for the king's reception. An opportunity, however, far more grateful, was thus afforded of witnessing the loyal disposition of the people, all classes of whom escorted the carriage to the vice-regal lodge in the Phœnix-park; where, on his entrance, his majesty addressed the multitude as follows:—

"My lords and gentlemen, and my good yeomanry—

"I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far—I have made a long sea voyage;—besides which, particular circumstances have occurred known to you all,—of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon these subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you—my heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland. This day has shewn me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honours, are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is to me the most exalted happiness. I must now once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper; I shall drink all yours—in a bumper of good Irish whiskey."

On the arrival of the intelligence of the queen's death, the following notices were issued:—

"Phœnix Park, Aug. 1821.
half-past seven, A. M.

"My lord—I feel it my duty to acquaint your excellency, that I have just received a letter from the earl of Liverpool, announcing the death of her majesty the queen. This event took place at Brandenburgh house, on the night of the 7th, at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.

"I have the honour to be, with great regard, my lord, your excellency's most obedient humble servant. SIDMOUTH.

"His excellency the lord lieutenant, &c. &c."

"Mansion-house, Dublin,
August 11, 1821.

"The proposed illumination on the king's arrival will not take place previous to his majesty's public entry into Dublin, which, on account of the queen's death, is necessarily postponed.

A. B. King, lord mayor."

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His majesty, on account of the queen's decease, remained in private at the vice-regal lodge, until the 17th, when he made his public entry into Dublin in the midst of a scene of the greatest general exultation ever witnessed in that country.

So early as six o'clock in the morning, the greatest bustle was every where indicated. The shops were shut, and before seven o'clock, some very elegant and tasteful laurel wreathes, with shamrocks entwining, and surmounted by large ornamental crowns, were in many parts of the city drawn across the streets, from one house to the opposite.

At eight o'clock the gentlemen of the city and county, met according to their respective appointments, and principally on horseback. As soon as the equestrians had taken up their position, and arranged that they should fall in two and two after the royal cavalcade, taking precedence of all other private persons on horseback, the remaining inhabitant householders of the city who were on foot arranged themselves in the same line. The different guilds had several tasteful banners, and many of them had bands of music. Before ten o'clock the whole of these parties were arranged in the most orderly manner; the equestrian groups extended for nearly a mile at each side of the road from the Parkgate, and the pedestrian parties continued the lines almost to Eccles-street, from which the remaining streets along the whole route to the castle were lined with single files of the military composing the Dublin garrison. The houses were at this time so crowded in every direction, and the streets except the central space for the procession, so thronged, that from the castle to the circular road there was hardly a vacant spot to be found. The brilliant display of beauty in the windows in Sackville-street and Cavendish-row, the fine architectural objects upon which the eye fell between the Rotunda and Carlisle-bridge, presented a *coup d'œil* of the most striking description. Mid-day fast approached, and the workmen were still employed on the triumphal arch at the entrance to Sackville-street. Mr. Morrisson, the college architect, had had little more than twenty-four hours' notice to prepare the structure, and he lost no time in making all the necessary preparations: still the hurry and bustle prevented it from being so complete as the designer intended it should be. It is due to the artist to state, that the workmen had introduced orange paper flower ornaments, among other colours, in the decorations; but on observing the former, he had them immediately removed, to obviate the possibility of party feelings where all parties sought unanimity. About the time that the scaffolding was removed from the arch, and the place cleared from its incumbrances, the civic procession made its appearance on Carlisle-bridge, advancing towards the barrier.

At eleven o'clock, the lord mayor, in his state coach, drawn by six beautiful horses, and accompanied by the board of aldermen, recorder, sheriffs, and common council in full dress, and robes of the most magnificent description, left the Mansion-house in

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in state, to take up their position within the barrier erected at Cavendish-row. His Lordship and the corporation were hailed as they passed by with the most friendly and cordial greetings.

A little before twelve o'clock the corporation formed within the triumphal arch, the gate of which was closed. The lord mayor, whose state on this occasion appeared to give great satisfaction, was accompanied by the city members, sir Robert Shaw, bart. and Mr. Ellis, one of the masters in chancery: they alighted from their carriages on arriving at the barrier, and formed at each side. They were received with three cheers. The city marshal (John Stamer, esq.) advanced on horseback from within to the gate, he was followed by the city engineer, A. Coffey, esq. The bands then played God save the king, and afterwards, in succession, several Irish airs, amid the plaudits of the people. As the clock struck twelve the distant echo of a royal salute aroused the attention of the immense multitude assembled near the barrier. They knew it to be the signal of the king's departure from the vice-regal lodge in the park, and the welcome summons of the cannon was re-echoed by the loudest and most reiterated shouts of the people, and the guns of the vessels on the river.

At ten o'clock, two of the royal carriages were despatched from the lodge to the castle, and returned with some members of his majesty's household. Shortly after their return, a squadron of the 3rd dragoons arrived, and formed in the lawn in front of the lodge; and at a quarter past eleven, the commander of the forces, accompanied by the staff, and sir Charles Grant, the commander of the garrison, dressed in the splendid uniform of the 15th Hussars. On the arrival of the gallant general and his staff, they were loudly cheered by the populace. The procession entered the park a few minutes afterwards, and proceeded to their stations, as before described, headed by a military band on horseback. Before twelve o'clock his excellency the lord lieutenant's state-coach, which closed the procession, reached the gate, escorted by a squadron of the 12th Lancers. On the arrival of the procession at the northern-gate, an officer was despatched to announce to his majesty that the necessary arrangements were then completed for his reception. At five minutes after twelve, the king entered an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by his majesty's grooms, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen in magnificent liveries. His majesty was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and riband of St. Patrick. He also wore the star of the order of the garter. The king held in his hand a cocked hat, surmounted by a rich plume of white feathers falling over the leaf; and in the front of his hat, in the place of the usual military cockade, he wore a remarkably large octagon rosette, composed of full grown shamrocks. His majesty wore a mourning crape around his left arm: he seemed in excellent health and spirits. Shouts from the assembled multitude in the park greeted his majesty upon ascending his barouche, and he immediately acknowledged

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them by repeated inclinations of his head, with dignified yet somewhat familiar motion of his hand. The king was accompanied in his carriage by the marquisses of Headfort and Winchester.

As soon as his majesty was seated in his carriage, a rocket was discharged from the ground adjoining the lodge, which signal was repeated by an artilleryman stationed for the purpose at some distance, and a royal salute was immediately fired from cannon placed adjoining the Wellington Testimonial. A great concourse of persons were assembled at the private entrance to the lodge, a general impression having gone abroad that it was from thence he would take his departure. At this period so intense was the anxiety amongst the numerous assemblage of spectators, that the most perfect silence prevailed. Not a sound could be heard; every individual seemed to entertain a fear of distracting his own attention, or that of his neighbour, from the grand object of their expectation, by giving utterance to the softest whisper. His majesty reached the northern gate at half-past twelve, where he was received by his excellency the lord lieutenant; and the procession then moved along the route prescribed, in the same order in which his excellency had arrrived from the castle in the morning, according to the programme of assembling and departing already published. The procession then moved forwards towards the city by the north circular road, Eccles-street, Hardwicke-place, Temple-street, Gardiner's-row, to the bottom of Cavendish-row, where the city bounds are. It passed along in the midst of the most deafening acclamations. The king frequently stood up and bowed to the crowds who pressed around him with all the apparent enthusiasm of the warmest affection. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and several of his majesty's equeries, rode near the royal carriage, and occasionally advanced to inspect the preparations making for his majesty's reception, and to notify to the proper authorities the approach of the king. At length the head of the procession turned into Cavendish-row, about half-past one o'clock, and advanced towards the barrier in the following extended order:—

A squadron of cavalry with a band, which, on approaching the barrier, played "God save the king" and "St. Patrick's day."

The nobility, &c. in their carriages, with their servants in their respective liveries, in the following order, viz:

Esquires about 400.

Governors of the county of Dublin, George Vesey, esq. and Hans Hamilton, esq.

The high sheriff of the county of Dublin, V. Cobb, esq. Chairman of Kilmainham.

The masters in chancery, William Henn, Stewart King, and Thomas Ball, esquires.

The King's Sergeants at Law.

The king's solicitor-general, W. Kendal Burke, esq.

The king's attorney-general, right honourable William Saurin.

Companions of the order of the Bath.—Three attended.

Knights

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Knight Bachelors, sir Francis Hapard, John Stevenson, Henry Wilkinson, and Anthony Perrier, knights.

Knights commanders of the Bath, lord Aylmer and sir Ulysses Burgh.

Grand crosses of the Bath.—Only one.

Baronets—

Sirs—R. Borough, W. Burdett, W. Young, J. Galbraith, J. Stewart, H. Lees, R. Levinge, R. St. George R. Langrishe, R. Wolseley, M. Somerville, R. Bateson, E. Bellew, C. Domville, J. Ribton, J. Strong, F. Flood, C. Coote, R. King, H. Wilkinson, J. Stevenson, N. Colthurst, H. Meredith, W. Burrowes, T. Esmonde, D. Hill, J. Doyle, J. M. Doyle, A. Perrier, W. Burgh, C. Doyle, H. D. Massey, P. Carroll, W. Hert, and W. Brabason.

Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College—in all about 100 attended.

Younger sons of barons.

Younger sons of viscounts.

Barons of the exchequer and justices of both benches according to their seniority—the juniors first—and all habited in their robes.

Lord chief baron of the exchequer, right honourable sir S. O'Grady.

Lord chief justice of the common pleas, right honourable baron Norbury.

Master of the rolls, right honourable sir W. M'Mahon.

Lord chief justice of the king's bench, right honourable W. Downes.

The vice treasurer, sir George Hill.

Privy councillors not being peers—

Colonel R. Ward, sir John Stewart, bart. W. C. Plunkett, D. B. Daly, colonel Bagwell, the knights of Kerry, and judge Radcliffe.

Eldest sons of barons.

Younger sons of earls.

Eldest sons of viscounts.

Secretaries of state, the right honourable C. Grant, and William Gregory, esq.

Barons—

Kilmaine, Cloncurry, Brandon, Dunally, Louth, Blayney, Lorton, Castlemaine, Oriel, Carbery, Massy, Waterpark, Howden, Mountmorris, Ffrench, Dufferin, Hotham, Clonbrock, Clanmorris, and Walscourt.

Bishops—

Of Meath, Kildare, Kilmore, Derry, Down and Connor, Clonfert, Cork, and Ross Killala, Ossory, Rapho, Waterford, Elphin, Dromore, Clogher, Leighlin, Killaloe, Cloyne, and Limerick.

Younger sons of marquisses.

Eldest sons of earls.

Viscounts—

Gormanstown, Frankfort, Hawarden, Allen, Ennismore, Powerscourt, Doneraile, Ardee, Gory, Monck, and Sidmouth.

Younger sons of dukes.

Eldest sons of marquisses.

Earls—

Farnham, Wicklow, Longford, Enniskillen, Ross, Llandaff, Gosford, Bective, Meath, Denoughmore, Westmeath, Mayo, Belmore, O'Neil, Carrick and Roden.

Eldest

Eldest sons of dukes.
Marquisses Downshire, Thomond, Londonderry, Donegal, Conyngham.
Duke of Leinster, bearing the sword of state in the carriage of the master of the horse.
Archbishop of Tuam, the honourable William Le Poer French, D.D.
Archbishop of Cashel, the honourable Charles Broderick, D.D.
Archbishop of Dublin, lord George de la Poer Beresford, D.D.
The lord chancellor, right honourable lord Manners.
The lord primate, the archbishop of Armagh, the honourable W. Scott.
Then his excellency the lord lieutenant's state in carriages and on horseback, as follows:—
The state trumpeters, two and two.
The sergeant trumpeter.
The pursuivant messengers.
Grooms of the chamber.
Pursuivant, O'Flaherty, esq.
The lord lieutenant's pages.
Gentlemen at large.
Pursuivant, P. J. Mahony, esq.
Gentlemen of the bedchamber.
Athlone pursuivant of arms, Joseph Rock, esq.
Master of the horse, duke of Montrose.
Sergeants of arms with their maces.
Steward and comptroller of the household, lieutenant colonel W. C. Masters, and E. C. Sheldon, esq.
Gentlemen ushers and chamberlain, sir C. Vernon, and sir Stewart Bruce.

Cork herald, T. M. Wimstanley, esq.		Dublin herald, T. R. O'Flaherty, esq.
Two aides-de-camp.	The sword of state borne by His grace the duke of Leinster.	Two aides-de-camp.
Gentleman usher of the black rod, Sir C. Vernon, knt.	His excellency The lord lieutenant,	Ulster king of arms, Sir Wm. Betham.
Two aides-de-camp.	Col. of the battle-axe guards, Colonel Edward Hill.	Two aides-de-camp.

The battle-axe guards.
The town major, Sirr.
Squadron of cavalry.

At ten minutes before two o'clock this splendid cavalcade reached the front of the barrier in Sackville-street. When the procession had arrived within twenty paces of it, it halted, and Athlone pursuivant of arms, attended by two dragoons, advanced and knocked at the gate, and being answered by the city marshal, he informed that officer that, by command of his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland, he demanded entrance to the city of Dublin for his

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his majesty king George the fourth. The city marshal having communicated with the lord mayor, his lordship ordered Athlone with his escort to be admitted. As soon as his lordship's assent was announced, the procession, amidst the loudest acclamations, the sound of trumpets, and martial music, passed through the barrier at as quick a pace as possible. At five minutes past two o'clock the king's barouche advanced through the gate, and drew up immediately within the barrier. It is quite impossible to describe the immense reiteration of acclamations which hailed the king upon his entrance into the city; they were of the most enthusiastic and heartfelt description. His majesty stood up in the barouche and bowed repeatedly to the immense multitude around him; thousands of voices by an instantaneous impulse vociferated "God save the king." "God bless your majesty." The king surveyed the assembled multitude with an air of condescension and affability; he bowed incessantly, waved his hat in his hand, looked towards the windows and tops of the houses, which were filled by elegantly dressed females (prince and princess Esterhazy and the marchioness of Conyngham were in one of the near windows), and smilingly repeated his obeisances in a familiar manner. The king repeatedly held up his hat, and pointed with his right hand to the large shamrock which decorated the front, and then with his finger touched his heart, as it were to indicate that the national emblem had its root in his bosom.

The recorder welcomed his majesty upon his entrance into the city, in a speech for which we regret we have not room.

During its delivery, his majesty stood up uncovered, and repeatedly bowed to the corporation. When the lord mayor presented his majesty with the keys of the city, upon a silver salver, the king immediately replied to the lord mayor, "Take back your keys, my lord, they cannot be in better hands." When the city sword was held up for presentation to his majesty, the king barely lifted it from the lord mayor, and immediately restored it again. When the civic forms were concluded, the corporation resumed their seats in their carriages. The procession did not move on, however, through the city, for upwards of twenty minutes. The king during that time was engaged in receiving the congratulations of his people within the barrier: they pressed upon him on all sides, and it was in vain for the cavalry to attempt to extricate the sovereign's coach from the encompassing grasp of the populace. The horses of the dragoons were almost unmanageable, they were kept by the fluctuating pressure of the crowd in a state of constant motion, just as if swimming; the barouche was at times so shaken, that the noblemen who sat opposite his majesty on three or four occasions were under the necessity of supporting the arms of the king to enable his majesty to stand in an erect posture. During this period the loudest reiteration of sentiments of affection issued from the clamorous thousands; the king, who seemed much affected, repeatedly said, "I thank you, my friends—God bless you all—I shall ever remember these proofs of

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of your attachment." After the pause we have described, the procession moved on.

During its progress, sir Benjamin Bloomfield repeatedly rode up to take the royal commands, and from the circumstance of his wearing a shamrock in his hat also, he was the object of much applause, even where he was not known to be his majesty's confidential attendant. Sir Benjamin exultingly said to the king in that part of the procession when the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment were shown by the multitude, "May it please your majesty, have I any reason to be ashamed of my countrymen?"—"No, no, my dear Bloomfield," replied his majesty, "they are a fine, a noble people." Just as the king passed the Exchange, a living dove, whose wings were fastened to a laurel wreath drawn across from the Exchange to a neighbouring house, was let down by those who sustained the wreath into the royal carriage. The king took the bird of peace between his hands, and appeared highly gratified at this singular mark of respect and attention. At half past two o'clock the procession entered the castle gates, amid a royal salute, having been exactly two hours and a half moving from the lodge to the castle. The civic authorities and nobility here took leave of his majesty, as he alighted at the palace. The king immediately after appeared at the windows over the portico, between the lord lieutenant and lord Sidmouth, and was loudly cheered. His majesty repeatedly placed his hand upon his heart, and bowed to those who had given him so enthusiastic a reception. He held out his hat from the window, and pointed to the shamrock; the sentiment it expressed was enthusiastically cheered. The king bowed to those around him repeatedly, and earnestly expressed the warm and lively sense he entertained of the reception he had just experienced upon his entrance to, and progress through, the Irish capital; he repeated the same satisfaction to several of the Irish nobility who were introduced to him while he remained in the castle, and more than once hinted his determination to gratify the people often with his presence, and to impress upon their gentry the duty and necessity of residing more constantly amongst a race so full (to use the royal words) of "the noblest qualities." The different public bodies charged with the presentation of addresses appointed for reception this day, withdrew from the procession as the king alighted, and went up afterwards on foot to the castle, preceded by bands of music, and passing through a part of the immense cavalcade of equestrians who closed the royal procession. There were upwards of 500 carriages in the procession, and there could not have been less than 10,000 equestrians; add to this nearly the whole population of the metropolis, and above 30,000 visitors, who were attracted to the spot from the country.

His majesty, before four o'clock, entered the presence chamber, and the ceremonial of the lord lieutenant presenting to him the sword of state took place. His majesty afterwards received, on the throne, the following address:—

BY THE RECORDER OF DUBLIN.

"May it please your majesty;—We,

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"We, your majesty's ever faithful and devoted subjects, the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of the city of Dublin, impressed with sentiments of unbounded veneration for your majesty's sacred person and government, beg leave to embrace the earliest moment of tendering to your majesty our dutiful and most heartfelt congratulations on your arrival in this part of your majesty's dominions.

"That the monarch of the greatest empire upon earth, under whose paternal sway our rights, laws, and liberties, have been most anxiously protected and secured, should, almost the instant after the crown had been placed upon his head, in performance of the august ceremony of his coronation, have ordered arrangements for his most gracious visit to Ireland, must to us, in common with the rest of our countrymen, be matter of just exultation and pride. But there is another consideration, sire, which gives additional interest to the present scene, and cannot but contribute to render this day for ever dear to the recollection of Irishmen.

"History informs us, that some of your royal predecessors have visited this country; but, the same authority obliges us to add, under untoward circumstances, and in periods of national agitation and disunion. How delightfully contrasted the occasion upon which your majesty appears amongst us! In the person of you, royal sire, we behold the first monarch who has landed upon our shores, to receive the enthusiastic homage of the entire island, and, in the rapture of a nation's welcome, to partake of the happiness he communicates.

"You are now, sire, about to enter your ancient and loyal city of Dublin. The acclamations of assembled thousands accompany your majesty's advance—they are the richest offerings which love and gratitude can make, for they are the spontaneous bursts of the heart, and are sure to be received with a corresponding emotion by a sovereign, whose first ambition has uniformly been to reign in the affections of all his people."

The following answer was returned:—

"I am highly gratified by this testimony of your affectionate and zealous attachment to my person and government.

"It is with inexpressible satisfaction that I visit this part of my dominions. I am justly sensible how largely its inhabitants have contributed to the power and glory of the empire; and the feelings which have been manifested towards me upon the present occasion, have made a deep and indelible impression upon my heart.

"The manner in which you have evinced these feelings demands my warmest thanks. Be assured that my loyal city of Dublin will ever stand high in my confidence and esteem, and that I shall at all times be anxious to promote, to the utmost of my power, its welfare, prosperity, and happiness."

The king also received an address from the clergy, presented by the archbishops and bishops; which

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which his majesty thus graciously answered:—

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful address. Your congratulations upon my arrival in this part of my kingdom afford me the most heartfelt satisfaction. I am highly gratified by the testimony which you now present to me of your affectionate and faithful attachment to my person and throne.

"You may be assured of my firm and constant support of our established church, and I rely with confidence on your assiduity and earnestness in the discharge of the sacred duties of your ministry; and upon your zealous and unremitting endeavours, both by precept and example, to promote and cherish the benevolence and charities of our holy religion, amongst all classes and descriptions of your fellow-subjects."

The king's answer to a loyal address from the University presented by the provost, fellows, and scholars of Trinity College, ran thus:—

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive such a testimony of your feelings upon my arrival in this country, and of your affectionate and firm attachment to my person and government.

"In visiting this part of my kingdom, it is my earnest wish to manifest the high sense which I entertain of the value of those excellent institutions and establishments with which it abounds. The University of Dublin holds among them a most distinguished place. Experience attests that within your walls cultivation has been given to genius, useful knowledge has been acquired, and those principles implanted, from which the public has in very numerous instances derived advantages the most splendid and important.

"It will, I am persuaded, be your constant endeavour to maintain and increase the reputation which you have so justly obtained; and, in the discharge of the duties which belong to your several stations, you may be assured of my constant favour and protection."

The illuminations at night were on the most splendid scale: the weather, which had auspiciously held up during the royal procession, unfortunately changed early in the evening, and the rain fell almost without intermission; this did not prevent the illuminations from being carried on with extensive arrangements, nor the streets from being crowded with company.

We are not, however, to appreciate the loyalty of a people, or the attachment of a sovereign, by the set forms of address and congratulation merely; although these will reciprocally acquire a certain tone and manner from the genuine sentiments of the heart, which ceremony cannot wholly conceal; but our judgment must be dictated by other and intelligible manifestations. If ever the enthusiasm of the heart was truly displayed upon any occasion, we believe it to have been evinced on this very interesting visit of his majesty to his Irish subjects; when the former were no less gratified to bestow, what the latter was equally delighted to receive, the indubitable tokens

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tokens of ardent attachment. The cities and villages of Ireland had in other days been desolated by the monarchs of England, schism had been fostered by her governors, blood had flowed in torrents down her streets, citizen had been armed against citizen, and brother against brother, and sorrow and misery seemed to have chosen the polluted soil as their favourite abode: but within a few years, a better system had been unfolding itself, and a better mutual understanding was beginning to prevail. Sensible of this incipient amelioration, and animated with new and pleasing anticipations of the future from the condescending visit of their sovereign, this warm hearted and generous people burst the ordinary bounds of expression, to testify in every mode of public demonstration their almost boundless joy.

On the 20th, a public levee was held at the castle of Dublin.

Previous to the levee, his majesty held an investiture of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick, which was attended by his grace the lord primate, and several officers belonging to the order. The following noblemen were introduced, when each received the honour of knighthood, and were invested with the insignia of the order:—lord Greaves, as proxy for his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, who was introduced between the two senior knights, the marquis of Conyngham and earl O'Neil. The marquis of Donegal, his excellency earl Talbot, the earls of Ormonde, Meath, Roden, Courtown, and Fingal, were subsequently introduced between the two junior knights, sir William Betham, ulster king of arms, bearing the riband and badge on a blue velvet cushion.

His majesty afterwards held an investiture of the most honourable order of the bath, when admiral the honourable Thomas Pakenham, K. C. B. received the honour of knighthood, and was invested with the riband and badge of that most honourable order: and sir John Elley, K. C. B. on his attaining the rank of major-general, received from his majesty the star of that degree of the most honourable order. Sir William Betham, ulster king of arms, officiated for sir G. Nayler on this occasion.

The earls of Clanricarde, Bective, and Mount-Charles, are to have the honour of officiating as esquires to the sovereign at the approaching grand installation. His majesty, in making this selection of Irish noblemen, has paid another delicate compliment to the nation. Lords Ingestrie, Alexander, and Thurles, are to act as pages on the same occasion.

The following appointments of noblemen and gentlemen to act as esquires have been made by the newly created knights:—

The marquis of Donegal.—Lord E. Chichester, sir S. May, and T. Verner, esq.

Earl Talbot.—Lord A. Hill, the honourable G. Anson, and the honourable A. T. De Rouse.

Earl of Ormonde.—R. Rothe, H. Butler, and W. Bayley, esqrs.

Earl of Meath.—Honourable O. Bridgeman, honourable W. Wingfield, and Charles Hamilton, esqrs.

Earl of Roden.—R. Howard, Frederick Shaw, and W. Newton, esqrs.

Earl of Courtown.—Honourable M. Stopford, captain Phillimore, R. N., and M. Grogan, esqrs.

Earl

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Earl of Caledon.—Honourable —— Alexander, honourable H. Blaney, and Henry Lindsey, esqrs.

Previous to the levee his majesty sent for the earl of Fingal, (the premier catholic peer of Ireland), to his closet, and informed him, that as a special mark of his regard and esteem, he had determined to invest his lordship with the order of St. Patrick; and the king added, that he had every reason to feel the highest satisfaction at the loyalty and demeanour of the roman catholics. His own sentiments, his majesty added, were always those of confidence in that great body of his subjects, and he had uniformly felt that the government had every reason to be satisfied with their good demeanour as members of the community. The king further said, that having always entertained those opinions of them, he could not refrain on the present occasion from sending for lord Fingal, to express in person to his lordship, the high gratification he felt at now finding all his anticipations respecting that body fully realized. His majesty could not, he said, better express the high sense he entertained of the loyalty of the catholic body, than by taking this opportunity of declaring to his lordship that their loyalty and duty appeared to him to entitle them to his majesty's fullest confidence. The earl of Fingal expressed his gratitude to the king for this most gracious communication and mark of respect, and assured his majesty that there was no class in the community upon whose loyalty he could better rely than that of his roman catholic subjects.

Shortly after the noble earl withdrew, the elders of the Dissenters and the Quakers were severally introduced to his majesty, who gave them a most gracious reception: the latter suffered their hats to be taken off before entering the presence. The attendance from the society of friends consisted of the most eminent persons of that sect; their plain attire and formal peculiarity of manner excited much observation among the brilliant cortege of a crowded court. The following was the address of the Quakers, which was presented by Mr. Simon Bewry, an eminent merchant of this city, attended by a large body of friends:—

"To George the fourth, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

"May it please the king;—Thy dutiful and loyal subjects, the society of friends in Ireland, commonly called Quakers, at their last yearly meeting held in this city, anticipating thy visit to this country, authorised us to address thee on their behalf on this memorable occasion. We should not do justice to our feelings did we not assure the king that our society participates in the general joy caused by his presence. Although religiously restrained from demonstrating those feelings by public marks of rejoicing, nevertheless we respectfully offer to the king a sincere and cordial welcome, and congratulate him upon his safe arrival upon our shores. We desire that thy visit may not only tend to thy own satisfaction and the joy of thy people, but that an event so auspicious may promote

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promote the improvement of Ireland and her inhabitants, and thus render an important and lasting advantage to the empire. We wish to avail ourselves of the present occasion to renew the declaration of our love and our allegiance to thee our king under thy illustrious house. We, as a religious society, have received many privileges; we are therefore bound, both by duty and by gratitude, to fidelity to thy royal person and government. We are thankful to the sovereign ruler of the universe, that peace generally prevails; we pray that this blessing may continue, and spread wider and wider; and we desire for thee, O king, that thou mayest be enabled, under the influence of that grace which visits the hearts of all men, to rule in righteousness, and be an instrument in the divine hand to promote that state wherein all nations may join in the holy anthem, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill to all men."

To which his majesty was graciously pleased to give the following answer:—

"It is highly satisfactory to me to receive your congratulations on my arrival in this part of my kingdom, and your assurances of attachment to my person and government.

"The loyalty of your principles, and your regular and peaceable conduct, entitle you to my good opinion and esteem. You may rely upon my constant protection, and on the continuance of those privileges which you now so justly possess."

Then the following roman catholic prelates were introduced into the closet by the earl of Donoughmore, with their address:—the right reverend Drs. Murray, Curtis, Troy, Kelly, Plunkett, Archdeacon, Murphy, and Magowran.

They were not dressed in their full canonicals, as was supposed, but wore small black silk cloaks, and their gold chains and crosses. Dr. Murray read their address which the king received in the most gracious and condescending manner—they all had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand. It is a remarkable circumstance, that on the back of his majesty's answer to the address of these prelates was endorsed "His majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the *Roman Catholic bishops*." This closet reception, and written indorsement upon an official instrument, is deemed by the catholics to be the first public recognition of their clergy "as bishops" which has yet occurred since the enactment of the penal restrictions affecting their body.

The following is the address from the roman catholic bishops:—

"To the king's most excellent majesty:—We, your majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the bishops professing the roman catholic religion in Ireland, presume to approach the throne with the offering of our zealous devotion to your majesty's sacred person and illustrious house, and joyfully to hail your majesty's august presence in this part of your United Kingdom.

"In other times, with which the merciful disposer of all human events has given it to the present

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present generation to be acquainted through the page of history alone, our monarchs have approached the shores of Ireland in hostile array, driven to the necessity of conquering a litigated sceptre by their arms. For us has been reserved the happier lot, of welcoming for the first time a sovereign, who comes to his people with the olive-branch of peace in his hand, and with healing on his wing, to receive the willing and undivided allegiance of every individual within the wide range of his extended rule—the homage of the assumed confidence and zealous attachment of all his subjects of every class and description.

"For ourselves, and for the clergy of our communion, the spiritual pastors of four-fifths of the population of this portion of your majesty's dominions, we have to acknowledge the weighty debt of gratitude by which we are bound to your majesty's august house, inasmuch as it is to the wise and beneficent provisions which distinguished the reign of your royal father and predecessor, and your majesty's own gracious condescension, we are indebted for the privilege of administering the rites of our holy religion under the protection of the law, and that we have now the high honour of being permitted to stand in your majesty's presence.

"Under less propitious circumstances, and before the arms of the state had been opened at all to receive the king's roman catholic subjects, we never failed to inculcate upon all those of our communion whom it was our duty to instruct and to keep in the right way, the duty of respectful deference to those who were placed in authority over them, and implicit submission to the laws of the land. How many and how important are the additional inducements which must now stimulate our humble endeavours in the discharge of the same bounden duty, when, adopted as we are by the legislation of our country, we have now the happiness, impelled by the most zealous attachment to your majesty's royal person, earnestly to impress upon the consciences of the whole roman catholic community of this your majesty's realm, the holy commandment of our blessed Redeemer, of rendering unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's.

"And may He, the all wise and all mighty dispenser of every good and perfect gift, and through whom king's reign and princes decree justice, and from whom alone cometh all wisdom and understanding, preside over your majesty's councils, and after a long and prosperous reign, conduct your majesty, in the fulness of time, to the possession of that crown of glory which fadeth not away.

"All which is humbly submitted to your majesty for ourselves, and on behalf of the other bishops and clergy of the roman catholic communion in Ireland, by your majesty's devoted subjects."

To which his majesty returned the following answer:—

"I am highly gratified by your congratulations

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congratulations on my arrival in this country, and by the sentiments of cordial and dutiful attachment which you have expressed to my person and throne.

"It was my earnest wish, in visiting this part of my united kingdom, that an equal degree of satisfaction might be diffused amongst all descriptions of my faithful subjects in Ireland. That wish is happily and fully accomplished; and I am persuaded that no endeavours will be wanting on your part to cherish and preserve that spirit of loyal union which now pervades and animates the whole community, and which is not less conducive to individual and social happiness, than to the strength and prosperity of the state."

The following was the answer to the address of the presbyterians:—

"The sentiments which you have expressed on my arrival in this part of my dominions, are highly gratifying to me, and are entitled to my warmest thanks.

"I have the fullest confidence in your faithful and firm attachment to my person and throne; and you may be assured of my constant protection of those civil and religious liberties which are the birthright of my people."

Immediately after the addresses had been received, his excellency the lord lieutenant introduced the officers of the order of St. Patrick, and his excellency's household, to his majesty, who had severally the honour of kissing hands.

The above were the only closet addresses presented to his majesty. They occupied the king until two o'clock: at that hour his majesty entered the state rooms, which were crowded to excess; indeed, the pressure was so great as to call forth the following order the previous night respecting the drawing-room:—

"Lord Chamberlain's Office,
Monday evening, Aug. 20.

"It is requested that those gentlemen who were at his majesty's levee to-day, and do not consider it absolutely necessary to be present with their families at the drawing-room to-morrow, will abstain from attending, for the purpose of preventing the extreme inconvenience which must inevitably take place from the insufficiency of the means of reception and accommodation."

The following distinguished personages were presented:—

The primate, the archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, his grace the duke of Leinster, the lord mayor, the lord chancellor.

Marquisses—Downshire, Donegal, Thormond, Londonderry.

Earls—Howth, O'Neil, Belmore, Fingal, Westmeath (with the county address,) Wicklow, Bective, Farnham, Carrick, (with the Kilkenny address,) Kingston (on being created a British peer,) Mayo, Castlestuart, Longford, Clonmel, Mount Cashel, Caledon, Ormonde, Clanricarde, Mount Charles, Enniskillen, Llandaff, Glengall, and Gosford (with the Armagh address.)

Viscounts—Gormanstown, Kilmorey (with the Newry address,) Hawarden, Doneraile, Northland (with the Dungannon address,) Killeine (with the catholic address,) Powerscourt, Frankfort De Montmorency, Oxmanstoun, Corry,

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Corry, Chetwynd, Stopford, Lismore, De Vesci, Lorton, Monck, and Ennismore (with the county Cork address.)

Lords—W. Thynne, E. Chichester, C. S. Manners, Lismore (with the Fethard address,) Forbes (with the Longford address.)

Barons—Clanmorris, Carbery (with the address of the Cork institution,) Massey, Glerawley, Muskerry, Wallscourt, Dufferin, Brandon, Kilmaine, Cloncurry, Hotham, Waterpark, Castlemaine, Ffrench (with an address from the Roman catholic seminary,) Clonbrook, Castle-Coote, Langford, Dunally, Dunwich, Beresford.

A very considerable number of honourables, baronets, and military and naval officers were also presented. The following presented addresses: — Hon. Mr. Knox presented an address from the city of Armagh; General Taylor, from the county of Meath; Richard Westenra, from the county of Monaghan; Francis Howard, from the county of Donegal; Mr. Hare, from the county of Cork. The address of the catholic laity of Ireland was presented by lords Fingal and Ffrench, accompanied by sirs Thomas Esmonde, Edward Bellew, and John Burke; Messrs. Daniel O'Connell, John O'Connell, and nearly 100 of the other principal gentlemen of the roman catholic body. They met with a most gracious reception from his majesty, and had all the honour of kissing hands.

The reception was arranged by the officers of the household in the most complete manner; and notwithstanding the difficulty of access for carriages in the throng, all the presentations took place. Lord Greaves was the lord in waiting, and not, as was supposed the marquis of Headfort. The latter was present and assisted, but not as lord in waiting.

At half-past four o'clock the levee closed, and his majesty left the Castle for the Park, escorted by two troops of Lancers. The king was loudly cheered as he passed through the streets: his majesty returned these marks of public respect in the most condescending and affable manner. The drawing-room at night was attended with greater state and splendor than ever before marked any such ceremony in that country. All the public institutions soon began to prepare for a royal visit.

On the 21st his majesty held a drawing-room, and on the 22d he attended the theatre.

On the 23d and 24th he visited the public institutions of Dublin.

On the 23rd, the lord mayor gave his grand dinner to his majesty, in the new circular room erected adjoining the Mansion-house. This room is upwards of 100 feet in diameter; it is altogether constructed of timber, the dome is well ventilated by windows, and immediately under the roof a gallery was erected for the accommodation of ladies. The walls were painted or stained in imitation of pillars and pilasters, and the general appearance was good, though somewhat more subdivided into minute compartments than is consistent with grandeur of effect: the building was, however, well contrived, considering the shortness of time employed in its erection, and the arrangements for dinner were prepared with great care, and most complete

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complete in all the essential departments for the speedy transfer of dishes in a season of corporate festivity. In the music gallery Miss Stephens, Miss Cheese, Mr. Duruset, and Mr. Bedford, swelled the throng of vocal performers; and there was a suitable attendance of Irish harpers, who in the course of the night enlivened the company with some fine melodies upon the national instrument.

The stewards were well distributed throughout the room, and every man's place at the feast was so arranged, as to provide every necessary facility desirable on such an occasion.

At half-past seven o'clock his majesty's arrival was announced by loud shouts from without, and immediate preparations were made for intersecting the ornamental plateaus of the tables with the more substantial objects of dishes filled with every delicacy of the season in the utmost profusion.

The king was received at the Mansion-house by the lord-mayor and corporation in full state. Upon his majesty's entering the oak room, the recorder addressed the king as follows:—

"For the distinguished honour your majesty has conferred on the corporation of Dublin by this gracious and condescending visit to the Mansion-house, suffer us to offer most respectfully to your majesty the tribute of our grateful and truly heartfelt acknowledgments.

"To be permitted at the present auspicious period to receive within these walls our beloved sovereign as our guest, fills our bosoms with happiness and joy. This is a topic, sire, on which we would naturally be disposed to dwell. But at so interesting a moment our silence we are convinced, will best speak our emotions. There are occasions, your majesty knows, when the heart is too full for utterance, and when it seeks in vain for language to render justice to the warmth and sincerity of its feelings.

"Allow us, royal sire, with the profoundest veneration and humility, to tender to your majesty our most affectionate welcome; anticipating your gracious forgiveness for whatever may unconsciously have been omitted or mistaken in our anxiety to signalize this memorable day, and resting assured that your majesty's goodness will attribute such fatalities (if unhappily they have occurred) to any cause rather than the want on our part of the most dutiful and devoted attention to your majesty's royal person and dignity."

His majesty, who was dressed in a full field marshal's uniform, repeatedly bowed to the corporation during the delivery of the recorder's address, and when it was finished declared his intention of knighting the recorder and the sheriffs. His excellency the lord lieut. immediately tendered his sword to his majesty for the purpose, but the king made a motion indicative of his intention to perform the ceremony with his own, the hilt of which he grasped; but as if recollecting himself, said to the lord mayor, "my lord, pray give me yours; I shall use the city sword on this occasion." The lord mayor sensible of this compliment, immediately attempted to draw, for the use of his majesty, the city sword from its scabbard, but not

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immediately succeeding from the weight of the weapon, the king said, "I'll do it, my lord mayor," and his majesty immediately, with one sweep of his arm, laid bare the sword, and performed the ceremony of knighthood upon the gentlemen we have named. The king afterwards advanced to the dining-room, and took his seat upon an elegantly embroidered chair placed under a throne at the head of a horse-shoe table. His majesty bowed to the company, and to the elegant circle of fashionable ladies who graced the gallery, before the sumptuous dinner was uncovered.

Grace was said by the lord primate, and his majesty then condescendingly helped the distinguished personages around him to the inviting ingredients of the feast.

At the king's table sat, on his majesty's right hand the lord mayor, the lord primate, the archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, the duke of Leinster, the marquisses of Donegal and Headfort, lords Sidmouth, Maryborough, and Enniskillen; the chief justices of the king's bench and common pleas, and the chief baron of exchequer. On the king's left sat his excellency the lord lieutenant, prince Paul Esterhazy, baron Fagel, the lord chancellor, the marquisses of Londonderry and Conyngham, lord Oriel, the commander of the forces, admiral Rowley, the marquis of Winchester, and the duke of Montrose. They sat in the order we have enumerated them.

At the other tables sat the marquisses of Graham, Thomond, Waterford, and Sligo; the lord lieutenant's brothers, the earls of Ormonde, Clanricarde, Westmeath, Donoughmore, Meath, Kingston, Carrick, Arran, Howth, Mountcashel, Longford, Portarlington, Farnham, and Mayo; the two princes Esterhazy, Metternich, and Floret; earls of Clonmel, Clare, Belmore, Llandaff, O'Neil, Limerick, Caledon, Glengal, Errol, Bective, and Powerscourt; lords Carleton, Montmorency, Gort, Oxmantown, Stopford, Doneraile, Garvagh, Clonbrock, Valletort, Ffrench and several other peers; the whole of the Irish bishops and judges, the principal law officers of the crown; the mayors of Cork and Derry, the chief officers of the staff of the garrison; the officers on duty at the Mansion-house, and about 350 of the principal gentry of the country, exclusive of the members of the corporation who appeared in their civic gowns.

At half-past seven o'clock the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which consisted of all the delicacies of the season, served up in great abundance. As soon as the cloth was removed,

The lord mayor rose and proposed the health of his majesty, who had that day honoured the corporation with his presence. This health was drank amid loud acclamations, which were protracted for several minutes. The king repeatedly bowed to all around him during these demonstrations of joy, and the band struck up the national anthem of "God save the king."

A variety of toasts adapted to the occasion, but chiefly complimentary to distinguished individuals were drank, and the hilarity of the festive board was kept up until an early hour in the morning with a supply of all the exhilarating materials which the corporation

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corporation hospitality so abundantly furnished. An alderman succeeded the lord mayor, and the company subdivided into jolly groups; individual prejudices became thus excited, and some silly fellow, alike regardless of the compact entered into by his civic master to abandon the miserable and disgusting practice of prolonging disunion by pronouncing toasts only calculated to provoke party feeling, took advantage of the retirement of the good company among whom he had spent the evening, and let fly "the glorious and immortal memory."—A gentleman present got up on the table, and remonstrated against this indecency. The latter was, however, ejected; and it is no good proof of the sincerity of those who remained, some of whom were members of the corporation, and of course parties to the compact for an abandonment of pitiful factious toasts, that they suffered the real rioter who cast the apple of discord into the assembly, to keep his place. The hour was late, the champagne had poured freely, and perhaps we ought not to criticise too closely the conduct of some persons present: it was, however, very exceptionable, at the close of a meeting so remarkable for its peace and concord, and the splendour and hospitality of the occasion.

The lord mayor afterwards received a note from sir Benjamin Bloomfield from the Phœnix-park, congratulating his lordship in the warmest terms upon the distinguished manner in which he had entertained the king on the previous evening, and stating that "his majesty was never before treated so splendidly in the British dominions." Sir Benjamin added, that "the king was pleased, gratified, and delighted" at the reception he met with.

The programme of the installation of the knights of St. Patrick shews that there is no difference of any moment between it and the order of the procession in 1819, when the last ceremony of installation took place.

On the 25th his majesty visited the royal Dublin society-house, where a splendid fête champetre was given, of which we have the following account:—

"Preparations on the most splendid and extensive scale were made by the society to receive our most gracious sovereign on the occasion of his visit to this establishment yesterday.

The lawn facing Merrion-square was adorned by a noble marquee for the reception of the royal guest; it was fitted up with great taste, and was admirably contrived, at once to exclude the oppressive heat of the sun, and admit the requisite circulation of air. Within the tent was a table nobly decorated under a scarlet canopy, for the immediate use of the king and his suite; on the right hand and left, two very beautiful devices, one representing the temple of peace, the other the temple of fame, surmounted with G. R. IV. and the British arms, &c. There were about fifty tents placed in a semicircular form, and in double rows, around; they were sufficiently open to render them delightful retreats: at the extremity of each range was placed an appropriate standard.

Three harpers robed in the

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antique garb of minstrels, were stationed close to the sovereign's tent; and a little to the left a platform, fifty-six feet by twenty-two, was erected for dancers; this stage was adorned with a deep border of laurel.

At half-part twelve, joyous acclamations from without announced the approach of our revered sovereign, who was received with military honours on his entrance into the court-yard; the members of the royal society, to the number of nearly 150, forming a line on his majesty's right, all conspicuously decorated with the insignia of "Welcome:" and on the steps of the grand entrance, the king was received by his excellency the lord lieutenant and suite, sir Matthew Tierney, and a number of distinguished personages, and by a select committee of the society, in full court dresses, who were deputed to usher his majesty into the vice-president's and secretaries' building, tent, &c.

Nearest the royal carriage, as his majesty descended from it, were lord Oriel, lord Meath, lord Frankfort, sir R. Shaw, John Leslie Foster, esq. Edward Tierney, esq. the right honourable G. Knox, Mr. sergeant Joy, A. C. Macartney, esq. and Mr. Boyd.

On the steps, and in the hall, were the earl of Donoughmore, lord Kilmaine, the hon. and rev. John Pomeroy, sir George Shee, bart. sir William Stanmer, bart. H. D. Grady, C. S. Hawthorne, John Burne, N. P. Leader, and A. C. Macartney, esqrs. colonel Hardy, R. B. Bryan, W. D. La Touche, J. Smith, and Walter Glascock, esqrs. major Sirr, &c. The royal standard was raised in the lawn, and the band of the 43d, stationed in the court, played "God save the king," which was enthusiastically cheered from within and without. His majesty ascended the steps, attended by the duke of Montrose, the marquis Graham, sir B. Bloomfield, and other members of the royal household.

The king inspected with great attention the various apartments of the noble building, the beautiful library, the elegant model room, and museum. His majesty was particularly struck with the admirable arrangements visible throughout, and condescended to pay particular attention to the Esquimaux hut, and all its appropriate materiel. After expressing his admiration of all he saw, and having put several questions to the committee in a most gracious and familiar manner, the replies to which, as they pointed out the growing advantages to Ireland, which resulted from the labours of the society, peculiarly excited his majesty's approbation, the king descended to the lawn, where a scene of match less splendour awaited his approach.

On the 28th a grand installation of the knights of St. Patrick took place in the cathedral of the tutelary saint with all the pomp and pageantry which belong to such an occasion. The programme, as already stated, was precisely the same as that in 1819; the procession was on the former occasion a pedestrian one to the cathedral, and therefore well calculated to gratify public curiosity. Yesterday the knights went

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went in their carriages; the day was uncommonly wet, the rain poured incessantly, and the whole effect of such a procession was lost upon the crowds without, who endured the pelting of the pitiless shower, to catch a passing glimpse at the cavalcade. Balconies were erected on the line of the procession, but the state of the weather prevented them from being generally filled by that description of company which would have graced such a spectacle. The papers of this morning are filled with the details of the programme, and all its heraldic accompaniments, and to them I must refer you for these official particulars. The fact is, that notwithstanding the civility of the principal persons in the management of these ceremonials, the obstructions are so great which are cast in the way of those who attend to describe public occurrences from their own actual observation, by those who are deputed to facilitate them, that it is quite impossible to speak of details with the precision which a better and a wiser system of management, like that pursued in England, would necessarily ensure. Whatever may have been the original grandeur of St. Patrick's cathedral—"whylome when Ireland flourished in fame," it has at present few remains of architectural magnificence. The stone roof has been taken down, and timber rafters are substituted —the walls and pillars were newly whitewashed, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of those who had to pass along the narrow avenues which connect the upper passages called "the friar's walls." The floor of the nave was covered with blue cloth—on the choir the same floor-covering was laid; the archbishop's throne and stall of varnished oak, were hung with scarlet drapery, fringed with gold, and a rich carpeting laid upon the steps; elevated seats were enclosed along the nave, which were filled by persons of every class in society, and the choir was crowded with personages of rank and distinction, many of them in full court dresses. A few minutes before two o'clock the king arrived at the great entrance, where he was received by the dean and chapter, with the minor canons and whole choir. The heralds were also in attendance, and the drums and trumpets sounded a royal salute. The *coup d'œil* along the nave was at this moment extremely beautiful and picturesque; in the front were the several ecclesiastical bodies in the plain sacerdotal habits of their respective orders; then some of the heralds, whose gorgeous uniforms burst upon the eye with that overpowering confusion of colours that revolve in a kaleidoscope; after them came the esquires, with the elegant and tasteful dress of light blue silk and white satin doublet, which looked so simple and attractive upon the privy councillors at the coronation; they bore the richly plumed helmets of their knights, together with their swords and banners. After them came the knights—first the newly created knights for installation, and then those who had already passed through that ceremony: these were followed by his majesty, whose dress of light blue and white satin was extremely beautiful. The king wore a hat surmounted

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surmounted by a white plume, shaped exactly like that he wore at the coronation; his long blue satin train supported so as to give an appearance of breadth and richness. This procession had a splendid and imposing appearance as it passed up the nave and into the choir. The king took his seat upon the archbishop's throne, and the ceremony of the installation then commenced, and was conducted in the manner described in the accounts published in the papers of this morning. The display of rank and beauty in the choir presented a rich contrast to the gloomy appearance of the atmosphere, and still more uninviting aspect of the crowds who lingered around the cathedral—

"Within 'twas brilliant all and light,
A thronging scene of figures bright,
As when the setting sun has given
Ten thousand hues to summer even,
And from their tissue, fancy frames
Aerial knights, and fairy dames."

The splendid pageant lasted upwards of two hours, and when the whole was over, his majesty returned to the castle, where in the evening, a splendid dinner was given to the knights of St. Patrick."

On the 29th the university was honoured by the presence of his majesty, at a grand dinner prepared for the occasion in the examination hall. A covered way had been thrown up for the royal convenience, and the king alighted at the library just before six o'clock. His majesty was received by the provost and fellows, in their dress gowns. The king was then ushered into the examination hall, where the tables were laid for dinner. The hall is a spacious lofty room, tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers; the walls were in parts hung with crimson velvet, and the floor covered with scarlet cloth. A superb plateau decorated the royal table, and the sideboards blazed with the brilliant reflection from a profusion of gorgeous plate, arranged upon them in the most splendid manner. The organ gallery was filled by ladies of the first rank and fashion, whose elegant dresses and high-crested plumes presented a magnificent *coup d'œil* at the extremity of the hall. A sumptuous dinner was served up, and the king, after bowing to the company, took his seat in the castle state chair, (which has been carried about to these entertainments for his majesty's use.) On his majesty's right sat the provost, the lord primate, the chief justice of the king's bench, the marquis of Headfort, the lord chancellor, and the archbishop of Tuam. On his left were the lord lieutenant, the archbishop of Dublin, the duke of Montrose, lord Sidmouth, and the lord mayor. The fellows who acted as stewards were Drs. Greaves, Elrington, Macdonnell, and Singer. The usual college grace was said by Dr. Loyd. As his majesty entered, the choir, in full chorus, sang the following anthem, which, if it be a specimen of the poetic talent of the university, must place its pretensions to poetical genius upon a slender foundation indeed:—

"Welcome, welcome, mighty king!
Joy to Erin's isle you bring,
Prince, with thee the olive comes,
'Neath whose shade fair science blooms!
Erin, in her classic bower,
Wreaths for thee her emerald flower—
For thee, whom gentle peace attends,
Ten thousand welcomes Erin sends."

Whether it was the poetry or the fine music of Handel to which these

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these words were adapted, which was applauded, we know not; but the chorus was concluded amid loud applause.

As soon as the cloth was removed, and *Non nobis, domine*, sang, the provost proposed "the health of his majesty," which was received with reiterated applause. The next toast commanded was "the health of the lord lieutenant," and the third "the provost fellows, and prosperity to the university of Dublin." The provost then gave in succession, by command of the king, "the healths of the duke of York and the army," "the duke of Clarence and the navy," "the duke of Cumberland, chancellor of the university, and the rest of the royal family." The lord lieutenant then rose and said, that he had it in command from the king to propose "Prosperity to Ireland." This toast was received with the loudest applause. At ten minutes past nine o'clock, his majesty withdrew, after graciously taking leave of the company. The provost, on his return from attending his majesty to his carriage, by desire of the company, took the chair (the king's state chair having been previously removed,) and the following toasts were then drank:—"the auspicious 27th day of August, which, like the 12th, 17th, and 23rd, will be memorable for Ireland;"—"the lord chancellor and the bar;"—"lord O'Neil and the trade of Ireland"—"the member for the University"—"the lord mayor of Dublin." His lordship gave, in return, "the lord primate and the church of Ireland."—"The members for the city of Dublin" concluded the toasts; and when the clock bell struck ten the hall was cleared, it being contrary to the statutes to have lights after that hour. About 150 persons sat down to dinner. The invitations (except for his majesty's suite) were only extended to such peers, and others, who had been educated at the university. The company was therefore select, and the attendance far from being crowded.

Sep. 1.—His majesty having declared his determination, "wet or dry," to attend the races at the Curragh yesterday, the preparations for the king's reception, and the definitive arrangements of the course, were carried on upon a scale suitable to the interest of the occasion. Additional stakes were laid down to enclose the race-grounds in front of the stand-house, and a very large silk standard was planted on the roof, decorated with the royal arms, among which the Irish harp appeared with peculiar prominence. The furniture for the king's apartment at the extremity of the stand-house was elegant and costly, and refreshments of the rarest kind were abundantly provided in adjoining apartments. The weather, however, paid no respect to persons; the rain, which had poured incessantly since the Sunday, fell in torrents throughout the whole of the preceding morning, and the fine prospect which the locality of the Curragh affords was on all sides dimmed by an impenetrable haziness. This state of weather, which utterly ruined the ground for a race, did not prevent multitudes from assembling on the spot at an early hour in the morning.

The stand-house was filled by persons

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persons of the first rank and respectability; the terms of admission made that place select, for a new subscriber of fifty guineas was, we understood, only entitled to five tickets. All the advantages of elegance or uniformity of dress in so prominent a situation were banished by the state of the weather, and gentlemen and ladies, wrapped up in any manner, thronged the principle apartment of the stand-house (except the king's) and balcony. The ground, which is chiefly a level plain of great extent, was so deep from wetness, as to be almost impassable; and the idea of sport from the races was, under such discouraging circumstances, early relinquished, it being pretty clear that the horse bearing the strongest, not the fleetest character must be the winner. At a quarter before twelve o'clock the sounding of trumpets and bustle among the military stationed on the ground, notified the near approach of his majesty: in the distance a plain travelling carriage and four was seen advancing with great rapidity, attended by some lancers, but chiefly by a concourse of gentlemen on horseback, who seemed put to their quickest speed to keep up with the cavalcade. The king, who was in the carriage, had left the Phœnix-park at twenty minutes before nine o'clock, where he was joined by col. Talbot, the Messrs. Grattans, Mr. O'Connell, and a number of gentlemen with banners and medals, who escorted his majesty on the part of the county, to Celbridge, where they were relieved by the duke of Leinster and the Kildare gentlemen, who then conducted the king to the Curragh. His majesty repeatedly expressed his thanks to these gentlemen for their attention under all the discouraging circumstances of the weather, and expressed concern for their exposure to the heavy rain of the morning.

The weather at length becoming somewhat more favourable, the races commenced; but the state of the ground entirely spoiled the cruel sport. His majesty withdrew at half-past two, attended by a number of gentlemen on horseback.

After a visit to the seats of one or two of the nobility in the vicinity of Dublin, his majesty embarked on the 3rd, at Dunleary, for England. The road leading to Dunleary was crowded from an early hour, by an immense number of persons, male and female, all eagerly anxious to get a last look at their king before he finally quitted the Irish shore. The day was uninterruptedly fine.

By ten o'clock it was with great difficulty that a jaunting car or vehicle of any description could be procured, and the drivers of the few that were to be met with returning to town, raised the prices of their fare as the day advanced. At the upper end of the king's-road, at the outer pier of Dunleary harbour, an elegant pavilion had been erected. It was supported by five pillars, each encircled with evergreens. Foldings of crimson drapery ran round the top, and at each corner a small pillar was raised, from which four white flags floated gaily in the wind; one exhibited the shamrock in its proper colour, another the rose, the third the thistle, and the fourth the three emblems united. A pole was also raised for one side of

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of the royal marquee, from which the flag was to be hoisted on his majesty's entrance. The pavilion was surmounted by the British crown, richly gilt. The floor was boarded; over it was spread some blue cloth, and over that a rich and beautiful carpet; the descent from the pavilion to the water's edge was also covered with carpeting to match; and a large platform of wood, covered with scarlet cloth, was placed at the entrance of the pavilion, to facilitate the ascent to it, and on which his majesty was to step on his alighting from his carriage. At the extremity of the pier the royal flag was hoisted. The deputation from the gentlemen of the country were ranged on the south side of the pavilion, dressed in their visitation costume, with pink silk scarfs, and wands, bearing favours of pink ribband, or pink banners, with appropriate mottos or devices. The gentlemen forming the deputation from the city were ranged on the west side, dressed also in appropriate costume, and wearing sky-blue silk scarfs, and wands, &c. His majesty did not leave the park so early as was expected. It was not until one o'clock that he set forward on his tour into the country of Wicklow, intending to stop at the seat of lord Powerscourt.

At twenty minutes to seven o'clock a courier, announced to the lord lieutenant the approach of his majesty; in a few minutes an officer of the lancers was seen coming at full speed; he had scarce arrived at the tent when a number of gentlemen rode in at full gallop, with their hats off, and crying—"the king, the king." A troop of lancers preceded his majesty's carriage, which was surrounded by the officers of his staff; hats and handkerchiefs were seen waving in every direction, and the shouts that reverberated along the hills were almost enough to "shake earth to its centre." His majesty, on alighting, was received by his excellency the lord lieutenant, the lord mayor, and the distinguished and noble characters who had assembled at the royal tent. When his majesty entered the tent, the royal flag was immediately hoisted over it; and this being a signal to the sloops of war, who were to convoy his majesty at the king's arrival at the pier, a royal salute was fired from the vessels, which was answered by the overpowering and deafening shouts of myriads of spectators, who thronged the hills around as far as the eye could reach.

The following address was presented to his majesty, by the lord mayor of Dublin, at the moment of his embarkation—

"To his majesty George the fourth, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We, the inhabitants of the city of Dublin, assembled on an occasion, with one exception, the most interesting which has ever occurred to the Irish people, beg leave to approach your majesty with feelings of respect, gratitude, and love, to which no language can do justice—feelings arising from a consciousness, that your majesty's paternal solicitude to promote and cherish the spirit of christian charity amongst all classes of

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of your majesty's Irish subjects, has in a few short weeks accomplished more for their welfare and happiness than had been effected in the six preceding centuries.

"Your majesty came amongst us; at your approach discord ceased, and every prejudice fled. Your majesty has banished every bad passion, and united six millions of a grateful people in a bond of brotherly love to one another, and of affectionate attachment to your majesty's person and throne.

"We know and feel that we have faithfully described the happy effects produced by your majesty's presence and kindness amongst your Irish subjects; and we confidently predict that the victory which your majesty has thus obtained over the dissentions and prejudices of ages, will be deemed the most important ever achieved by any British king, and will contribute more materially than any event in the British annals, to the strength of the empire, and the prosperity of all your majesty's subjects.

"Confident that such will be the fruits of your majesty's labours, for the welfare of our country, we have determined to erect an appropriate structure to express these our feelings, and to convey to posterity a just impression of the glorious and bloodless victory obtained by your majesty over every bad passion —a victory much more deserving of the laurel crown now most respectfully presented to your majesty (and intended, with all humility, to be replaced by one of emeralds,) than any one of those blood-stained triumphs which have heretofore been honoured with the wreath of the conqueror.

"Fully impressed with the great and lasting benefits conferred upon us by your majesty's gracious visit, we cannot witness your majesty's departure from amongst us without feelings of the deepest regret—feelings which could not admit of consolation, were it not for the hope fondly entertained, that your majesty will confer a like honour on your affectionate and grateful people of Ireland as frequently as shall be consistent with the necessity for the royal presence in other parts of your majesty's empire."

Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by a deputation of ten other gentlemen, presented a laurel crown to his majesty. The learned gentleman, on his knee, presented the crown to his majesty. His name was announced by lord Sidmouth. The sovereign was pleased to notice him in the most marked and condescending manner. He shook his hand, and accepted the appropriate tribute with dignity and affection.

Before descending the slip which led to the side of the vessel, the king addressed those around him, with considerable emotion in these words:—

"My friends! when I arrived in this beautiful country, my heart overflowed with joy—it is now depressed with sincere sorrow; I never felt sensations of more delight than since I came to Ireland.—I cannot expect to to meet any superior, nor many equal till I have the happiness to see you again. Whenever an

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an opportunity offers, wherein I can serve Ireland, I shall seize on it with eagerness. I am a man of few words.—Short adieus are best. God bless you all my friends, God bless you all."

Lord Sidmouth also addressed the following letter to the lord lieutenant on the occasion of his majesty's departure:—

Dublin Castle, Sept. 3, 1821.

My lord;—The time of the king's departure from Ireland being arrived, I am commanded by his majesty to express his entire approbation of the manner in which all persons acting in civil and military situations, in the city of Dublin and its neighbourhood, have performed their several duties, during the period of his majesty's residence in this part of the kingdom. His majesty is pleased to consider that to your excellency his acknowledgments are particularly due; he is conscious how much he owes to your excellency's attentions and arrangements; and his majesty gladly avails himself of this occasion of declaring the high sense which he entertains of the ability, temper, and firmness, with which your excellency has uniformly administered the great trust which he has placed in your hands. I am further commanded to state, that the testimonies of dutiful and affectionate attachment which his majesty has received from all classes and descriptions of his Irish subjects, have made the deepest impression on his mind, and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His majesty trusts that in the mean time, not only the spirit of loyal union, which now so generally exists, will remain unabated and unimpaired, but that every cause of irritation will be avoided and discountenanced, mutual forbearance and good will observed and encouraged, and security be thus afforded for the continuance of that concord amongst themselves, which is not less essential to his majesty's happiness than to their own, and which it has been the chief object of his majesty, during his residence in this country, to cherish and promote. His majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart which distinguish the character of his faithful people in Ireland; and he leaves them with a heart full of affection towards them, and with the confident and gratifying persuasion that this parting admonition and injunction of their sovereign will not be given in vain.—I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my lord, your excellency's most obedient, and faithful servant,

SIDMOUTH.

"His excellency the
lord lieutenant."

The royal squadron set sail from Dunleary harbour on Wednesday morning, the 5th, and proceeded within the banks to near Wicklow, when the wind came directly round, and headed them, so that they could not possibly get through the Swash—this is the name of the deep water between the Kish bank and Arklow bank, and is so narrow, that, to guide mariners, there are two light-houses built on Wicklow Head, which must be both brought in a line to the eye of the helmsman, in order to give a right

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right direction to the vessel, lest she might touch on either of the banks. The squadron, therefore, was obliged to put about, and at five p. m. on Wednesday came to its old moorings in Dunleary harbour, after having been at sea seven hours.

A great portion of the nobility and gentry of Dublin was to be seen throughout the entire of Thursday, at the New Pier, and the number of boats freighted with beauty and fashion gave an interest and animation to a scene, which, with one exception, (the bay of Naples) is not to be equalled in Europe. His majesty remained on deck for the most part of the day, and, as on Tuesday, amused himself with some success, by fishing. His majesty sat for a considerable time on a sofa on deck, that he might gratify the numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen who crowded in boats about the yacht, by showing himself. The day was uncommonly fine, and the view of the Wicklow and Dublin mountains, including Kilciney hill and obelisk, was grand, as seen from the bay.

When his majesty's squadron lay at anchor, on Tuesday evening, at King's-town harbour, a beautiful rainbow, of the most vivid colours, appeared elevated above the horizon, its arch encircling the royal squadron. A poor woman who sat on the rocks, and who had been anxiously looking at the ships, fixing her eyes on that "harbinger of bright days," exclaimed, "Well, there's the first *Irish* rainbow he ever saw."

On Friday the seventh, about half past two o'clock in the afternoon, a movement was observed in the royal squadron, at King's-town pier, (Dunleary), when the flotilla stood out to sea, and passed the promontory of Bray in a short time, under a smart breeze. His majesty remained on deck, and with his usual condescension bowed most gracefully, took off his travelling bonnet, and saluted in a particularly affectionate manner, all the spectators who were assembled on the wall, and in the numerous boats with which the harbour was crowded, to witness the termination of the most endearing visit in the annals of modern Ireland. The scene was highly affecting and interesting. It was like the parting of a kind father from his children. The guns at the battery fired a royal salute. During the entire of the day, the pier was the resort of a number of persons, including many from the city, all anxiously looking towards the royal squadron, until the gathering shades of the evening hid them from their view. As the evening advanced, the royal squadron appeared to be making their way in fine style, right in the direction of Holyhead; and at that twilight hour, whilst they were yet discernible to the admiring and anxious spectators, "distinct but distant;" the effect produced by their "gallant bearing" was fine beyond description. The royal squadron had reached within thirty miles of the land's-end, when, from the boisterous state of the weather, it was obliged to put about, and return to Milford Haven, where it arrived four p. m. on Wednesday, the 14th. At five next morning his majesty landed,

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landed, amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators. A band of music was in attendance, which played several national airs, and his majesty appeared to receive the marked attention which was paid to his royal person, with much gratitude. He bowed frequently, and looked remarkably well. Three carriages were landed from the fleet, one of which was his majesty's private one, and in a short time his majesty drove off, with his attendants, for London.

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THE KING'S JOURNEY TO THE CONTINENT.

HIS majesty, having determined upon visiting his German dominions, the Gazette of the 18th of September announced his intention, and the provision made for the administration of public affairs during his absence, in the following manner:—

"At the court at Carlton-house, the 17th of September, 1821; present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

His majesty in council this day declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices for the administration of the government during his majesty's absence:—

His royal highness Frederick duke of York.

Charles lord archbishop of Canterbury.

John earl of Eldon, lord chancellor.

Dudley earl of Harrowby, lord president.

John earl of Westmorland, lord privy seal.

James duke of Montrose, master of the horse.

Arthur duke of Wellington, master-general of the ordnance.

Charles Ingoldsby marquis of Winchester, groom of the stole.

George James marquis Cholmondeley, lord stewart of his majesty's household.

Robert marquis of Londonderry, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Henry earl Bathurst, another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Charles Chetwynd Talbot earl Talbot, lieutenant-general and general-governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Robert Banks earl of Liverpool, first commissioner of the treasury.

Robert viscount Melville, first commissioner of the admiralty.

Henry viscount Sidmouth, another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

William lord Maryborough, master of the mint.

The right honourable Nicholas Vansittart, chancellor of the exchequer.

The right honourable Charles Bathurst, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and

The right honourable Frederick John Robinson, treasurer of the navy."

On the 24th of September the king left Carlton-house for Ramsgate, escorted by lancers. The weather during the forenoon being remarkably fine, several thousand persons of all descriptions, among whom were numbers of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, some in barouches and gigs, and others on foot, proceeded from Woolwich, Blackheath, Eltham, and

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and places adjacent, and placed themselves on different parts of the road. The high hedge on the north side of the road was covered with spectators; and several carriages, filled with company, were placed on the common on the other side. The soldiers continued under arms until about a quarter before two o'clock, when an orderly dragoon came galloping along the road, with information that the king was approaching; and in less than ten minutes his majesty came up in his travelling carriage, attended by an escort of dragoons. In the mean time a royal salute was fired from the guns in the Artillery-ground, the officers took their proper stations in the line, the soldiers presented arms, the bands struck up the national anthem of "God save the king," and the colours were lowered as his majesty passed. At the same time all the spectators testified their loyalty, the gentlemen by taking off their hats, and the ladies by waving their handkerchiefs. His majesty seemed highly gratified by this mark of respectful attention: he frequently took off the travelling cap which he wore, and bowed most graciously from his carriage-window to the assembled multitude. The troops and the spectators remained in the places which they occupied until the royal carriage was out of sight, by passing to the other side of the hill; the troops were then marched to their respective quarters, and the different groups of company retired to their homes.

His majesty changed horses at Dartford, where the 16th dragoons attended. He was met on the road by the West Kent militia, as well as by several gentlemen on horseback, and parties in carriages; and the 56th, the sappers and miners, and the royal marines, were in the city, attended by their bands, and formed a guard of honour.

The preparations made at Canterbury to give effect to the reception of his majesty, on his entrance, were very extensive. By twelve o'clock, the doorways and windows of almost every house in the long main street, were nearly literally covered with fresh and large oak boughs. The street was covered with new gravel. There were several colours suspended from different windows, as well as various banners, and on some of the latter were sundry inscriptions; and, by the same hour, the East Kent yeomanry (another division of the corps), under the command of sir Edward Knatchbull, baronet, M. P., were in attendance, fully equipped. They soon afterwards proceeded along the road, to take up their stations, and thence marched to meet his majesty on his approach. They were accompanied by various private gentlemen on horseback.

The crowds assembled, of ladies as well as gentlemen, to meet his majesty, were immense. The corporation were in attendance soon after noon, but it was intimated to them that time would prevent his majesty from receiving here, as well as elsewhere, the dutiful addresses of his loyal subjects.

Extensive preparations also were made at Ramsgate for the king's reception.

The principal streets were covered with fine gravel, and the neighbouring fields and gardens were stripped of their shrubs and flowers

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to form festoons, arches, and other decorations, the foliage of which, waving with the wind, had a beautiful effect. The influx of the people into the town was prodigious, the roads leading to it being covered with pedestrians, and carriages of every description, not only from Margate, Broadstairs, and other parts of the adjacent coast, but from the distant points of the interior of the county.

The embarkation of his majesty took place on the 25th, under circumstances which must prove to him the loyalty and devotion of the people of that place and its neighbourhood. His majesty left the residence of sir William Curtis about half-past ten, in an open landau, accompanied by lord Liverpool, the marquis Conyngham, sir William Curtis, &c. and immediately proceeded to the pier or (Trinity) house, where the following address was presented.

"To the king's most excellent majesty.

"We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants and visitors of the town of Ramsgate and its vicinity, beg leave respectfully to approach your majesty's most sacred person, to testify the unfeigned joy and happiness which we this day experience, by your majesty's having most graciously condescended to honour us with your royal presence.

"That after a prosperous voyage to your majesty's continental dominions, you may shortly return to continue your reign for many many years, over a loyal and happy people, is our most ardent wish."

Of his majesty's answer, read by himself, the following is the substance:—

"I receive with great satisfaction the loyal and dutiful address of the inhabitants and visitors of Ramsgate, as well as the general testimony of attachment and affection from all classes of my subjects. I am leaving my dominions for a short period only, and thank you for your cordial wishes for my return. This is not the first time I have been in this attractive place, and I trust it will not be the last."

In a few minutes his majesty proceeded by the boarded platform to the barge, into which, as he descended, he took off his cap, repeatedly placed his hand to his breast, and bowed with the most condescending familiarity to the assembled thousands who lined the pier. In the same manner he continued bowing until he had nearly reached the Royal George, which he ascended at precisely eleven o'clock. A royal salute was immediately fired from the pier, and the sloops of war which were to accompany his majesty observed the same respectful ceremony. At a quarter after eleven o'clock, the royal yacht was under way, and not veering, was generally understood to proceed for Calais. Before one o'clock, the whole of the royal squadron was almost out of sight, and as the wind was in the most favourable point for the French coast, it was calculated to reach Calais between five and six o'clock in the evening. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, accompanied by Mr. William Curtis, proceeded to Calais at two o'clock in the morning with the baggage of his majesty, and also for the purpose

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purpose of regulating the mode of travelling most conformable to the royal wishes.

His majesty disembarked safely at Calais, at half-past four o'clock, where he was received with all the honours which the French authorities had it in their power to demonstrate. There not being sufficient water in the harbour to permit the entrance of large vessels, his majesty went on shore in one of the pilot-boats, attended by different personages of his suite. On his landing he saluted the multitude of persons, French and English, assembled to witness his arrival, with that peculiar grace and affability for which he is justly proverbial, and which were never displayed to greater advantage than on this interesting occasion. After walking some distance on the pier, he ascended his carriage, which had been some time in waiting for him, and proceeded at a very slow pace (by his own express orders) to Dessein's hotel. The streets in the course of his progress had been previously covered with fine sand, and the whole way was lined with the military, (the 2nd regiment), one of the finest in the French service, commanded by the duke de Ceres, which of course presented arms, and showed his majesty every mark of respect. The king appeared delighted with his reception; and the number of his subjects who greeted him in a foreign land with the most unequivocal marks of loyalty, could not fail to heighten the pleasure which he seemed to experience. In the evening, at eight o'clock, his majesty entered the theatre, and short as was the notice, much praise is due to the manager for the arrangements he had made.

His majesty sat in the centre, in front of the box. On his left was the French general the marquis de Jumillac, in full costume; and on his right, the venerable duke de Chartre. On the king's entrance the whole house rose simultaneously, and the orchestra struck up our national anthem, "God save the king," which was admirably performed, and the words sung enthusiastically by the whole audience, both French and English. Shouts of applause followed, and a universal *encore* rang through the house. His majesty, however, who was evidently most sensibly affected by the feelings evinced towards him in a foreign land, mentioned that he wished to decline its repetition. The audience understood him, and after another hearty congratulation, they took their seats, and the performance proceeded. On retiring, his majesty gracefully saluted the audience, and left the house universally applauded.

The next morning he set out for Lisle, and from thence to Brussels, where he arrived on the 27th.

At Capel, department Du Nord, his majesty, on his road to Brussels, was received in the most distinguished manner by the French military and civil authorities. There was a general expression of respect from the English, of "God bless your majesty! May your majesty enjoy a long and happy reign." To which the king replied, by thanks most feelingly uttered, and repeated obeisances. His majesty looked extremely well, and seemed delighted and

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surprised to receive warm and sincere congratulations in his own language where he little expected it, for there are very few English residents there. Nine English cheers, to which the French added a cordial chorus, were the final salute. The mayor and all the authorities were present, and saluted, and it must not be omitted, that, from amidst the French clergy, one gentleman stepped forward, and, in good English, said, he was happy on his native soil to thank his majesty, which he did with sincere gratitude, on behalf of his brethren and himself, for the support and protection they had received in England, and he devoutly prayed his majesty might enjoy a long and happy reign. The king thanked the gentleman in the most cordial manner for his good wishes.

On the 28th he dined with the king of the Netherlands at the palace of Lacken, a short distance from the capital. His majesty proceeded to the palace of his royal brother, attended in the same carriage by lord Clancarty, our ambassador at the Belgian court, and the marquis of Conyngham. On the 29th his majesty dined in his apartments, and honoured the theatre with his presence in the evening. Mr. Bernard, the manager of the opera, composed a little occasional piece, entitled *l'Heureuse Arrivee*, to celebrate the visit of his Britannic majesty to the Brussels opera on the 29th of September. A multitude of compliments, more or less adroitly introduced, found, as might be expected, a place in this *vaudeville*. The Belgic journal quotes the following verses as among the most elegant, and best adapted to the occasion :—

"Tous les ans par le plaisir
"Reunis, l'ame enivree,
"Nous boirons au souvenir
"De cette heureuse journee."

What signifies rhyme when the sentiment is so a-propos? But the great exertion of ingenuity was reserved for the pantomime which followed the *vaudeville*. Of it the reader may judge by one of its pictures which the journalist eulogizes :—"A gardener," says he, "arrives with a large basket of flowers, which, at the moment he presents it, opens, and out leaps a pretty little cupid, dressed"—(Guess, reader, how!) —"as an English officer!!!"

On the 30th he repaired to the field of Waterloo, to attend a review of troops, and to witness, in company with the duke of Wellington, a mimic representation of the battle which decided the fate of Napoleon, and restored the Bourbons. Thence he proceeded through Namur, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle and Dusseldorf, to Hanover, at which latter place he arrived on Monday, October the 8th. The town was all life and splendor; the streets were illuminated, the military drawn out on duty, the guns fired, the bells rung, and the population flocking from all sides towards the barrier through which his majesty entered: all appeared animated with the most loyal and affectionate enthusiasm. Notwithstanding the distance from Brussels to Hanover, and the rapidity with which the king travelled, his health had not in the least suffered beyond the ordinary fatigue consequent upon the movement and confinement of a carriage; and even of this his majesty

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majesty had less appearance than most of those who composed his suite. The receptions, however, were rather private; and the addresses and formal congratulations of the authorities and other public bodies were postponed to the following and future days."

The following extract is from the *Hannoverische Nachrichten*.

"The most ardent expectations of faithful subjects are realized; their most ardent wishes are fulfilled. The king, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, has disregarded the great distance, to come to his children, and since yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, the Hanoverians possess their beloved sovereign.

From an early hour in the morning, thousands of persons in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, hastened out to meet our revered sovereign, and the road was thronged for miles with countless multitudes. A signal gun announced to the eagerly expecting inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, the approach of the monarch: their expectations were farther heightened, when a royal salute showed that the moment was at hand; the loudest acclamations resounded as soon as the royal carriage came in sight. His majesty had let down the windows, and saluted in the most gracious manner, the numerous and rejoicing multitude, who were particularly thronged in the vicinity of the palace at Herrenhausen.

His majesty was received by his royal brothers, the princes of Brunswick, the ministers, the chief officers of the royal household, and the officers of the court then on duty. The band of the Yagers of the guard played "God save the king," and the royal standard was hoisted on the palace. At the same moment, the court-yard of the palace was filled by an innumerable assemblage, who broke out into the most enthusiastic transports when his majesty showed himself at the window. His majesty, sensible of the wishes of the expecting crowd, came into the balcony between his royal sisters-in-law, and bowing repeatedly, most gracefully saluted the delighted multitude, who kept up an uninterrupted *hurrah*. His majesty had the goodness to indulge his affectionate people with the sight of him for at least ten minutes: and, after he had repeatedly acknowledged the loud testimonies of the loyalty of the Hanoverians, withdrew to his apartments.

As the court yard still continued to fill with new crowds, eager to behold their sovereign, his majesty had the condescension again to show himself twice in the balcony, and was again saluted with the most unequivocal expressions of joy and gratitude. The 8th of October has been a festival; it gave the inhabitants of this capital their beloved sovereign for the second time.

On the 9th, his imperial highness the archduke Ferdinand was presented to his majesty, and likewise prince Frederick of Hesse, and the prince of Tour and Taxis. The king dined in private with his brothers and the above mentioned princes, and the princes of Brunswick, who were presented to his majesty on his arrival. At table, prince George, son of the duke of Cumberland, and prince George, son of the Duke of Cambridge,

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were presented to the king by their parents. On the 10th the inhabitants of this capital had the happiness of seeing their beloved sovereign make his solemn entry.

His majesty mounted his horse at Herrenhausen, at half-past one o'clock. The procession was arranged as regulated in the programme previously published, and proceeded through the avenue of Herrenhausen, at the entrance of which his majesty allowed the city guard, on horseback, to escort him. In the avenue the regiments of cavalry were drawn up on each side all the way to the city. The side avenues were crowded with spectators, who followed the procession with incessant acclamations and cries of "God save the king," in which the troops joined.

At the end of the avenue, where a triumphal arch was erected, his majesty was welcomed by the citizens of the suburbs, in state dresses, and young ladies, who strewed flowers before him.

At the gate were the civil authorities and the clergy, who complimented his majesty. A salute of 101 guns announced the entrance of his majesty within the walls of his faithful German capital. His majesty passed through a double file of artillery to the triumphal arch, where some young ladies presented a poem, which his majesty most graciously received.

Accompanied by the ringing of all the bells, by the thunder of the cannon, and, what was certainly the most agreeable to his majesty, the incessant rejoicings of the multitudes that thronged the streets, the royal procession advanced very slowly, so that everybody could see their beloved monarch, who, with an affability that excited feelings of gratitude and delight in all, saluted on all sides as he rode along. After the detachment of the hussars of the guard that opened the procession, followed nine state carriages, each drawn by six horses. Immediately before the king rode his royal highness the duke of Cumberland; on the king's right hand the duke of Cambridge, and on his left the archduke Ferdinand. His majesty wore the uniform of a Hanoverian field marshal, with the insignia of the order of the Guelphs. The splendid procession, increased by a numerous suite of calvary, passed between files of the citizens, and then of the military, through several streets to the palace of the duke of Cambridge, where his majesty, the royal dukes, and the king's immediate attendants, dismounted and entered.

The procession and the guard of honour, composed of citizens on horseback, halted in the streets; soon after, the citizens defiled before the palace in military array, when his majesty appeared with the princes at the balcony, and acknowledged, by repeatedly bowing, the joyful huzzas of the people.

About four o'clock the procession put itself into motion to return to Herrenhausen. His majesty rode in a state carriage, drawn by eight white horses, and passing through several streets, left the city by the Cleve gate to return to Herrenhausen. Another salute of artillery announced his majesty's departure.

In the evening the city was finely illuminated; transparencies an

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and inscriptions were displayed on all sides, and there was not a single house unilluminated. His majesty, with the princesses, and the officers of his court, came to the city and drove through the streets to view the illuminations. The duke of Cambridge rode by the side of the king's carriage. Wherever his majesty passed he was received with transports by the crowds, who continued to throng the streets till a late hour, indulging in the happiness of having their sovereign among them."

On the 11th a drawing-room was held, which, from the number of presentations lasted from one to four o'clock, during all which time his majesty remained standing.

On the 12th, in the forenoon, his majesty was pleased to give a private audience to the general in chief, count Benningsen, accompanied by countess Benningsen. His majesty then gave a public audience, sitting on the throne, and surrounded by the dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, the ministers, the chief officers of the courts, &c. to the deputation from the general assembly of the states of the kingdom. The hereditary land marshal was at their head, having on his right hand the president of the first chamber, and on his left the president of the second chamber. His majesty replied in the most gracious terms to the address spoken by the president, count Merveld. The high chamberlain then presented, in succession, deputations from numerous public bodies and cities.

His majesty received them standing, and answered the addresses most graciously in the German language.

In the afternoon his majesty was most agreeably surprised by the arrival of her royal highness the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg, who reached Hanover some days sooner than the accounts that had been received gave reason to expect. In the evening the officers of all the corps gave his majesty a serenade by torch-light. His majesty, attended by all the royal and noble personages now with him, appeared at the balcony of the palace towards the garden, and was welcomed with the loudest acclamations.

On the 13th the king reviewed the troops assembled on a plain near Stocken. His majesty dined at a table of forty-six covers, at which all the royal princes and princesses and the foreign princes then there were present, as well as the foreign ministers to this court, and those who have come on special missions, his majesty's ministers, and their ladies, the marquis of Londonderry, and several foreign generals and admirals.

On the 14th his majesty transacted business with count Munster and the marquis of Londonderry. In the ensuing night his majesty was seized with an attack of the gout in the knee. On the 15th he saw only the royal princes and the Landgravine of Hesse Hombourg.

The serenade by torch-light given by the officers had an uncommonly fine effect. Above 1,000 torches collected, in a small compass in the garden of Herrenhausen, spread a mass of light which at a great distance was taken for a large ball of fire.

At the review on the 13th, fourteen battalions of infantry, severa

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several brigades of artillery, and eight regiments of cavalry were collected. The king, at whose arrival and departure a royal salute was fired, first rode along the line: by his side was his royal highness the governor-general; behind his majesty, the princes on horseback, and the princesses and a numerous suite in carriages, drawn by six and four horses. Both the troops and the numerous spectators (200 carriages were drawn up opposite the line) received his majesty with the most enthusiastic transports of loyalty. When the king had retired to the centre, the governor-general placed himself at the head of the corps, which then marched in parade before the king.

The attack of gout was but slight, and in a few days the king recovered.

The following speech of the hereditary land-marshal, count Munster, was delivered on introducing the deputation of the states of the kingdom to his majesty, on the 14th of October:—

"Most august, most mighty king—most gracious king and sovereign,

"Your majesty has granted to the present deputation of the general states of the kingdom, at the head of which are the presidents of the two chambers, the long-wished-for happiness of expressing before your majesty's throne the sentiments of the most grateful respect of the whole kingdom.

"What these sensations must be your majesty knows from your own consciousness, and the pleasing recollection of all that your majesty has done for the deliverance and happiness of this country; and the remembrance of the fidelity of your people, which the hardest trials were unable to shake."

Hereupon the president, count Von Meerveldt, made the following speech:—

"Most august king—most gracious prince and sovereign,

"The most ardent wishes of the Hanoverians are fulfilled. After an interval of above half a century, they again behold their own sovereign in the land of his fathers, and joyfully salute him as king on his hereditary throne. Only a few years since, fearing for our existence, nay, even for our name, we rise more vigorous from ten years' oppression, united in the interior by new bonds, and strengthened by an extension of our frontiers.

"To your majesty's power and firmness we are indebted for our recovered liberty, and for the blessings of a glorious peace—to your justice and to your elevated princely virtues, for the restoration of the old constitution. The benefit of a general representative assembly of the states, which your majesty's wisdom was pleased to add to our ancient rights, gives them a stronger guarantee in the union of all the provinces of this country in one kingdom.

"Most gracious king and sovereign! May your majesty deign graciously to accept the sentiments of the most profound respect and the most devoted attachment, which we lay at the foot of your throne in the name of the general assembly of the states of this kingdom.

"May

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"May your majesty find, in the unshaken attachment and fidelity which we inherited from our fathers, and preserved in the pressure of stormy times, the merited reward of all the blessings which we owe to your glorious and mild sceptre."

To which his majesty was pleased to make the following answer:—

"I feel the greatest joy at finding myself in the midst of my faithful German subjects, and receive with pleasure, from this deputation of the general states of the kingdom, the assurance of their respect and love for my person and my royal house, of which I have already received so many affecting proofs. In the same manner as my endeavours have always been directed to the good of the country, I also expect with pleasing confidence from you that your endeavours will continue (as to my satisfaction they have hitherto been) to be directed to the same object."

The military evolutions executed on the 16th, were favoured by the finest weather, and collected an immense crowd of spectators, who were enabled to form a clear idea of the nature of military operations by the representation of a regular attack and defence.

On the 17th the cavalry executed various evolutions. On the 18th the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic was celebrated by a grand parade of all the troops.

In the evening there were splendid fire-works in the garden of Herrenhausen, where every body had free admittance: notwithstanding the crowd, not the slightest accident or disorder occurred. Cards of admission to the inner court were given to above 2,000 persons.

Friday the 19th, was appropriated to the royal pastime of the grand boar hunt.—As early as five o'clock in the morning all the people in Hanover were in motion, and every horse and vehicle that could be procured at any price was put in requisition. The ground where the slaughter was to take place lay at the distance of twenty English miles from town, and thither did the whole population of the country repair with impatient curiosity. The scenery along the way was wild and romantic. Segregated hills, covered with trees of a stunted growth, rose on all sides; and at length they came to a thick forest, of vast extent, where poles, with dark green flags affixed to them, served as so many guides through a region of mud, over which none but Germans would have the temerity to venture a carriage. At occasional intervals booths and sheds were constructed as places of entertainment, and the wretched cheer they supplied was eagerly purchased. After penetrating about a mile and a half into the forest, they came to a place enclosed by canvas and net-work, within which the stags and wild boars had for some time before been collected. At the extremity of the enclosure a sort of pavilion was placed for the accommodation of the king, had his majesty attended. It was in his absence occupied by the royal sportsmen, with the duke of Cambridge at their head. None were allowed to use fire-arms but his royal highness, with the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and the duke of

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of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. At eleven o'clock the work of destruction commenced, and a herd of boars came down to the extremity of the inclosure, where the sportsmen stood ready to attack them; the peasantry, at the same time, raising loud yells through the woods, and keeping up a kind of wild concert with the sound of the bugle, as they closed in upon the prey. Thirty-five victims fell in the attack, literally butchered. The poor animals did not attempt any resistance; and it was shocking to see the torture in which they were kept, from their assailants not being adroit enough in the use of the spear to put them promptly out of existence. With the exception of lord Clanwilliam, who acquitted himself like a true sportsman, there was scarcely an individual that attacked the prey in a fair manner. There were ninety boars killed in all; but the number of stags that fell was not considerable. The day was very wet.

His majesty learned with regret, that during the hunting party, which was designed for his entertainment, several persons were injured. His majesty gave orders that a sum from the royal treasury shall be applied, with becoming liberality, for the recovery and indemnification of those persons.

On the 24th in the evening the citizens had the happiness of being allowed to offer a serenade to their king by torch-light, in the garden of Herrenhausen. Many hundred citizens had assembled for the purpose, and exactly at eight o'clock this procession set out, preceded by four bands of music, and accompanied by 600 torch-bearers, and marched through the garden of Herrenhausen to the palace. His majesty the king, who, being scarcely recovered from an indisposition, could not remain in the open air, advanced before the numerous assembly in the apartments of the palace, and when he showed himself at a half-opened window, was saluted by the citizens, delighted at seeing him, with the loudest acclamations. The music played the favourite popular tune of "*Heil unserme konig, heil!*" (Hail, or health to our king, hail!) All those present, in the overflowing joy of their hearts, joined their voices in chorus. His royal highness the duke of Cambridge came himself out of the palace among the rejoicing citizens, and, with his usual affability, expressed in the most gracious terms the pleasure and satisfaction of his majesty the king. The most enthusiastic acclamations of the transported multitude continued, and the popular air of "*Landesvater, Schutz, und Rather,*"—(the country's father, protector, and counsellor)—was played and sung. When it was concluded, his majesty opened both the wings of the window, and bowed to the citizens, who, charmed at being able to enjoy, without any obstacle, the sight of their sovereign, could not contain their joy.

Some persons, who thought they observed that the king wished to speak, commanded silence, and, as if by enchantment, a tranquillity which nothing could have produced but the profoundest veneration and the love of the people to their sovereign, immediately ensued.

The king again graciously bowed to

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to the people, and spoke the following truly paternal words, which his noble heart inspired :—

"I am recovered, and rejoice that I can be again among my Hanoverians, from which I have been unhappily hindered by my illness. I regret all the trouble they have given themselves, and thank them for it.

"I gratefully acknowledge the love and attachment of my Hanoverians. I have always been a Hanoverian. I will live and die a Hanoverian!"

These truly royal words, pronounced with a distinct and powerful voice, excited in the hearts of all, feelings which no pen can describe, and which only those who were witnesses can conceive. The general joy was redoubled, and the whole of the procession retired, with hearts full of the most pleasing feelings.

On the 25th his majesty gave private audience to the duke of Brunswick, and to numerous foreign ministers and persons of distinction presented by them. Numerous presentations were also made by the high chamberlain; among these were the hereditary prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, three princes of Bentheim, and count Bentinck Rhoon. The same morning his majesty was waited upon by his state and cabinet ministers, and by the foreign ministers at the court.

His majesty set out soon after twelve o'clock on the morning of the 29th, on his return to England, from Herrenhausen, having first taken a most affectionate leave of the duchess of Cumberland, of the two princes, George of Cumberland and Cambridge, and the prince and princess of Solms. His majesty was attended down the steps to his carriage by the ministers, the general officers, and the whole household to whom he addressed himself in the most gracious manner, and gave the positive promise again to visit his German dominions next summer. The marquis of Conyngham was in his majesty's carriage. The most respectful silence prevailed among the crowd of spectators in the court-yard of the palace, and the most cordial wishes for his health and happiness accompanied their beloved sovereign.

The following are some particulars of the latter days of the king's abode:—On the 25th his majesty came to town, and dined with the duke of Cambridge. A countless multitude had assembled before the palace to see the king. As the guard endeavoured to keep off the crowd, his royal highness gave permission for as many people as the inner court could contain to be allowed to pass through the palace, that every one might see the king, who was in the dining-room of the ground floor. Thus a great number of people in succession were admitted through the palace. After dinner his majesty, accompanied by the Landgravine of Hesse-Hombourg, and the duchesses of Cambridge and Cumberland, went to the theatre, and was conducted from the palace by the master of the horse, the chief marshal, and the high chamberlain, to the royal box. On his majesty's entrance all the spectators rose, and two verses of a poem, composed for the occasion to the popular tune, were sung amidst the loudest acclamations.

His

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His majesty repeatedly bowed to the boxes and pit, which were crowded to excess.

After the excellent prologue was ended, the two last verses of the poem were sung, and the opera of *Tancred* was performed. When the piece was quite ended, his majesty retired from his box, in which, besides the three royal princesses, there were the grand duke of Weimar, the landgrave of Hesse-Hombourg, the two dukes of Brunswick, and prince Metternich. The governor-general had with him in his box the duke of Cumberland, and the other princes here on a visit. The certainty that the king was perfectly recovered, greatly heightened the joy of this day.

On the 27th his majesty went again to town, and inspected the royal stud, and dined that day in private. On the 28th he gave an audience to general count Tauenzien, and had the members of the public corporations of the city presented to him by the high chamberlain, in the presence of the ministers of state. The marquis of Londonderry, prince Metternich, the count and countess of Lieven, and the marquis of Conyngham, were invited to dine with his majesty in private. In the evening several ladies were presented, and there was a concert at the palace.

From the frontiers his majesty travelled under the name of count Luneburg. At Rotenkirchen a deputation of 400 miners and inhabitants of the Harz, offered the homage of their countrymen.

On the morning of the 30th, the king's arrival at Gottingen was announced by a discharge of artillery. Gottingen is celebrated for its University, which was founded by George the second. It was, therefore, naturally expected that his majesty would not pass through such a town with the same haste as he would through a place of less consideration; and the public opinion was not disappointed, for he was resolved to stay as long as the very short time he had prescribed for his journey would admit. When his majesty's carriage arrived at the principal gate of the town, where a grand triumphal arch was erected, a numerous train of young females, dressed in white, and each carrying in her hand a festoon of variegated flowers, approached, with a poem placed on a scarlet velvet cushion, and his majesty was pleased to accept it in the most condescending manner. The first place to which his majesty proceeded on his entrance, was the riding-school, where the students had made all the necessary arrangements for entertaining him with a carousal in the style of ancient chivalry. Here his majesty was received by the public authorities; and the professor of riding in the University was in waiting, to exhibit before his sovereign, specimens of his art, from the first essay up to the *acmé* of proficiency. His performance certainly showed that he was without a rival in his profession, and his majesty was not more pleased than surprised at the exhibition. The students were marshalled according to the instructions contained in a printed *programme*, and they assembled in numbers, there being present not less than fifteen hundred. They rendezvoused at an early hour, in an open space, opposite to the library, and were placed in array

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array by marshals chosen from among their body, wearing black coats, cocked hats, and scarfs of white silk tied round the waist. They marched to the riding-school in files of four deep, and formed an immense cavalcade. There were, besides, about fifty students on horseback, who were to serve as a guard of honour to his majesty: these wore blue coats with red collars, buff leather small clothes and large boots, and cocked hats, with white feathers. Each of them carried a drawn sword in his hand. The riding-school is in the form of an oblong square, and on one side of it the students ranged themselves along in double rows, the inhabitants of the town standing immediately opposite to them, while his majesty was conducted to an open pavilion that was placed at the upper end of the room, and hung with a rich drapery of crimson velvet and white satin. To this there was an ascent of seven steps, and two young gentlemen of the guard of honour stood on the first step in front of his majesty. In the pavilion with his majesty were the landgravine of Hesse-Hombourg, his illustrious sister, the dukes of Cambridge and Cumberland, with their duchesses, several minor princes, and the noblemen and gentlemen of his majesty's suite, who took their station in the rear. A large party of the students now got on horseback, and went through various equestrian exercises, brandishing their lances with great agility, while they made a profound obeisance every time they passed his majesty. Some Turks, in effigy, who stood as their opponents, were soon deprived of their heads. The young cavaliers shot them off with great adroitness as they rode forward at full gallop, and displayed them alternately on the points of their lances, and of their long swords. They then rode a quadrille, and no French dancing master of the first celebrity could have shown more precision in the different figures than they evinced. As a conclusion to the scene, the riding professor held a spirited charger by two long reins of crimson velvet, and standing at some distance in the rear, made him, at the word of command, perform the different paces, and exhibit the different attitudes that come within the whole system of tuition. This latter performance might be said to be truly astonishing, whether we consider the ability of the master, or the docility of the animal. His majesty partook of some refreshment before he re-entered his carriage, and was presented with two poems, one in German, and the other in Latin.

After leaving the riding-school, his majesty passed through the principal streets, and then proceeded to the hall, where the professor of Natural History gives lectures. Here his majesty received the heads of the university and the civic authorities. He then returned to his carriage, and left the town amidst the reiterated acclamations of thousands of spectators. At five o'clock precisely his majesty arrived at Munden, a town situated in a romantic vale on the Hessian frontier. This was the last place of any note which his majesty had to pass in his hereditary dominions, and it yielded not in demonstrations of devoted attachment to the most loyal

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loyal town throughout the kingdom. There were several triumphal arches constructed of fir, and on the grand one were inscribed the words "*Georgio Quarto, Patri Patriæ, Cives Mundenses.*" His majesty being to remain here for the night, the inhabitants illuminated their houses in a splendid style, and the streets were intersected with parti-coloured lanterns, which, when lighted up, produced a most interesting effect in association with the picturesque scenery round the town.

His majesty's reception at Cassel was attended with all the splendor that military pomp could furnish. The elector waited on the steps of the palace to receive his august visitor, and it was observed that his majesty declined the offer of his arm, though he consented to partake of an elegant *déjeuné* which had been prepared for him.

His majesty arrived at Coblentz, November 2, at four o'clock; and proceeded immediately to the house of general Thielman, the commandant, where apartments were provided for his reception. On the preceding day his majesty, when he had got to Wetzlar, invited the general to dine with him; and so pleased was he with his conduct, that he presented him with a valuable ring, and gave him a letter to the king of Prussia, recommending him in earnest terms to the consideration of that monarch. However strong the differences are, which exist at present between the courts of London and Berlin upon a great political question, they have not prevented his Prussian majesty from paying every possible attention to our sovereign. He visited the works of Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress on the left bank of the Rhine, and was surprised at the impregnable appearance they presented.

The king arrived at Cologne, November the 3rd, at three o'clock p. m. and was received by the civil and military authorities at the hotel, which had been hired for his accommodation.

After passing through Brussels, Bruges, Fruges, and Dunkirk, the king embarked at Calais for England on the 7th.

His majesty entered the yacht about ten o'clock in the evening, and immediately setting sail, reached Ramsgate at half-past nine the following morning; whence he departed very shortly for Canterbury, on his route to London, where he arrived at five in the afternoon.

The detachment of the royal horse guards, on duty at the Horse Guards, were drawn out dismounted to receive the king, their trumpeter sounding a salute.

About a quarter of an hour after his majesty's arrival, the cannon in St. James's park discharged a double royal salute, which attracted great numbers of persons to enter the park by all the gates, running, expecting the gratification of seeing the king, in which, however, they were disappointed.

A court of aldermen of London was held on the 13th, at Guildhall, to consider of an address of congratulation to his majesty on his arrival, at which the lord mayor, thirteen aldermen, sheriffs, and city officers, were present, when an address was unanimously agreed to, which was afterwards presented on the 16th.

"To

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"To the king's most excellent majesty,

"The humble and dutiful address of the court of lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, are anxious, at the earliest possible opportunity, to approach the throne, and offer our most sincere and cordial congratulations on your majesty's safe and happy arrival in your British dominions.

"Desirous of evincing the deep interest we take in every circumstance which can tend to confirm attachment to your majesty's sacred person, as well as veneration for the honour and dignity of your crown, we can assure you, sire, that yielding to none in willing and steady allegiance to our king, and in affectionate devotion to your royal house, we feel, in grateful sympathy with every honest heart, the fervent effusions of loyalty which your royal presence has excited in every class of your majesty's subjects during your progress.

"We are fully sensible of the many and great blessings which, under divine providence, are secured to us by your majesty's paternal care, and as we could not but experience considerable solicitude for the arrival of the hour which would bring back to us our beloved sovereign in health and safety, so we most ardently join in the general joy at your return. The shield of providence has been over you. Long may your majesty wield the imperial sceptre of these realms under the divine protection; long may you preserve the glory and prosperity of the country, and enjoy the consolation of ruling over a free, loyal, and happy people.

To which the king replied:—

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive your congratulations upon my safe return to my British dominions.

"The sentiments of loyalty, of affection, with which I have been greeted during my absence from this part of my kingdom, were similar to your own, and to those which I am fully persuaded are entertained by all ranks and descriptions of my faithful subjects throughout the empire.

"The city of London may confidently rely upon my constant favour and protection, and I humbly trust that a gracious providence will assist and prosper my earnest endeavours to promote the true interests and happiness of my people."

The common council also presented the following:—

"To the king's most excellent majesty,

"The dutiful and loyal address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled,

"Most gracious sovereign,

"We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, approach the throne with all those sentiments of veneration and respect which are implanted in the minds of a faithful and free

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free people by the blessings which they enjoy under an invaluable constitution, and by the paternal regard of a revered and illustrious monarch.

"We present ourselves before your majesty on this occasion to offer our sincere and hearty congratulations on your majesty's return to your native country in perfect health and safety; and while we felicitate your majesty on that spirit of loyalty and affection which has manifested itself in those parts of your majesty's dominions which you have for the first time recently visited, we feel confident that your majesty is perfectly assured that the citizens of London, in common with the people of Great Britain, will yield to none of your majesty's subjects in zeal for your service, in attachment to your sacred person, and in a determination to uphold the honour and dignity of your majesty's crown.

"That the same gracious providence which has protected your majesty throughout your arduous journies may still preserve you long to reign in the hearts of your loyal and affectionate people, is the fervent prayer of your majesty's faithful citizens of London."

To which address the king was pleased to return the following answer:—

"I receive with the utmost satisfaction this testimony of your feelings upon my safe return to my native country.

"Highly gratified as I am by the sentiments of loyalty and affection which have been manifested in those parts of my dominions which I have recently visited, I am perfectly convinced that the same spirit animates the citizens of London, and all classes of my faithful people throughout the British dominions.

"You may be fully assured of my determination to maintain inviolate all your rights and privileges, and of the ardent solicitude which I shall ever feel for your welfare and prosperity."

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A GENERAL BILL *of*

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS, *from* December 12, 1820, *to* December 11, 1821:—

Christened	Males 13072 / Females 12160	In all 25232	Buried	Males 9379 / Females 9072	In all 18451

Died under 2 years	4276	20 and 30	1358	60 and 70	1612	100	0
Between 2 and 5	1793	30 and 40	1817	70 and 80	1312	101	0
5 and 10	904	40 and 50	1957	80 and 90	771	102	0
10 and 20	628	50 and 60	1872	90 and 100	150	108	1

Decreased in the burials this year 897

DISEASES.

Abscess	88
Apoplexy	251
Asthma	694
Cancer	79
Childbed	202
Consumption	3639
Convulsions	2921
Cow-pox	1
Croup	101
Diarrhœa	5
Dropsy	769
Dropsy in the brain	290
Dropsy in the chest	75
Epilepsy	2
Eruptive diseases	17
Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire	23
Fever	1101
Fever, (Typhus)	48
Fistula	1
Flux	5
Gout	24
Hæmorrhage	36
Hooping Cough	614
Hydrophobia	2
Inflammation	1309
Inflammation of the Liver	57
Insanity	222
Jaundice	100
Jaw locked	1
Measles	547
Miscarriage	6
Mortification	145
Old Age and Debility	2535
Palsy and Pleurisy	184
Rheumatism	16
Rupture	36
Scrophula	6
Small Pox	506
Sore Throat or Quinsey	7
Spasm	42
Still-born	688
Stone	15
Stoppage in the Stomach	12
Suddenly	222
Teething	423
Thrush	78
Venereal	6
Worms	1
Total of diseases	18161

CASUALTIES.

Bruised	1
Burnt	38
Drowned	83
Excessive Drinking	1
Executed*	18
Found Dead	5
Frightened	1
Killed by Falls and several other Accidents	92
Murdered	7
Poisoned	3
Scalded	3
Suffocated	6
Suicides	32
Total of Casualties	290

* There have been Executed in London and the county of Surrey, 34; of which number 18 only have been reported to be buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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BIRTHS in the Year 1821.

January. At Berwick-house, Cheshire, lady F. Hill, of a son.

At Aston-under-line, the wife of J. Mills, of two sons and a daughter, all doing well.

The lady of sir W. W. Dixie, bart. at Normanton-hall, Leicestershire, of a daughter.

At Thetford, near Deeping, the lady of colonel Denshire, of a son.

At Nottingham, the lady of B. Pattison, esq. of a daughter.

At Hadsor-house, Worcestershire, the lady of the rev. H. Amphlett, of a daughter.

At Dublin, lady Killeen, of a son.

Same place, the honourable Mrs. Veriker, of a daughter.

February. In America-square, the lady of W. Pratt, jun. of a son.

At Cambridge, the lady of sir J. Mortlock, of a son.

At Cury, Mrs. Hendy, of twins, being the third time of her having twins, and being herself a twin.

At Edinburgh, lady Pringle, of Stitchell, of a daughter.

March. The lady of the honourable and rev. W. L. Addington, second son of lord Sidmouth, of a daughter.

At Hatton-house, Middlesex, Mrs. Langslow, wife of captain Langslow, (Bengal establishment,) of a daughter, being her fifth child. Her eldest was born in Africa, her second in Asia, and her third in North America.

April. The lady of the honourable and rev. H. C. Cust, of a son.

Mrs. Jennings, of Bottisham-hall, Cambridgeshire, of a son.

At Powis-castle, Cheshire, lady L. Clive, of a daughter.

The lady of J. B. Swete, esq. of Manhead-cottage, Devon, of a son.

At Greensted-hall, Essex, Mrs. Ord, of a son.

At Arch-cliffe, Dover, the lady of Captain Duncan Grant, of the royal artillery, of a son.

At Roe-cliff Manor, Leicestershire, Mrs. Babington, of a son.

At Tixover, Lincolnshire, Mrs. O'Brien, of a son and heir.

At Lydart-house, Monmouthshire, Mrs. Oakley, of a daughter.

At Tunstall-hall, Shropshire, the lady of the rev. P. S. Broughton, of a daughter.

At Kelston-house, Somersetshire, lady Hawkins, of a son.

At Bath, Mrs. Williams, of Westmoreland, of a son.

In Dublin, lady Coghill Coghill, of a daughter.—Mrs. Smith, of a son and heir.—At Farney-castle, Mrs. Armstrong, of a son.

At Lodge-park, county of Meath, Mrs. Gibson, of a son.

May. In Gloucester-place, the lady of John Buller, esq. of a daughter.

The lady of John Watson, esq. Upper Bedford-place, of a son.

At Hambledon, Hampshire, the lady of Francis Morgan, esq. of a daughter.

In Manchester-square, the lady of C. Blackett, jun. esq. of a son.

At Maize-hall, Greenwich, the lady of Henry Francis, esq. of a son.

The lady of C. J. Stokes, esq. of Doughty-street, of a son.

In Cumberland-street, the lady of

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of Charles Franks, esq. of a daughter.

In Keppel-street, Russell-square, the lady of John Constable, esq. of a son.

June. At Rode-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham, of a daughter.

At Walton-house, Cumberland, Mrs. Johnson, of a son.

At Alconbury-house, Huntingdonshire, Mrs. Newton, of a son.

At Normanby-hall, Lincolnshire, lady Sheffield, of a daughter.

At Bradenham-hall, Norfolk, Mrs. Haggard, of a daughter.

At gravel-hill, Shropshire, Mrs. Beauchamp, St. John, of a daughter.

At Litchfield, lady Darwin, of a son.

At Berkswell-hall, Warwickshire, Mrs. Wilmot, of a daughter.

Mrs. Williams, of the cottage, near Llanfyllin, Wales, of a son.

At Kilgraston, Scotland the hon. Mrs. Grant, of a daughter.

July. At her house, in Spring-gardens, lady Elizabeth Smyth, of a daughter.

Lady Fitzherbert, of a daughter.

At the Grove, Highgate, the lady of Quarles Harris, jun. esq. of Crutched-friars, of a son.

In Chancery-lane, the lady of H. A. Mereweather, esq. of a daughter.

The lady of captain Blanshard, of the honourable company's ship, the Marquis of Wellington, of a daughter.

August. In Queen-Ann-street, the lady of John Callaghan, esq. of a son.

The lady of the rev. Dr. Russell, head master of Charter-house-school, of a daughter.

At Mitcham-grove, the lady of G. M. Hoare, esq. of a son.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Thomas Greene, esq. of a daughter.

At Kentish-town, Mrs. Fry, of Charter-house-square, of a daughter.

September. In Albemarle-street, the countess of Lusi, of a daughter.

At Stone-hall, near Godstone, the lady of William Grasott, esq. of a son and a daughter.

In Park-street, the lady of the honourable W. C. Cust, M. P. of a son.

In Seymour-place, Park-lane, the lady of the honourable E. O' Noel, of a son and heir.

In Gloucester-place, the lady of W. Thompson, esq. M. P. of a son.

October. At Hockcliffe-lodge, Bedfordshire, Mrs. Main, of a son.

At Stoke Vicarage, Bucks, Mrs. Raymond, of a son.

At Throop-house, Dorset, Mrs. Porter, of a daughter.

At Middleton-hall, Essex, Mrs. Gillum, of a daughter.

At Stock-lodge, Mrs. Eastwood, of a daughter.

At Ridgway Castle, Hampshire, Mrs. Ede, of a daughter.

At Beakesbourne, Kent, the honourable Mrs. Eden, of a son.

At Walton-hall, Mrs. Houghton, of a son.

At Merton-hall, Norfolk, Mrs. Berney, of a daughter.

At Carlton-hall, Northamptonshire, the honourable lady Palmer, of a daughter.

At Greenridge, Northumberland, Mrs. J. Semple, of a daughter, her nineteenth child, all alive; viz. nine sons and ten daughters.

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Lady Mosley, at Rolleston, Staffordshire, of a son.

In Scotland—at Comely bank, Mrs. Laidlow, of a daughter.

At the Manse of Boham, Mrs. Forbes, of a daughter.

At Longniddy-house, Mrs. Drysdale, of a son.

At Bermaduthy-house, Mrs. M'Kenzie, of a son.

At Arden-wood, Ireland, Mrs. Homan, of a daughter.

November. At Oakfield-lodge, Berkshire, Mrs. Rich, of a son.

At Almington-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Crewe, of a son.

At Kenwick-house, Lincolnshire, Mr. Allenby, of a son.

At Barkby-hall, Mrs. Pochin, of a son.

At Hobland-hall, Norfolk, Mrs. Penrice, of a daughter.

The honourable Mrs. Dundas, at Harpole, Northamptonshire, of a son.

At Lichfield, lady C. Seymour, of a son and heir.

At Bedale, Yorkshire, lady Beresford, of a son.

At Dublin, the countess of Longford, of a son.

December. At Shabden, Surrey, the lady of A. Little, esq. of a son.

At Hackney, the lady of Henry Ashley, esq. of a son.

At Twickenham, the lady of the Rev. T. Vialls, of a son.

At Hampton Court, the lady of James Campbell, esq. of a daughter.

In York-place, Portman-square, the lady of Joseph Hume, esq. M. P. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES in the year 1821.

January. At Bowden, Cheshire, The rev. J. T. Law, vicar of Bowden, eldest son of the lord bishop of Chester, to lady Charlotte Grey, daughter of the earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Wickworth, Derbyshire, Mr. F. West, only son of the honourable Mr. West, and grandson to the late earl Delawar, to lady Georgiana Stanhope, youngest daughter to the late, and sister to the present earl of Chesterfield.

At Honiton, Devon, captain Thornbrough, R. N. son of admiral sir Edward Thornbrough, K. C. B. to Emily, second daughter of Daniel Garrett, esq. of Cott-house, near Honiton.

George Barrett Lennard, esq. third son of sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Bell-house, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edm. Prideaux, esq. of Hexworthy, Cornwall.

At Felbrig, Norfolk, the rev. C. Campbell, to the honourable B. Byng, daughter of the late viscount Torrington.

At Oswestry, Francis Acton, esq. nephew of the late sir John Acton, bart. prime minister at Naples, to Esther, relict of the late Wm. Baker, esq. jun., and daughter of the late Robert Fagan, esq. his Britannic majesty's consul-general at Palermo.

At Wolverhampton, the honourable captain Josceline Percy, R. N. son of the earl of Beverley, to Sophia Elizabeth, third daughter of Moreton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton.

On the 5th of July last, in Ceylon, W. Granville, esq. deputy secretary, to Frances, daughter of the late honourable G. Turnour, of that island, and niece of his eminence the late cardinal duke de Baussett, of Paris, and the earl of Winterton.

February.

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February. At St. Mary-le-bone church, captain the honourable E. Cust, M. P. equery to his royal highness Prince Leopold, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late L. W. Boode, esq.

At Mereworth, the honourable M. J. Stapleton, to Anne Byam Kerby, only child of the late honourable Thomas Norbury Kerby.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. F. L. Carnegie, esq. of Spynie and Boysack, county of Angers, to lady Jane Carnegie, fourth daughter of the earl of Northesk.

March. George William Buckland, of Shaftesbury, to Harriot, third daughter of Charles Lush, esq. of Charles-square.

At Eastnor, Herefordshire, W. H. Brydges, esq. son of the late R. Brydges, of Colwal-house, to Miss H. Higgins.

At great Gaddesdon, the rev. John Fitz Moore, of Ivinghoe, Bucks, eldest son of R. Moore, esq. of Hampton-court palace, to Mrs. Halsey, of Gaddesdon-park. This gentleman has the royal permission to take the name and bear the arms of Halsey, so that (unlike other marriages) in this case the *gentleman* changed his name instead of the lady.

April. At Antony, Cornwall, Francis Granville, jun. esq. eldest son and heir of Francis Granville, of Catchfrench, to Amabel, sixth daughter of the right honourable Reginald Pole Carew.

At Great Torrington, Devon, A. W. J. Deane, esq. to S. F. Deane, third daughter of L. Stable, esq. of Hanover-square, London, having been previously married according to the laws of Scotland.

At Cheltenham, sir H. Pynn, K. T. S. and C. B. to Miss C. Jackson.

At Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Mr. C. Gascoigne, to Miss Hale. The bridegroom was a bachelor, widower, and married a second time—all within nine months.

May. At Chelsea, captain Henderson Bain, R. N. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the rev. Wm. Haggitt, chaplain of the royal hospital.

The rev. C. E. Keene, rector of Buckland, Surrey, second son of B. Keene, esq. of Westoe, Cambridgeshire, to Rebecca Frances, second daughter of sir G. Schiffner, M. P. of Combe, Sussex, bart.

Dr. Warburton, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Abernethy, esq. of Bedford-row.

June. At Carlisle, the rev. R. Rice, to Miss M. Goodenough, second daughter of the prebendary of Carlisle of that name.

The rev. M. Hare to Miss A. M. Brackenbury, of Broomfield-lodge, Essex.

The earl of Aylesford, to lady A. S. Greville, sister to the earl of Warwick.

At Everingham, Yorkshire, the honourable Charles Langsale, third son of the late, and brother of the present lord Stourton, and grandson of the last lord Langsdale, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, esq of Everingham-park.

July. John Parkinson, esq. his majesty's consul at Pernambuco, to Penelope Page, of Ivy-house, Richmond.

At Paddington, the rev. Dr. Goodenough, head master of Westminster school, to Miss Frances Cockerell.

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By special license, at Kent House, Knightsbridge, captain Frederic Fitzclarence, of his majesty's 11th regiment, to lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the earl and countess of Glasgow.

Mr. C. Hill, of Stanney-hall, Cheshire, to Miss Little.

Mr. J. B. Cozens of Magdalen Laver Hall, Essex, to Miss E. Richardson.

J. S. Bodenham, esq. of the Grove, near Presteign, Gloucestershire, to Miss M. A. Meredith.

August. At Wakerly Church, Northamptonshire, colonel Reeve, to the right honourable lady S. Sherard.

Sir T. J. Jones of Stanley Hall, Shropshire, to Miss E. W. Macnamara.

S. T. Scrope, esq. of Danby-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss M. Jones.

At Muff, county of Londonderry, Ireland, sir W. Williams, to Miss Hill.

Married abroad—at Washington, Mr. S. Humble, of Newcastle, to Mary-Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Humble, of Blue-house, near Washington.

September. Major-gen. Adams, of Aspringtonhouse, Devon, to Miss E. Elford, of Bickham.

At Cheltenham, the hon. W. Coventry, to Miss M. Laing.

C. A. Prichard, esq. of the Craig-house, to Miss A. D. Lloyd.

J. Wrottesley, esq. son of sir J. Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, Staffordshire, to Miss S. Gifford, of Chillington.

At Halifax, F. Marchant, esq. M. D. to Miss M. A. Wilson.

October. At Okeover, Derbyshire, T. S. Wright, esq. to Caroline lady Sitwell.

Mr. P. Brentwall, of Shipley lodge to Miss Pearson.

R. B. Wrey, esq. of Tavistockhouse, Devonshire, to Miss A. James.

T. Jarrold, M. D. of Manchester, to Miss E. Townsend, of Pontefract.

W. Gott, esq. to Miss M. Ewart, of Morsley-hall.

At St. Andrew, Auckland-Church, Northumberland, John Cross, M. D. to Miss Cooksen.

At Milton, Yorkshire, viscount Kelburne, to Miss H. Mackenzie.

J. G. C. Inckes, esq. of Irelydon-hall, Wales, to Miss M. Swinfin.

At Conway, sir D. Erskine, bart. to Miss J. S. Williams.

At Inchbravock Cottage, Scotland, lieutenant-colonel A. Watson, to Miss A. Scott.

At Seton-house, Dr. J. Fletcher, to Miss A. Seton.

November. J. Daintry, junior, esq. of Foden Bank, near Macclesfield, to Miss E. Hext.

Mr. R. Atherton, Winsford-house, Cheshire, to Miss A. Dickenson.

At Plympton, St. Mary Devon, G. Strode, esq. to Miss D. Symms.

At Stonehouse, lieut. Cooke, R. N. to Miss F. Strode.

At Lancaster, J. Connell, esq. to Miss A. Sherson.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Hunt, esq. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Lettsom.

At Stoke Dameral, Devon, the rev. F. A. Cox, A. M. of Hackney, near London, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Moses Savery, esq. of Bovey Tracey, Devon.

December. At Hampstead Mr. G. Willis, of St. James's-street, to Sarah, only daughter of Charles Terry, esq.

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At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rev. T. Gronow, of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Lettsom.

At Clapham, Surrey, the Rev. Edward Henby Acton, of Shillingstone, to Louisa, eldest daughter of E. Polhill, esq.

Sir W. Hope, to the countess of Athlone.

C. Fletcher, esq. of Stantonhouse, Derbyshire, to Miss Perks.

Mr. Withnell, of Brislingtonhall, to Miss Ayre.

At Bishopwearmouth, George Isaac Mowbray, esq. of Yaptonhouse, Sussex, to Miss Grey, daughter of the Rev. Robert Grey, D. D. rector of Bishopwearmouth, and prebendary of Durham and Salisbury.

At Ansley Church, Warwickshire, J. Chetwode, esq. to Miss E. Juliana Ludford, of Ansleyhall.

DEATHS in the year 1821.

January. The countess dowager of Lincoln, sister to the marquis of Hertford, and mother of the late viscountess Folkestone.

Mr. Holmes, the celebrated player on the bassoon, fell down while walking near his house in Sloane-street, and instantly expired.

At Beddington Park, Surrey, Miss Vaughan, of Clapham.

At the advanced age of 100, at Hallgrove, near Bagshot, Mrs. Sarah Birl.

At Croydon, Keene Zachary Stables, esq. late of the army pay office.

At Hatherleigh, Devon, Mrs. Joanna Facey, aged 100. She was 50 years a widow, has left 2 children, 20 grand-children, 40 great-grand-children, and 4 great-great-grand-children.

In one of Dovy's alms-houses, Exeter, Mary Heath, aged 100; six months after the death of her sister, Elizabeth Heath, in the same house, aged 103.

After thirty-two hours of extreme suffering, a young man in the service of *R. Sheriffe, esq.* of Diss, Norfolk. His death is believed to have arisen from assisting in cleaning the wound of a spaniel which had been bitten by a terrier;—the terrier having been bitten by a mad dog in the preceding August, and died mad a month ago. This case shews what care is required by persons who may by an accident have this poison applied to any part of the surface of the body. It is not necessary that a person should be actually bit by a rabid animal to receive the infection, nor that there should be any abrasion of the skin of the part upon which matter may have been deposited; its simple application upon any sound part would seem sufficient to produce the disease.

At Bath, *of second attack of the small pox*, Samuel Hillar: he had been inoculated nineteen years before, and was slightly pitted.

At Hastings, the right honourable Frances Cairness, countess of Clermont, relict of W. Henry, the late and last earl of Clermont, and daughter of the late colonel James Murray, by the dowager lady Blayney.

At Hartham-house, Wilts, the seat of his father-in-law, the right honourable Archibald Colquhoun, lord register of Scotland, and M. P. for Dumbarton.

At Bishop's-court, Ireland, W. Ponsonby,

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Ponsonby, esq. only son of the late distinguished statesman.

Rev. Dr. Bray, Roman catholic bishop of Cashel, aged 73, much regretted.

The rev. John Thomas Jordan, B. D. rector of Hickling, and of Bircholt, in Kent, and many years senior tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge.

At Holy rood-house, at 78 years of age, the right honourable lady Elizabeth Murray.

Mr. Donald M'Nicol at Inverary, in the prime of life. His remarks on Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides are well known; like his father, he was a supporter and a judge of the Gaelic language.

In York-street, Portman-square, *lieutenant-general W. Popham*, at the advanced age of 81. The military career of this excellent man commenced, in the year 1757, as ensign; and, in 1759, retaining his rank in the king's service, he passed into that of the East India Company, where he acquired the highest panegyric from the most eminent commanders, as well as governors of India. He survived his brother, sir Home Popham, only six months.

William Parnell, esq, M. P. of Avondale, in the county of Wicklow. In private society he was remarked for the amiableness of his manners and for the suavity and intelligence of his conversation. Mr. Parnell deservedly ranked high, in letters and in politics, for his general acquirements, but more especially for his writings. "The Causes of popular Discontents in Ireland," and "The Apology for the Catholics," are works which have been greatly esteemed by persons of judgment, for their elegance of style, the statesmanlike principles they enforce, and the sure patriotism of the author. Had Mr. Parnell lived, the attention which he was in the habit of giving in parliament to Irish affairs, would have been productive, ere long, of lasting benefits to his country. Time only was wanting to enable him to give effect to those plans, which had been his constant study from his earliest years, for relieving Ireland from her grievances, and for ameliorating the condition of all classes of her people in wealth, in manners, and in morals. He was distinguished by a manly independence of principle, and an ardent zeal for the public good. Men of all parties in parliament must agree in bearing witness to the integrity of his conduct, and to the purity of the motives which actuated him in public life.

On the 3d *Mr. Hamilton* of Sundrum, N. B. in the 82d year of his age. Few persons have been more distinguished than Mr. Hamilton, for the united qualities of head and heart. He had been blessed with an excellent education; and was often accustomed to speak with fondness and reverence of the celebrated Adam Smith, whose lectures and friendship he had enjoyed. Several of his associates in youth became afterwards distinguished men; and with one of them, the late lord Melville, in particular, he was in habits of confidential intercourse and friendship. Mr. Hamilton united to excellent talents, and to manners most refined, the most quick and exquisite moral sensibility. He blended together high spirit with courtesy, and with all

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all the kindest charities of our nature. To his tenants he was uniformly friendly and liberal; to the poor his bounty approached to prodigality. It was difficult to say whether he himself, or the wandering mendicants, seemed to rejoice most to meet each other; and superior in charity to the good pastor of Goldsmith, he did not even "chide their wanderings," while he "relieved their pain." Till he had reached his 80th year, Mr. Hamilton had enjoyed good health, and (like his brother-in-law, the late lord Eglinton) all the energy of youth. His infirmities during the last year induced him to resign the honourable situation of convener of the county, which he held for thirty-six years, and to which he had given great dignity by his talents, munificence, and public spirit. At a meeting held at Ayr, May 15, 1820, "to consider and answer a letter from him, resigning the situation," the earl of Glasgow observed, "that no man who was acquainted with the virtues and talents of the excellent person who had now finally withdrawn himself from the public service of the county, but must feel deeply affected on the occasion."

On the 7th, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great patience, *Mrs. John Hunter*, widow of the celebrated surgeon, in the 79th year of her age. She was an authoress of distinguished merit. Her verses "On November 1784;" the beautiful address to Fancy, under the title of "La Douce Chimère," with several of her miscellaneous poems, shew that she possessed the feeling and imagination of genius. In appreciating her merits as a lyric poet, says one well able to describe her excellencies, "we ought to recollect how few songs, before her time, were to be found in the English language, that were worthy of being sung by the cultivated and refined, or were truly expressive of the pathetic melodies to which they were joined. The cruelty of Delia, receiving a rose-bud or presenting a nosegay to the fair idol, complimentary gallantry or the silly courtship of imaginary shepherds, were the usual subjects of our politer popular songs; though a few of superior excellence might indeed be discovered, like rare jewels, closed up in the volumes of our classical poets. Mrs. Hunter had the good taste, the good sense and feeling, to strike into a better path, and to take deep and tender feeling, as arising from some implied situation of passion or distress, for the subject of her verses. The superiority of this refinement was immediately felt; and the first of her songs that were known to the public—"The Son of Alknomook," "Queen Mary's Lament," &c. became exceedingly popular. They had also one great advantage to the singer and the listener, that, as the love of music had first induced the author to write in verse, no word was admitted into her measure, which conveyed any harshness to a musical ear, or was in the least degree at variance with the air.

This good path she pursued; but contemporaries soon arose, whose lyrical works more than shared with her the public favour; and her volume of songs and poems, published many years after they were written, was less attractive

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attractive than it would have been at an earlier period. It is not, however, we are confident, rating her genius too high to say, that at this present time, when the songs of Burns, Scott, Moore, and Byron, enrich the different collections of our national airs, the pathos, harmony, and elegance of many of her compositions have not been surpassed.

Though fond of reading and music, and capable of amusing herself in the closest retirement, she had great relish for society; and at one period of her life mixed very often in a circle of agreeable and cultivated friends, who met together regularly, many of whom are well known in the literary world.* By those friends she was respected and admired; and into whatever assembly she entered, the delicacy of her face, with the commanding grace of her person, gave her a peculiar air of distinction, and seldom failed to attract attention. But she never ascribed to her own merit the notice she received in society; feeling herself the wife of a celebrated man, she was fond of imputing the attention she received, to the influence of his character; doing injustice to herself, from a generous pride of owing every thing to him: and she never appeared so much gratified by attention and kindness, as when she supposed it was shewn to her for his sake.

The latter years of her life were mostly spent in retirement, though no infirmity of age, a slight deafness excepted, prevented her from enjoying society. The resources of her books and her pen never failed her; many of her songs, and other poems, written at an advanced age, are very beautiful, and some of them are of a more cheerful character than the productions of her younger days. She also wrote many letters to her friends; and her flow of ideas, and facility of diction, made it an amusing and pleasant occupation.

She was an affectionate relation; and, where she was attached and had opportunity, she was a warm, useful, and steady friend. To her contemporary writers, particularly the poets of these days, she was a charitable critic, and a warm and generous admirer. The pleasure she received from them was repaid with no grudging or niggard thanks. To critical severity, as applying to her own works, she was mild, considerate and forgiving."

On the 18th *Mr. serjeant Runnington.* He was born on the 29th of August, 1751, in Hertfordshire. In 1768 he was placed under the care of an eminent special pleader, who was publishing a digest of the laws of England; in compiling which work he was of material assistance. In 1774 he commenced special pleader in the Temple, and obtained many pupils, who have since risen to eminence. The sister of one of these, sir S. Shepherd, he married, and had by her two children, a son and a daughter; the former of whom died in 1810. In 1778 he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple; and in 1787 took the degree of serjeant-at-law. In politics he was an active whig. He advised, and

* Horace Walpole, (lord Orford,) Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Vessey, &c.

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and ultimately succeeded in the action brought by Mr. Fox against the high bailiff of Westminster in 1784, the whole responsibility of which rested upon him. Just before the death of Mr. Fox, it was arranged by the then chancellor, lord Erskine, that the serjeant should be made a master in chancery; but, the administration going out soon after, nothing was done for him.

In 1782 he lost his first wife; and in 1783 he married Mrs. Wetherell, the widow of C. Wetherell, esq. of Jamaica. In 1813 he was elected recorder of Colchester by a considerable majority; but as the mayor who swore him into that office, was not mayor *de jure*, an information in nature of *quo warranto* was afterwards filed against the serjeant; in consequence of which he was obliged to disclaim the office. His residence was principally at Brighton, where, since 1812, he took a most active part as a magistrate for the county of Sussex. His firm, prompt, and impartial manner of administering the duties of that office, added to his great temper, knowledge, and humanity, was certainly of the highest benefit and importance to that town. In 1815, Mr. Runnington was appointed commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors in England; which he resigned in 1819.

Mr. serjeant Runnington was the editor of the following works: "Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law," 8vo. 1779; a new edition, with considerable additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794. "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," 8vo. 1781. "Ruffhead's Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to the 25th Geo. III." 14 vols. 4to. 1787. "The History, Principles, and Practice of the Legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting Action for Mesne Process," 8vo. 1795.

February. In George-street, Portman-square, major-general P. Chester, late of the Coldstream Guards.

James Topping, esq. one of his majesty's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and late attorney-general of the county palatine of Durham.

At his house in Brompton-grove, at an advanced age, sir John Macpherson, bart. for many years a member of the supreme council in Bengal, and afterwards governor-general of India.

In Upper Berkeley-street, Dr. Arthur Saunderson, senior fellow of the college of physicians.

At Exeter, Mrs. Skeldon, aged 73, widow of the late John Skeldon, esq. professor of anatomy.

At Newenham, Gloucestershire, Mr. S. Averill, shoemaker, aged 107; he worked at his trade till within three years of his death.

At Winchester, Hampshire, lady Louisa North, aged 46.

In Lincolnshire, at Thorney-abbey, W. Chittle, esq. aged 80.

At Wells, Somerset, Francis Drake, esq. aged 57, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic majesty to the court of Munich, and subsequently a magistrate for the county of Somerset.

At New Fishbourne, Sussex, Mr. Willis Hardham, aged 72. He was grandfather, uncle, and great uncle to 200 persons now living.

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At Hutton-hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. Johnstone, neice of David Hume, the historian of Great Britain.

At Edinburgh, lieutenant-colonel Grant.

At Dublin, lady Harte.

M. Naldi, of the Italian Theatre Royal, having been invited to dine with Mr. Garcia, at Paris, immediately on his arrival with his wife and daughter, proceeded to examine the accelerated process of cooking by a self-acting boiler. By an imprudent and fatal inadvertency M. Naldi, with the tongs, stopped the valve, and the compression increased the heat to such a degree that an explosion ensued; the lid of the boiler came in contact with his forehead, completely severed the skull, and stretched him dead at the feet of his daughter.

Anthony Ver Huell, late minister plenipotentiary from Holland, to the court of Spani.

On the 11th, at Richmond, in the 90th year of his age, *Mr. Adam Walker*. He was born on the banks of Windermere, in the county of Westmoreland. His father employed a few hands in the woollen manufacture: and having a large family, he took his son from school before the boy could read a chapter in the bible. The mechanical turn of the youth was not however to be smothered by hard labour. He copied corn-mills, paper-mills, and fulling-mills, the models of which were constructed on a brook near his father's dwelling, to the surprise of passengers. He also borrowed books, and built a house for himself in a bush to read without interruption on Sundays. Thus he went on with such success, that a person, who discovered his extraordinary talents, offered him the ushership of Ledsham school, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Here he began his career of teaching when he was no more than fifteen years of age, and had frequently to study over night what he had to impart to his pupils the next morning. After continuing three years in that situation, he was chosen writing-master and accomptant to the free-school at Macclesfield, where he resided four years, and perfected himself in mathematics by his own application. At this place he embarked in trade, but failing in his business, he resolved to turn hermit in one of the islands on the lake of Windermere, from which romantic scheme he was diverted by the ridicule of his friends. His next enterprize was that of lecturing on astronomy at Manchester, where he met with a very favourable reception, which enabled him to establish an extensive seminary. This however he relinquished for the purpose of travelling as a lecturer in natural philosophy; and after passing through most of the great towns in the three kingdoms, he visited Dr. Priestley, by whose recommendation he undertook to lecture in the Haymarket in 1778. The encouragement which he experienced in the metropolis induced him to take a house in George-street, Hanover square, where he read lectures every winter to numerous audiences. He was also engaged by Dr. Barnard, provost of Eton College, to lecture in that seminary: which example was followed by Westminster, Winchester, and other great schools. Among the variety of inventions with which Mr. Walker has amused

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amused himself, may be mentioned various engines for raising water; three methods by which ships may be easily pumped at sea; carriages to go by wind and steam; the patent empyreal air-stove; the patent celestina harpsichord; the Eidouranion, or transparent orrery; the rotatory lights on the island of Scilly; a boat that works against the stream; another that clears the bottom of rivers by the stream or tide; a weather guage which, united to a clock, shows the quantity of rain, the direction and strength of the wind, the heighth of the barometer, the heat and moisture of the air; an easy method of turning a river into a wet dock; a road mill; a machine for watering land; a dibbling-plough, &c. &c. The literary performances of Mr. Walker are: "Analysis of Lectures on Experimental Philosophy," 8vo.; "Philosophical Estimate of the Causes, Effects, and Cure of unwholesome Air in Cities," 8vo.; "On the Causes and Cure of Smoky Chimnies," 8vo.; "Ideas suggested in an Excursion through Flanders, Germany, Italy and France," 8vo. 1791; "Remarks made in a Tour to the Lakes of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the Summer of 1791, to which is annexed a Sketch of the Police, Religion, Arts, and Agriculture of France, made in an excursion to Paris in 1785," 8vo.; 1792; "A system of Familiar Philosophy, in Lectures," 4to. 1799: "A Treatise on Geography and the Use of the Globes," 12mo. Some interesting Memoirs of the family of Hogarth were communicated by Mr. Walker to Mr. Nichols in 1782. He has also inserted many pieces in prose and verse in various Magazines; and some articles in the Philosophical Transactions, and Young's Annals of Agriculture.

At Rome, on the 23rd, *Mr. John Keats*, well known for his poetical productions. "He left England for the benefit of his health, having exhibited marks of a consumptive disorder, which appeared to be rapidly increasing. A cold, caught on his journey to Italy, hurried him still faster to the tomb; and though for a short time after his arrival there he seemed to revive, it was only to confirm the fallacy of a hope too often indulged in similar disorders; for he soon languished into an untimely grave. He often talked of approaching death, with the resignation of one who contemplated its certainty without anxiety, and seemed to wish to "steal from the world" into silence and repose. From a contemporary writer we learn, that when a friend was sitting by his bed, and talking of an inscription to his memory, he desired there might be no notice taken of him, "or if any," to be "*Here lies the body of one whose name was writ in water!*" The temperament and feeling of the poet, which is always "much nearer allied to melancholy than to jollity or mirth," seem to have been the heritage of Keats: the deep susceptibility to external beauty, the intense vividness of mental impressions, and the rich colouring of thought, which are seen in genius, were all his. Though young and his taste leaning towards an extravagance which maturer years would no doubt have corrected, his poetry displays throughout those breathings, thoughts which so peculiarly identify the presence of the poetical spirit

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spirit. He was an original writer, his productions were his own; and no pen of the present age can lay claim to the epithet of poetical on the ground of a powerful fancy, freshness of colouring, and force of expression, if Keats be not allowed a claim far from humble, on those distinguishing characteristics of the sons of song. A name richer in promise England did not possess, and a mind insensible to the sweetness of his productions must indeed be a miserable one—the very climax of heartlessness. The subject of Endymion, his principal poem, is perhaps less attractive than one more natural and more agreeable to the general taste: mythological fictions do not now interest mankind; yet it does not follow that they should not be told in strains of exquisite poetry. His other poems possess sufficient attraction to interest every class of readers, and they will still be read when the sneers of ephemeral critics shall have long expired on the gross lips which impudently arrayed themselves against acknowledged truth, and the whole suffrage of the literary world. The base attack made with the hope of crushing the rising genius of young Keats, can never be forgotten: it was made against a youthful, friendless, virtuous, highly-gifted character, by a pen, equally reckless of veracity and justice, from the mean motive of a dislike to his political tenets. It appears that Keats had a presentiment he should never return to England, and that he communicated it to more than one person. He is said to have wished to drink "of the warm South," and "leave the world unseen;" and his wish was accordingly fulfilled. There is something very impressive about the death of genius, and particularly of youthful genius. Poets, perhaps, have shared most of this feeling from mankind; indeed their labours which survive themselves are for ever creating it. Not only

"By fairy hands *their* knell is rung,
By forms unseen *their* dirge is sung."

but the beautiful, the tender, and the wise, are perpetual sorrowers over their obsequies."

On the 27th *Mr. John Scott.* He was a native of Scotland, and received his education in the university of Aberdeen. On leaving his native city and coming to London, he obtained an appointment in the War Office, which he soon afterwards resigned, and engaged himself in literature, editing the "*Stamford News*," and afterwards the "*Champion*," a newspaper established by himself. In 1815 he published his "Visit to Paris," and soon afterwards "Paris visited," works which shew a strong mind and a vigorous and animated pen of no common powers. The first and best of these two publications, while it was justly subject to a charge of prejudice respecting the people it described, was filled with clear and forcible narrative, lively digression, and it bore marks of close thinking; the whole so mingled as to afford interest to every class of readers. Mr. Scott also published soon after the decease of a child, a poem, entitled "The House of Mourning." Having engaged as editor of the London Magazine, for which office his talents were peculiarly adapted, he became involved in a literary warfare with a northern publication of

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of the same nature, and wrote some articles which were deemed personally offensive by a Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, the reputed editor of the rival work. Mr. Lockhart demanded what is termed satisfaction, for the conceived insult, which Mr. Scott refused, unless Mr. Lockhart would disavow such a connexion with the publication in question, as, if it existed, was sufficient in Mr. Scott's mind to justify the imputations he had penned, he having himself previously avowed the articles he had published to be his own. Mr. Lockhart however refused to make the disavowal required, and persisted in his first demands. Mr. Scott then published a statement of the transaction, and one from Mr. Lockhart followed, which the latter prefaced with the disavowal Mr. Scott required him to make, and said that he had forwarded a similar statement to Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott, in a second statement, declared that the copy of Mr. Lockhart's statement forwarded to him, contained no such prefatory disavowal, as that which formed the condition of his meeting Mr. Lockhart; and he then became doubly vehement in his expressions of indignation at Mr. Lockhart's duplicity. A friend of Mr. Lockhart's then put forth a statement of the affair, in which he made use of some expressions offensive to Mr. Scott, for which the latter demanded an explanation, (which was refused,) not conceiving himself withheld by any consideration of duty or honour from meeting Mr. Lockhart's friend, on a matter foreign to the original dispute. They accordingly met on the evening of the 23rd of February, at Chalk Farm, and Mr. Scott fell mortally wounded on the second fire. Mr. Scott was between 30 and 40 years of age.

March. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in the 87th year of her age, the right honourable Anne, relict of Walter, eighth lord Aston, and mother of the present.

At Hooley-house, Surrey, in the 83rd year of his age, J. Byron, esq. late lieut.-col. of the 3rd regiment of guards.

In Parliament-street, Caroline, the wife of Christ. Hodgson, esq.

Clara Maria, eldest daughter of sir J. Blind Burges, bart.

At the British Museum, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of J. Planta, esq. principal librarian of that establishment.

At Claremont-park, Esher, col. the baron de Hardenbrock, equery to his royal highness prince Leopold.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Dona Maria Brigida de Faria e Lacerda, wife of sir John Campbel, B. C. F. S. master-general in the Portuguese service.

The protestant dissenting ministers having assembled at Dr. Williams's library, in Redcross-street, for considering the projected bill on education, several ministers expressed their sentiments, and among them *Dr. Lindsey*. The secretary was proceeding to read to the meeting a series of resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsey; he fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medical aid was instantly called in, but it was too late—he had expired.

At Winchester, Hampshire, B. Goodlad,

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Goodlad, esq. many years a magistrate for the county; and seven days afterwards his disconsolate widow, Mrs. F. L. Goodlad.

In consequence of a fall down stairs, *Mr. Moses Langdon*, of Upton, near Wiveliscombe, Somerset, aged 70, better known by the appellation of *Old Moses*, from his waggardly disposition. He has been frequently known to eat crows and magpies found dead in fields by bogs. He never kept any servant, but gave an old woman from the workhouse her victuals for dressing his; he was in the habit of frequenting Wiveliscombe, and put up at a small inn, where they usually dressed tripe, which he generally took for his dinner, and if any person sitting near him left any on their plates, he always ate it up, saying, it was a pity to waste any thing. When at home, he wore the coarsest brin for shirts but kept fine Holland ones, which he wore when he took a journey; and if he slept out, he invariably took the shirt off and lay without one, to prevent its being worn out. He died intestate, and his landed property, to a considerable amount, falls to John Langdon, a second cousin, heretofore a day labourer.

On the 4th, the infant of the duke and duchess of Clarence, at one o'clock in the morning.

On the 13th, deeply and justly lamented by his numerous relatives and friends, *John Hunter, esq.* vice-admiral of the red, in the 83rd year of his age. He entered the naval service at an early period of life, and served under three successive sovereigns. In 1786 he was appointed captain of his majesty's ship *Sirius*, and formed, in conjunction with the late governor Phillip, the first settlement in New South Wales. In 1794, whilst serving as a supernumerary captain in the *Queen Charlotte*, with his friend and patron the late lord Howe, he was appointed governor-in-chief of that colony. His mild conciliatory manners endeared him to all classes of society in his government; and to his indefatigable exertions may be attributed in a great measure the rising prosperity of that settlement. He was a kind and affectionate relative, a sincere and warm friend, a generous and liberal benefactor to the poor; for such was the natural benevolence of his heart that he never saw a fellow-creature in distress without relieving him to the utmost extent of his abilities: in short, his character may be summed up by remarking, he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man.

On the 21st, Michael Bryan, esq. long and intimately known among men of taste. Very few, if any, of his contemporaries ever possessed so much influence in all matters of refined connoisseurship as he exercised for a number of years. His judgment in pictures was of the first order; his information extensive; and his enthusiasm for the sublime and beautiful in works of art, of boundless fervour. His opinion was consequently looked up to, as decisive of the merit or demerit of paintings, whether derived from the ancient masters or from the easels of modern genius; and many hundred thousand pounds have been expended upon his dicta in affairs of this kind. Mr. Bryan allied himself to a noble family, by marrying a sister of the earl of Shrewsbury,

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Shrewsbury; and he mingled among the best society of the times. He was unfortunate, however, in some speculations, a few years ago; and this, for a period, threw a cloud over his circumstances, and almost entirely severed him from those pursuits for which he had been so celebrated. Retiring from more active life, he projected and finished his "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," in two volumes, 4to.: which was commenced in 1813, and given to the world in 1816. This work, a great improvement, as well as enlargement, of Pilkington's design, is evidence of his diligence and talents as an author. Several of the original sketches are admirably written; and the whole forms a compendium and index of arts and artists unequalled in our language. In private life, Mr. Bryan was highly esteemed. His temperament partook of the same warmth and glow which characterized his love of the fine arts; and, if not difficult to be offended, he was as readily reconciled. As an ardent friend, a worthy man, and an enlightened member of the most intellectual circles, few persons ever filled a more honourable place in all the relations of life. His memory will be respected, as his loss will be mourned, by every lover of the arts; for, according to his own Ciceronian epigraph—*Omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione inter se continentur.* He was 64 years of age.

April. At his house in Bolton-row, viscount Chetwynd, aged 64, clerk of the privy council.

The dowager countess of Essex, at her house in Curzon-street.

At his house near the chapel City-road, aged 73, the rev. J. Benson, formerly of St. Edmund-hall, Oxford; and a distinguished preacher and writer for more than half a century, among the Wesleyan methodists.

In Portugal-street, in the 87th year of his age, W. Mainwaring, esq. many years member and chairman of the quarter sessions for the county of Middlesex.

At an advanced age, at his house, in Gloucester-place, J. Yenn, esq. F. A. S. nearly 40 years treasurer, and a trustee of the royal academy, which situation he resigned last year. He had been also one of the directors of Greenwich hospital for 33 years.

At Maidenhead-bridge, N. Peacock, esq. the well-known marine painter, aged 81.

At Combermere-abbey, Cheshire, the honourable R. Cotton, eldest son of lord Combermere.

At Portsmouth, admiral sir G. Campbell, G. C. B. commander-in-chief at that port; he was found dead in his dressing-room, by his valet, who had left him only a few minutes previous. He was lying on the floor with a pistol by his side. This melancholy event caused the deepest concern, sir George being of the most humane and charitable disposition, and of exemplary domestic habits.

Walter Woodcock, esq. of Hales Owen, Shropshire, aged 80, one of his majesty's justices of peace for the county, and 49 years a surveyor of taxes in the county of Worcester.

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At Weacombe-house, Somerset, the rev. L. H. Luxton, B. A. prebendary of Wells, minister of Taunton St. James, and of Ash Priors, and many years an active magistrate for the county of Somerset.

At Dr. Langworthy's asylum, Kingsdown house-box, Somerset, J. Randall, aged 104 years, upwards of 69 of which he had been a patient in that institution.

At Edinburgh, John Campbell, esq. receiver-general of customs for Scotland.

At Galway, Mrs. M. Fahy, aged 107 years, 80 of which were passed in the service of Mr. Browne's family. She had seen six generations, and lived in five reigns. Her health continued unimpaired for upwards of 100 years; she then lost the use of one side by a paralytic affection, and was confined to her bed.

On the 2nd, at Edinburgh, *Dr. James Gregory*, professor of medicine in the University of that city, and first physician to his majesty in Scotland. He was interred on the 9th with great solemnity in the Canongate churchyard; upwards of 500 persons of distinguished talent and respectability joining in a procession to pay him the last honours of mortality.

"It is seldom our lot to record the death of an individual so universally esteemed, or whose loss will occasion so irreparable a blank, both in the academical celebrity of this city, and the national celebrity of the country. He has long been at the head both of the medical school and the medical practice of Edinburgh; and to his great talents and distinguished character, much, not only of the eminence of the University, but also of the prosperity of the city, is to be ascribed. For above thirty years he has annually taught the medical students of the University the most important part of their professional duties; and an admiration of his abilities and reverence for his character have in consequence extended, not only as far as the English language is spoken, but as far as the light of civilization has spread in the world. Perhaps there is no scientific man now in existence whose name is so universally revered, or whose instructions have diffused over so wide a sphere the means of relieving human distress. He was appointed, in the year 1776, at the early age of 23, to the professorship of the theory of physic, and he continued to teach this class with great distinction for twelve years. As a text book for the lectures, he published, in the year 1782, his *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, which soon became a work of standard reputation all over Europe, not only in consequence of the scientific merits which it possessed, but the singular felicity of classical language with which it was written. In the year 1790 he was appointed, in consequence of the death of Dr. Cullen, to the chair of the practice of physic, the most important medical professorship in the University; and for thirty-two years he sustained and increased the celebrity which the eminence of his predecessor had conferred upon the office. During this long period, the fame which his talents had acquired attracted students from all parts of the world to this city,

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city, all of whom returned to their homes with feelings of reverence for his character, more nearly resembling that which the disciples of antiquity felt for their instructors than any thing which is generally experienced in the present situation of society. Of the estimation in which his scientific merits were held throughout Europe, it is a sufficient proof that he was one of the few of our countrymen who have been honoured with a seat in the Institute of France: a distinction which is only conferred upon a very small and select number of foreigners. As a literary man he has long enjoyed a very high reputation. His acute and discriminating mind was early devoted to the study of metaphysics; and in the Literary and Philosophical Essays, which he published in the year 1792, is to be found one of the most original and forcible refutations of the doctrine of necessity which has ever appeared. To his reputation as an accomplished scholar, all the well-informed persons in both parts of the island can bear testimony. He was one of the few men who have rescued Scotland from the imputation of a deficiency in classical taste, which is thrown upon it with too much justice by their southern neighbours, and demonstrated that the vigour of Scottish talent may be combined with the elegance of English accomplishments.—He was one of the last of that illustrious body of literary and scientific men whose labours gave distinction to their country during the latter part of the last century; and among the names of his intimate friends may be ranked those of almost all of his contemporaries, who will be remembered in future ages as men of science and learning; of Cullen and Black, of Reid, and Smith, and Stewart; and we may venture to say, that the spot where his remains now lie interred, beside those of Adam Smith, will long be visited by the admirers of Scottish genius, as fitted to awaken no common recollections.—The brilliancy of his wit, and the epigrammatic force of his conversation, will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance; while, amongst a numerous circle of relations and friends, the kindness and generosity of his character have rendered his death an irreparable loss. To the poorer classes his professional advice was at all times gratuitously open; and such was the disinterestedness of his conduct, that his income never was nearly so great as the celebrity of his name might have procured. He was distinguished through life by a nice and chivalrous sense of honour, which was perhaps too high-toned for the tranquil exercise of the profession to which he belonged; and occasionally led him into differences with his professional brethren which his friends could not but lament, even while they admired and venerated the high notions of personal and professional honour in which they originated. His whole character, indeed, was rather formed upon the exalted models of ancient virtue than accommodated to the lower standard of mere professional respectability; and we know of no one to whose life and conduct we can more truly apply the classical words which he him-

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self inscribed on the tomb of one of his earliest and most valued friends——

"*Vir priscæ virtutis, per omnes vitæ gradus, et in omni vitæ officio, probatissimæ.*"

At Bath, *Mr. W. Meyler*, bookseller, and joint proprietor, and editor of *The Bath Herald*, of which he had been the principal conductor from its first establishment in 1792. No person will be more deeply regretted, or his loss more severely felt than that of Mr. Meyler. Considerate, kind, and compassionate, he was ever ready to render his best services to those who needed them; and most of the candidates for public fame, who have from time to time visited Bath, have experienced his fostering protection. A residence for half a century in that city, commenced in the infancy of its prosperity, procured him an acquaintance with most of the literary and scientific characters of his day; and the suavity of his manners, and his known goodness of heart, deservedly endeared him to all who had an opportunity of fairly estimating his character; whilst the respect in which he was held, obtained for him a civic gown among the body corporate, at a time when that body was almost exclusively composed of gentlemen of the medical profession. Mr. Meyler's pretensions to literature were of no ordinary class; and the public have often been favoured with the productions of his pen both in poetry and prose. As a critic, his judgment was not seldom referred to by the lovers of the drama; but the kindness of his heart frequently softened the severity of criticism into admonition and advice. As a man, he was upright, humane, and just; as a husband and a father, he possessed every conjugal and paternal virtue in an eminent degree; and as a citizen and subject, his loyalty and his attachment to his country were deep-rooted and unqualified. Mr. Meyler for many years was a victim to the gout, which, from the severity of its incessant attacks, deprived his bed of rest by night, and his couch of comfort by day, but could not ruffle the urbanity of his temper, nor abridge the practical humanity of his disposition. No one acquainted with this most respectable individual, but must have been impressed with his great urbanity, and the conviction that a more worthy man did not live in his time. Generally speaking the proprietors of provincial papers are the most useful and intelligent persons in their districts, and of the entire class Mr. Meyler has for many years ranked as one of the most able and estimable. His paper was always distinguished for good writing and good taste, and those qualities recommended it to the patronage of many families in distant parts of the empire. It has also been often distinguished for priority of news, and for much information on subjects of temporary interest resulting from the active intelligence of its conductor.

On the 15th, at his house in Berner's-street, aged 54, after an illness of several years, *Mr. James Bartleman*. He was completely educated in music: he was scientific as a singer, and learned in the various erudition of English and Italian composers, particularly in the

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the madrigalists, and the writers of sacred music. His bias was decided towards those compositions, which, even when he first came into life had already begun to be considered as the ancient music; but all that lay in his own department, he lightened of its heaviness by the brilliancy of his voice, and animated by his energy of manner. He carried much dramatic effect into the orchestra, and he restored the knowledge of Purcell's finest compositions, as well as of Handel's finest opera songs. He was, of his own accord, and under the impulse of his own disposition, rapidly infusing a new grace into bass singing, when the means were afforded him by Hayden's character of Raphael in the Creation,—by Calcott's beautiful songs written on purpose for him,—by Pergolesi's "O Lord, have mercy upon me"—by Dr. Crotch's Palestine, and several other things from Stevens, Webbe, Calcott, and Horsley,—of durably impressing the stamp of elegance upon this part of the art. The freer admission of ornamental passages, of a cast between those employed by the bass and tenor, naturally followed, while the discontinuance of heavy divisions, and the substitution of speaking, and beautiful melodies, such as we find throughout the Creation, —in Calcott's Angel of Life, and in Horsley's Tempest, completed the enlargement of the bass singer from the imposing constraints of the former system. Nor has the pure and genuine eloquence of music, that just and forcible expression which is the result of the happiest adaptation of sound to sentiment, been abandoned or lost in the change. England owes to the present generation of native composers, a combination of grandeur with grace, not to be matched, we think, in the works of any other race of writers for basses, scarcely excepting the author of the Creation himself.

Mr. Bartleman was a member of the chapel royal, and other choirs, a scientific and erudite musician, and, as a bass singer, has raised the art of expression to a higher pitch than any of his predecessors. He revived the music of Purcell, and supported the school of Handel, indeed, the ancient schools generally, with a degree of energy, purity, and effect, for which the musical world may now look in vain. With this imaginative and energetic singer, the traditionary manner of such things as Purcell's *Let the Dread-Engines, the Frost Scene in king Arthur*, and *Saul and the Witch of Endor*, will, we apprehend, be entirely lost. His voice had power and richness, yet these were joined with a lightness that is seldom met with in singing. He was, perhaps, the first Englishman who endeavoured to relieve the mechanical effects, before his time considered inalienable, from basses, and to form this part with spirit, fancy, finish, and a certain portion of elegance; and he was perhaps as successful in the addition of these attributes to the native majesty and volume of tone, that are the foundations of bass-singing as any man ever was, or ever will be. His style was strictly English, both in the formation of his tone, and in his elocution, which was highly animated, and

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full of effective transitions. The test of his peculiar excellence appears to be, that no one has succeeded in imitating his manner; nor, indeed, has he left behind him any successor sufficiently strong to buckle on his armour.

In private life, Mr. Bartleman was refined and well informed, lively in conversation, and enthusiastically fond of his art. He moved in a most respectable sphere in society.

M. de Fontanes. This distinguished individual was born at Niort in 1761, and died at Paris on the 17th. He was of noble family. At the age of 21 he published a translation of Pope's "Essay on Man," which he subsequently revised and corrected. He was author of several poetical works, and at the commencement of the French revolution published a journal called *The Moderator*. After the fall of Robespierre, he became a member of the Institute, and a professor in the central schools. He joined La Harpe in the publication of *Le Memorial*, which paper, with a number of others, was suppressed by the National Convention in 1797. M. de Fontanes then escaped to England, where he formed an acquaintance with the well-known ultra and author M. Châteaubriand, and they became indissoluble friends. Both returned to France when Buonaparte granted an amnesty to the emigrants, and they engaged with La Harpe and Bonald in the *Mercure de France*. M. de Fontanes became a member and afterwards president of the Legislative Body. In 1808 he was named *Grand Master of the University*, and senator in 1810. On the 1st of April, 1814, he declared for the Bourbons, was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the charter, and was elevated to the peerage on the first establishment of that body. His literary talents deservedly rendered him an ornament to his country, but his political principles seem to have been as flexible as those of the other girouettes of the day.

At his villa, near Chelsea, on the 24th, aged 63, *Alexander Stephens, esq.* well known to the literary circles of the metropolis. Though he wrote for the press as much as any man of his time, yet he had a constant aversion to obtrude his name on the world. It was affixed to the two quartos which recorded *the History of the Wars of the French Revolution;* but the gross injustice with which that elegantly-written and accurately correct work was treated by the Monthly Review, and some other of the periodical critical works, determined him for the future to reserve his name.

The pages of the Analytical Review abounded in articles which proved his learning and ability; and the elaborated biographies in the Monthly Magazine, the Reviews of French Literature, &c. attested his unremitting industry. He edited the two volumes of Founders of the French Republic, nine of the eleven volumes of Public Characters, and the Biographical Indexes to the houses of lords and commons; also the Annual Necrology, published in 1799; and latterly the Annual Obituary, of which he had just completed the volume for 1820. In facility of biographical writing, and in extent

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extent of information on the lives and actions of the contemporary generation, he was equalled by no writer of his age. His industry and integrity are proved by naming the various works which proceeded from his pen, and though every variety of character passed in review before him, he never wrote an ill-natured paragraph, or aided in propagating calumny. And, in like manner, while he respected private feelings, he respected public principles, and never wrote a line which compromised the cause of civil liberty. His habitual sense of honour, and his independent spirit, never permitted him to abuse the press, by rendering it subservient to feelings of private resentment, or to the corrupt purposes of the administration for the time-being. He thus always performed the duties of a good neighbour and a good citizen.

He was a native of Elgin, and was educated in the university of Aberdeen. He afterwards entered himself of the Middle Temple, and his first literary production was a Law Journal. He then accepted a commission in the army, and served with a regiment of foot in Jamaica. Retiring on half-pay, he married a most amiable branch of the Dryden family, and, settling in the neighbourhood of London, passed his time between his books and much respectable society, for the latter of which he was eminently qualified by his conversational powers, his stores of anecdote, and his urbanity of manners.

His literary and domestic habits precluded him from public life, but, as a speaker, he often distinguished himself in the local concerns of his parish: on one occasion, filling the chair of the Middlesex Grand Jury, he arraigned the conduct of the notorious Aris, and exhibited his malpractices in a petition to the house of commons, which led to a royal commission, and ultimately to the dismissal of the governor from an employment which had been abused. His spirited conduct on this occasion procured him the plaudits of all independent men.

He sometimes acted as agent for suitors to the house of lords, and conducted with honour and success the claim to the Roxburgh peerage, during which he became acquainted with some of the principal members of that house, and obtained their personal esteem and friendship.

In his circle he has left a void, which will not easily be supplied. He was, in many respects, a noble in nature, and was respected wherever he was known.

On the 26th, in the 46th year of his age, *the rev. William Neilson*, D. D. M. R. I. A. Professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and head master of the classical school in the Belfast Academical Institution. Dr. Neilson, was the fourth son of the Rev. Dr. Neilson, Presbyterian minister at Redemon, county of Down, who still survives to lament the loss of his son. From early years he displayed an ardent taste for literary knowledge, especially for the study of languages, of which the Greek soon appeared to be his favourite. At an early period of life he finished his philosophical studies, in the university of Glasgow. For some years subsequent he assisted in conducting his

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his father's academy. In 1797, he was ordained Presbyterian minister of Dundalk, where he gave to the world his Greek Exercises, English Grammar, Greek Idioms, and Irish Grammar. He was also the author of many valuable Essays on subjects connected with languages, in various literary Journals. His character in literature stood so high, that the university of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of doctor in divinity—an honour which was equally unsolicited and unexpected. The royal Irish academy invited him to become one of their members. In 1818 he was invited to become professor and head master in the Belfast Institution and in the full and laborious exercise of his duties in that literary establishment, he was unexpectedly arrested by death, after a residence of little more than three years. The literary fame of Dr. Neilson, particularly as a linguist, was great, and was even more extended in England and Scotland than in his own country. His labours in the composition of excellent elementary works, calculated in particular to facilitate the knowledge of the Greek anguage, have been appreciated in all parts of the empire. Notwithstanding his various avocations in Belfast, he gave to the world, about a year ago, an edition of Moore's Greek Grammar, with large additions and improvements, which has been already adopted as a text-book in some of the universites of Scotland, and has been highly approved by the best judges. His speculations on the more intricate and philosophical parts of grammar and language, were refined and philosophical. His great and unremitting labours in the Institution can be fully estimated by those alone who were intimately acquainted with him, or by those who had the advantage of receiving his instructions. To the Belfast Institution, since his removal to it, he always displayed the warmest attachment, founded upon the rational hope, from what it had already performed, of its becoming of the greatest benefit to the north of Ireland. In the death of Dr. Neilson, the institution and the town of Belfast have sustained a great loss. As a christian clergyman, he was distinguished by pure and rational piety; and in discharging all the duties of his religious office, he was anxious to impress the truths which he himself sincerely felt.

May. At his house in Paradise-street, Lambeth, W. Cragg, esq. under secretary to the board of agriculture.

At her house in Park-street, in her 89th year, viscountess Pery, relict of viscount Pery, and mother of viscountess Northland, and the honourable Mrs. Calvert.

In the fleet prison, Hannah Barber, aged 85, who had been confined thirty-two years, for contempt of the court of chancery, during which time she had never passed the gates.

Lady Taylor, at Twickenham, relict of the late sir John Taylor, bart.

In Langham-place, after a long illness, Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq. of cannon-hall, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

At his seat at Enys, near Penryn, Francis Enys, esq. aged 69. He retired to rest apparently in good health, and was found by his servant dead, the next morning.

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At

At Wesbury-house, Hampshire, the dowager lady Gage.

At Holkam, Norfolk, Mrs. Blackwell, sister of the late lord Sherborne, and of Mrs. Coke.

At Bury, Suffolk, G. Westurn, esq. one of the surveyors of the general post-office.

At Brighton, sir C. Edmonstone, M. P. for Stirling.

Lady E. Townsend, wife of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington-hall, Warwickshire.

John Hillman, esq. of Leitrim, near Castledawson, county of Londonderry, Ireland, at the age of 115 years. He retained his vigour both of mind and body, to the last day of his life.

On the 2nd, in the 82nd year of her age, at Clifton, died *Hester Lynch Piozzi*, the once celebrated *Mrs. Thrale;* descended, both on the parental and maternal side, from the ancient and respectable families of the Cottons and Salisburys, in North Wales, but still more distinguished as the intimate friend and associate of Dr. Johnson, Burke, sir J. Reynolds, Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, and most of those literary constellations which formed the Augustan galaxy of the last century. The world has long known in what estimation her society was held in that circle where these illustrious men, with Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Carter, Vesey, Boscawen, and others, who formed a *coterie* rarely surpassed in this or any other country. The vivacity of this lady's mind was a never-failing source of pleasure to all who had the good fortune to enjoy her society, while the brilliancy of her wit, tempered by invariable good humour and general benevolence, delighted all who approached her, and offended none. Her manners were highly polished and graceful; her erudition, the result of a regularly classical education, under the learned Dr. Collyer, was much more profound than those who only conversed superficially with her, were likely to discover; for wisely considering the line usually prescribed in such pursuits to her sex, she made no display of her scholarship, yet was always ready to give her testimony when properly *called out*; indeed, on those occasions, it was impossible altogether to conceal the rich and rare acquirements, in various sciences, which this lady possessed. Her writings are many of them before the public; and if some incline to condemn a colloquial style, in which, perhaps, she was too fond of indulging, all must admire the power of her genius, and the elegance of her talent, so variously displayed. She was particularly happy in *jeux d'esprit*—numbers of which lie scattered amongst her friends, and will, we hope, be collected. Her *Three Warnings* have long been enshrined and held in universal admiration, as a specimen of the precocity of her talents. —On grave subjects, those who knew her best will say, she most excelled. Her religion was pure; free from all wild speculative notions; her faith was built on the scriptures, that rock of our salvation, the continual perusal of which was her delight. She knew "*in whom* she trusted;" and in the fullest conviction of those sacred truths, she closed a various life, declaring to a friend, who watched over her last moments, that she quitted the world in the fear and trust of God, the love of her

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her Saviour, and in peace and charity with her neighbours and with all mankind. Her fine mental faculties remained wholly unimpaired. Her memory was uncommonly retentive on all subjects, and enriched by apt quotations, in which she was most happy; and her letters and conversation, to the last, had the same racy spirit that made her the animating principle and ornament of the distinguished society she moved in, at the more early period of her life.

On Saturday, the 5th, at St. Helena, NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, EX-EMPEROR OF FRANCE, after an illness of six weeks. His complaint was a cancer in the stomach. The following is the official account published in the London Gazette.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, July 4th, 1821.

Captain Crokat, of the 20th regiment, arrived this day from St. Helena, with a dispatch, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-general sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. of which the following is a copy:—

"St. Helena, May 6th, 1821.

"My lord,—It falls to my duty to inform your lordship, that Napoleon Buonaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th instant, after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since the 17th of March last. He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st of March, by his own medical assistant, professor Antommarchi, alone. During the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th of May, he received the daily visits of Dr. Arnott, of his majesty's 20th regiment, generally in conjunction with professor Antommarchi.—Dr. Shortt, physician to the forces, and Dr. Mitchell, principal medical officer of the royal navy on the station, whose services, as well of those of any other medical persons on the island, had been offered, were called upon in consultation by professor Antommarchi, on the 3rd of May; but they had not any opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient. Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crokat, orderly officer in attendance, and doctors Shortt and Mitchell, saw the body immediately afterwards. Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night.

"Early this morning about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by rear-admiral Lambert, naval commander-in-chief on this station; the marquis de Montchenu, commissioner of his majesty the king of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of his majesty the emperor of Austria; Brigadier-general Coffin, second in command of the troops; Thomas H. Brooke, and Thomas Greentree, esqrs. members in council in the government of this island; and captains Brown, Hendry, and Marryat, of the royal navy. After viewing the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, which lay with the face uncovered, we retired. An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Buonaparte, to as many officers as were desirous, naval and military, to the Honourable East India Company's officers

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officers and civil servants, and to various other individuals resident here, to enter the room in which the body lay, and to view it.

"At two o'clock this day the body was opened, in the presence of the following medical gentlemen, Dr. Shortt, M. D. Dr. Mitchell, M. D. Dr. Arnott, M. D. Dr. Burton, M. D. of his majesty's 66th regiment, and Matthew Livingstone, esq. surgeon in the East India Company's service. Professor Antommarchi assisted at the dissection. General Bertrand and count Montholon were present. After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the medical gentlemen present concurred in a report on their appearance. This report is inclosed.—I shall cause the body to be interred with the honours due to a general officer of the highest rank.

"I have entrusted this dispatch to captain Crokat, of his majesty's 20th regiment, who was the orderly officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Buonaparte at the time of his decease. He embarks on board his majesty's sloop Heron, which rear admiral Lambert has detached from the squadron under his command with the intelligence.—I have, &c. &c. H. Lowe, Lieut. Gen."

Longwood, St. Helena, May 6th, 1821.

Report of Appearances on Dissection of the body of Napoleon Buonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the throat, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural. Upon opening the abdomen, the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity, to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of

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the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed. (Signed)

T. SHORTT, M. D. and Prin. Med. Officer.
A. ARNOTT, M. D. Surgeon, 20th Regiment.
C. MITCHELL, M. D. Surgeon, H. M. S. Vigo.
F. BURTON, M. D. Surgeon, 66th Regiment.
M. LIVINGSTONE, Surgeon, H. C. service.

Napoleon's remains lay in state on the 6th and 7th, attired in his plain uniform, with a star on his side, and the crucifix on his breast, on a small brass tent bedstead, which he had with him in most of his campaigns. Under him was the cloak, of blue cloth, embroidered with silver, that he wore at the battle of Marengo, which served after for the pall at his funeral. It took place in the following order:—

Napoleon Bertrand, son of the marshal. The Priests in full robes.
Dr. Arnott, 20th regiment. Buonaparte's physician.
Grenadiers. { THE BODY. in a car, drawn by four horses. } Grenadiers.
[24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go.]
Count Montholon. Buonaparte's Horse, led by two servants. Marshal Bertrand
Servants. Madame Bertrand and daughter, in an open vehicle. Servants.
Naval Officers. Staff Officers.
Members of Council.
General Coffin. Marquis de Montchenu.
The Admiral. The Governor.
Servants. Lady Lowe and daughter, in an open vehicle. Servants.
Servants. Dragoons.
St. Helena Volunteers.
St. Helena Regiment.
St. Helena Artillery.
Sixty-sixth Regiment.
Royal Marines.
Twentieth Regiment.
Royal Artillery.

He was put into a leaden coffin, in his plain uniform dress, star, orders, &c.: the leaden one was enclosed in two formed of mahogany; the outer coffin had plain top and sides, black ebony round the edges, and silver head screws raised above the lid. The sword and mantle he wore when at the battle of Marengo were displayed on the coffin.

Buonaparte occupied himself often with gardening; and under his immediate superintendance bowers

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bowers and grottos were erected in the garden at Longwood. General Bertrand, Madame Bertrand, with the children, and doctor Antommarchi, assisted him on such occasions. His usual dress was that of a Chinese gardener—nankins, and a large straw hat. Within the last eight months of his life he could scarcely move out, and was obliged either to rest on the sofa, or in his easy chair; he suffered considerably, and was in consequence exceedingly morose; he had lost full two-thirds of his corpulence. His last words were "*Tete—Armee,*" but without any connexion; for what he uttered was in a convulsive state, and no other words could be distinctly understood. During his illness his son was the principal topic of his conversation; he never conversed on politics. Two priests were sent to him by his mother, one an old man (Buonavita,) and the other a young man. The first could not bear the climate, and was obliged to return to Europe. Since their arrival mass was read every day at Longwood. Buonaparte expressed much disgust at the old priest's smelling of tobacco—he disliked smoking and smokers. He had entirely left off taking snuff. He sent a present to lady Holland, who was never personally known to Buonaparte, but, since his confinement, had been unremitting in her attention to him, by constantly providing him with articles for his table which she thought would be agreeable to him; also by sending him books, and contributing in many other ways to his domestic comfort. He sent her a Cameo of great value, as a token of gratitude; it was on a snuff-box which the pope presented to him.

Buonaparte, when emperor of France, ordered letter-boxes to be fitted up in all the churches of Paris, where the virtuous poor, without their delicacy being wounded, could as they passed, deposit a note expressive of their wants. These boxes were only opened by the higher clergy, who were sworn to secresy; and the wants of the parties were thus releived without any of the humiliating circumstances of a public application.

The library of Napoleon consisted of the best classics, and through the kindness of lady Holland and other friends, he had a fresh supply of what was new and interesting every three months, sent to him under lord Bathurst's seal. Dinner was always served on the plate *(service d'argent)* with the imperial arms on it, off which he dined at St. Cloud.

Dr. Antommarchi found a proper stone on the island, with which he had prepared a plaster, and succeeded very well in taking a cast of his bust after his death.

The following is an extract from the last will and testament of Buonaparte, disposing of sums of money which he claims as his property, to those friends and servants who had followed him in his exile, or whom he thought faithful to him in his different changes of fortune. Besides this testament, the ex-emperor left a kind of political will, which speaks of higher things, and disposes of larger sums. In it he disposes of an almost imperial fortune of 40 millions of francs to public institutions, to particular classes, and for political purposes. It would be

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be curious to learn how such a treasure was acquired, and Buonaparte does not conceal the fact. As emperor, he enjoyed a civil list of 24 millions a year; and out of this, by living within his income, he saved 10 millions every year for the four years before his marriage. After his return from Russia, or during the Russian expedition, he ordered all those savings to be lent for the public service. This loan he reclaims in his will.

Testament of Napoleon.

This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena.

This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

I leave to the comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs, as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.

I leave to the comte Bertrand 500,000 francs.

I leave to Marchand, my first valet de chambre, 400,000 francs; the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard;—to Saint Denis, 100,000 francs;—to Novarre, 100,000 francs;—to Pijeron, 100,000 francs;—to Archambaud, 50,000 francs;—to Cuvier, 50,000 francs;—to Chandelle, *idem*.

To the abbè Visnale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte-Novo de Rossino.

To count Las Cases, 100,000 francs.

To count Lavalette, 100,000 francs.

To the surgeon-in-chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

To general Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs.

To general Drouet, 100,000 francs.

To general Cambronne, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Muton Duvernais, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the brave Labedoyere, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.

To the children of general Chartrau, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the virtuous general Travost, 100,000 francs.

To general Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs.

To Costa Bastiliça, also 100,000 francs.

To general Clausel, 100,000 francs.

To the baron de Menevalle, 100,000 francs.

To Arnault, author of *Marius*, 100,000 francs.

To colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

To the baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Poggi de Talaro, 100,000 francs.

To the surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and

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and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the comtes Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital.

I institute the comtes Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, my testamentary executors.

This present testament, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

April, 24, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil to the act of my last will:—

On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me—I dispose of 2 millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without their showing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the 40 millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right *(parage)* of his mother's inheritance.

To the comte Montholon 200,000 francs, 100,000 of which he will pay into the chest, for the same use as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in the discharge of legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written in my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms. NAPOLEON.

April, 24, 1821, Longwood.

This is also another codicil, or act of my last will:—

The 9,000l. sterling which we have given to the comte and the comtesse Montholon, if they have been paid, are to be deducted and charged in account against the legacies which we have made him by our testament. If they have not been paid, our bills shall be cancelled.

In consequence of the legacy made by our testament to the comte Montholon, the pension of 20,000 francs granted to his wife is annulled. Comte Montholon is directed to pay it to her.

The administration of such succession until its entire liquidation, requiring expenses in offices, for journeys, commission, consultations, pleadings, we intend that our testamentary executors shall retain 3 per cent. on all the legacies, both on the 6,800,000 francs, and on the sums bequeathed by the codicils.

The sums proceeding from these deductions shall be deposited in the hands of a treasurer, and expended on the order of our testamentary executors.

We appoint comte Las Cases, or in his default his son, and in his default general Drouot, treasurer.

This present codicil is entirely written with our own hand, and sealed with our arms.

NAPOLEON.

This 24th of April, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil and act of my last will.

From the funds remitted in gold to the empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remain due to me 2 millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I besides recommend

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recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa.

I leave 200,000 francs to comte Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer for the same purpose as the above, to be employed, according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written with my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms. NAPOLEON.

Monsieur Lafitte,—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of nearly 6 millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death deliver to him the said sum with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from the 1st of July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged in virtue of my order.

I desire that the liquidation of your account be settled by mutual consent between you, comte Montholon, comte Bertrand, and the sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents full and absolute discharge of the sum.

I also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to comte Montholon.

This letter having no other object, I pray God, monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821.

This testament was presented on the 10th of December, 1821, to the prerogative court of the lord archbishop of Canterbury, deposited and registered, according to the affidavit, in the hands of Mr. Fox, notary and attorney of the court.

Thus, as a forcible journalist remarks—thus terminated in exile and in prison the most extraordinary life yet known to political history. The vicissitudes of such a life, indeed, are the most valuable lessons which history can furnish. Connected with, and founded in, the principles of his character, the varieties of fortune which Buonaparte experienced are of a nature to illustrate the most useful maxims of benevolence, patriotism, or discretion. They embrace both extremes of the condition of man in society, and therefore address themselves to all ranks of human beings. But Buonaparte was our enemy—our defeated enemy—and as Englishmen we must not tarnish our triumphs over the living warrior, by unmanly injustice towards the dead. The community of which Buonaparte was in his early days a member, and the military education which he received, may, independently of any original bias of character, have laid the foundation of the greatness to which he attained, and of that mischievous application of unbridled power, through which he fell very nearly to the level whence he first had started. Nothing could be more corrupt than the morals of military society among the French before the revolution—nothing more selfish or contracted than the views (at all times) of a thorough bred military adventurer. Buonaparte came into active life, with as much (but we have no

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no reason to think a larger share of) lax morality and pure selfishness as others of his age and calling. The public crisis into which he was thrown, gave to profound selfishness the form of insatiable ambition. With talents and enterprise beyond all comparison greater than any against which he had to contend, he overthrew whatever opposed his progress. Thus, ambition in him was more conspicuous than others, only because it was more successful. He became a sovereign. How, then, was this pupil of a military school prepared to exercise the functions of sovereignty? An officer, as such, has no idea of divided power. His patriotism is simply love of his troops and his profession. He will obey commands—he will issue them—but in both cases those commands are absolute. Talk to him of deliberation, of debate, of freedom of action, of speech, nay of opinion, his *feeling* is, that the body to which any of these privileges shall be accessible, must fall into confusion and be speedily destroyed. Whatever pretexts may have been resorted to by Buonaparte—whatever jacobin yells he may have joined in to assist his own advance towards power—every subsequent act of his life assures us that the military prepossessions in which he was educated, became those by which he was influenced as a statesman, and we are well persuaded of his conviction, that it was impossible for any country, above all for France, to be governed otherwise than by one sole authority—undivided and unlimited. It may, we confess, be no satisfaction to the French, nor any great consolation to the rest of Europe, to know through what means it was, or by what vicious training, that Buonaparte was fitted, nay, predestined almost, to be a scourge and destroyer of the rights of nations, instead of employing a power irresistible, and which in such a cause none would have felt disposed to resist, for the promotion of knowledge, peace, and liberty, throughout the world. In hinting at what we conceive to be the fact, however, we are bound by regard for truth; our business is not to apologize for Buonaparte; but so far as may be done within brief limits to analyze and faithfully describe him. The factions also which he was compelled to crush, and whose overthrow obtained for him the gratitude of his country, still threatened a resurrection when the compressing force should be withdrawn. Hence were pretexts furnished on behalf of despotism, of which men more enlightened and better constituted than Buonaparte might not soon have discovered the fallacy. Raised to empire at home, his ambition sought for itself fresh aliment; and foreign conquest was at once tempting and easy. Here the natural reflection will obtrude itself—what might not this extraordinary being have effected for the happiness of mankind, and for his own everlasting fame and grandeur, had he used but a moiety of the force or perseverance in generous efforts to relieve the oppressed, which he wasted in rendering himself the monopolist and patron of oppression! But he had left himself no resource. He had extinguished liberty in France, and had no hold upon his subjects but their

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their love of military glory. Conquest therefore succeeded to conquest, until nothing capable of subjugation was left to be subdued. Insolence and rapacity in the victor produced among the enslaved nations, impatience of their misery and a thirst for vengeance. Injustice undermined itself, and Buonaparte, with his unseasoned empire, fell together, the pageant of a day.

His military administration was marked by strict and impartial justice. He had the art, in an eminent degree, of inciting the emulation and gaining the affections of his troops. He was steady and faithful in his friendships, and not vindictive on occasions where it was in his power to be so with impunity.

Of the deceased emperor's intellectual and characteristic ascendency over men, all the French, and some of other nations besides the French, who had an opportunity of approaching him, can bear witness. He seems to have possessed the talent, not merely of command, but, when he pleased, of conciliation and persuasion. With regard to his religious sentiments, they were perhaps of the same standard as those of other Frenchmen starting into manhood at a time when infidel writings had so domineered over the popular mind, that revealed religion was become a public laughing-stock; and in a country where the pure christian faith was perplexed with subtilties, overloaded by mummeries, and scandalized and discountenanced by a general looseness of morals. Upon the whole, Buonaparte will go down to posterity as a man who, having more good at his disposal than any other potentate of any former age, actually applied his immense means to the production of a greater share of mischief and misery to his fellow-creatures—one who, on the basis of French liberty, might have founded that of every other state in Europe—but who carried on a series of aggressions against foreign states, to divert the minds of his own subjects from the sense of their domestic slavery; thus imposing on foreign nations a necessity for arming to shake off his yoke, and affording to foreign despots a pretext for following his example.

Napoleon Bonaparte* was born at Ajaccio on the 15th of August, 1769. He was the second son of Carlo Buonaparte, who, having studied law at Rome, resigned the gown for the sword, fought under the banners of his friend Paoli, and much distinguished himself by his talents and bravery. When Corsica submitted to France, he was on the point of expatriating himself, but was dissuaded by his uncle Lucien, archdeacon of the cathedral of Ajaccio. In 1767 he married a young and beautiful lady, Letitia Ramolini, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. On submitting himself to the new government, in 1768, he was much noticed by the count de Marboeuf, the governor, and named a member of the deputation of the Corsican nobility to Louis XV. He was soon after

* Originally Buonaparte: it is common with Italians in France to frenchify their names for the sake of the more easy pronounciation; Napoleon did this.

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nominated judge lateral of the tribunal of Ajaccio, and died at Montpellier, of a cancer in the stomach, having proceeded thither for the benefit of his health in 1785, at the age of 39. Napoleon was early sent to France and patronized by a brother of M. de Marboeuf, a prelate, who sent him to a college in the village where he resided, and afterwards got him entered into the military academy of Brienne. He joined the military school of Paris in 1784, and in 1785 was appointed to the artillery in the regiment de la Fere. Barras became his patron during the revolution, and he first distinguished himself at Toulon by his superior skill in directing the batteries. He was soon after named general of brigade; and on the 13th Vendemaire, (Oct. 5,) 1794, he commanded the conventional troops and defeated the Parisians. In March 1796, he married Josephine de Beauharnois, the widow of the count de Beauharnois, who was beheaded four days before Robespierre. Barras obtained the liberty of madame de Beauharnois from prison soon after that event. Three days after his marriage, Buonaparte left his bride for Nice, to take the command of an army of 60,000 men, the great object of his ambition; and after several skirmishes, he out-manœuvred the Austrians and Sardinians; and with troops deficient in every thing, won the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and Mondovi, in April. On the 10th of May he gained the battle of Lodi, and soon found himself master of Piedmont and the Milanese. August the 3d, 1796, he conquered at Lonado, and on the 5th at Castiglione. In the same year he fought—

Sept. 4. The battle of Roveredo.
8. ——— of Bassano.
13. ——— of San-Giargo.
Nov. 15. ——— of Arcola.

1797.

Jan. 13. The battle of Rivoli.
16. ——— of La Favorite.
Feb. 2. Mantua taken.
Mar. 12. Battle of Tagliamento.
20. —— of Lavis.
23. Trieste surrendered.
Apr. 16. He signed preliminaries with Austria at Leoben.
May 16. Took possession of Venice.
17. Treaty of Campo Formio

1798.

May 20. Sailed for Egypt.
July 21. Battle of the Pyramids.

1799.

Feb. 15. Battle of El Arich.
April 8. —— of Nazareth.
15. —— of Mont Thabor.
May 21. Siege of Acre raised by sir S. Smith.
July 25. Battle of Aboukir.
Aug. 23. Sailed from Egypt for France.
Oct. 7. Landed at Frejus.
Nov. 9. Dissolved the Conventional Government.
10. Declared First Consul.

1800.

Feb. 15. Made peace with the Chonans.
May 15. Crossed Mount St. Bernard.
26. Battle of Romano.
June 9. —— of Montebello.
16. —— of Marengo.
— Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.
Dec. 24. Explosion of the Infernal Machine.

1801.

Feb. 9. Treaty of Luneville with Austria.

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Oct. 8. Preliminaries with England.
1802.
Jan. 26. The Cisalpine Republic placed under Bonaparte.
Mar. 27. Definitive Treaty with England.
May 15. Legion of Honour instituted.
Aug. 2. Declared Consul for Life.
1804.
Feb. 5. Moreau arrested.
Mar. 20. Duc D'Enghien shot.
May 18. Made Emperor.
Nov. 19. Crowned by the Pope.
1805.
Feb. 19. Wrote a pacific letter to the king of England.
May 26. Declared King of Italy.
Sept. 24. Headed his Army against Austria.
Oct. 8. Won the battle of Wertinghen.
9. —— of Guntzburgh.
14. —— of Memmingen.
15. —— of Elchingen.
20. Mack surrendered at Ulm.
Nov. 13. Vienna taken.
21. Battle of Diernestein.
Dec. 2. —— of Austerlitz.
15. Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.
26. Treaty of Presburgh with Austria.
1806.
June 5. Louis Bonaparte declared king of Holland.
July 26. Convocation of the Jews.
27. Confederation of the Rhine published.
1806.
Oct. 10. Battle of Saalfield.
13. —— of Weimar.
14. —— of Jena.
18. —— of Hall.
26. —— of Zebdernich.
28. —— of Prentzlow.
Nov. 2. Battle of Jabel.
19. Berlin Decree.
Dec. 23. Battle of Zarnovo.
25. —— of Pulstuck.
1807.
Jan. 26. Battle of Mohringen.
27. —— of Bergfreid.
Feb. 6. —— of Eylau.
19. —— of Ostrolenka.
Apr. 15. —— of Weiskelmonde.
June 14. —— of Friedland.
July 7. The Treaty of Tilsit.
1808.
July 7. Joseph Bonaparte declared king of Spain.
Oct. 8. Battle of Valmaceda.
10. —— of Gamenal.
16. —— of Burgos.
Sept. 20. Conference at Erfurth.
Nov. 5. Bonaparte arrived at Vittoria.
18. Battle of St. Ander.
Dec. 4. Surrender of Madrid.
8. Of Santa Cruz.
1809.
Jan. 22. Bonaparte returned to Paris.
April 6. War declared by Austria
13. Bonaparte headed his army against Austria.
21. Battle of Landshut.
22. —— of Eckmühl.
25. —— of Ratisbonne.
26. —— of Newmark.
May 10. Entered Vienna.
11. Battle of Vienna.
18. —— of Gorpick.
22. —— of Esling.
June 14. —— of Raab.
July 5. —— of Enzersdorf.
July 6. —— of Wagram.
Oct. 14. Treaty of Vienna.
Dec. 16. His marriage with Josephine dissolved.
1810.
Mar. 11. He married Maria-Louisa, daughter of Francis II.
July 9. Holland and the Hanse Towns

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Towns annexed to France.
Aug. 21. Bernadotte elected Crown-prince of Sweden.

1811.

Jan. 1. Hamburgh annexed to the empire.
April 20. The empress delivered of a son who is styled King of Rome.

1812.

May 2. Headed the army against Russia.
June 11. Arrived at Konigsberg.
28. Entered Wilna.
Aug. 14. Battle of Rasnoi.
17. —— of Smolensko.
18. Smolensko taken.
Sept. 5. Battle of Mojaisk.
7. —— of Moskwa.
14. Enters Moscow.
Oct. 22. Evacuates it again.
24. Battle of Malojaroslavetz.
Nov. 8. —— of Wop.
16. —— of Krasnoë.
27. —— of Beresina.
Dec. 5. Leaves the army for Paris.
18. Arrives in Paris, and raises new levies.

1813.

Apr. 18. Took the command of the army on the Elbe.
May 1. Battle of Lutzen.
20. —— of Bautzen.
26. —— of Wurchen.
June 4. Armistice agreed on.
Aug. 17. Hostilities recommence.
28. Battle of Dresden — Moreau killed.
Sept. 28. Dresden evacuated.
Oct. 18. Battle of Leipsic.
Dec. 1. Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort.

1814.

Jan. 4. Allies crossed the Rhine.
27. Battle of St Dizier.
Jan. 29. Battle of Brienne.
Feb. 9. —— of Champ-Aubert.
11. —— of Montmirail.
14. —— of Vauchamp.
17. —— of Nangis.
25. —— of Montereau.
7. —— of Croane.
31. Allies entered Paris.
Apr. 11. Bonaparte abdicated the throne.
May 8. Sailed for Elba.

1815.

Mar. 1. Sailed from Elba to France.
20. Arrived at Paris, and reascended the throne.
25. Was declared an outlaw by the sovereigns of Europe.
Apr. 25. Called a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the people.
Called a Champ de Mai.
June 14. The battle of Fleurus.
16. ———— of Ligny.
18. Lost the battle of Waterloo.
21. Abdicated the throne in favour of his son.
July 15. Surrendered himself to the English.
Aug. 11. Sailed from England for St. Helena.

On the 6th, at Mount Stewart, the most noble *Robert, marquis of Londonderry;* and, on the 9th, in obedience to his lordship's own express desire, his remains were interred, privately, in the family vault at Newtownards. The noble marquis was born 27th September, 1739—married first, June 3rd, 1766, Sarah Frances Seymour, second daughter of Francis, first marquis of Hertford, and had issue by her, (who died July 17th, 1770,)—Alexander Francis, who

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died in May 1769.—Robert viscount Castlereagh, (now marquis of Londonderry,) born June 18th, 1769, and married January 9th, 1794, Amelia Hobart, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John, second earl of Buckinghamshire. —The marquis married secondly, June 7th, 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Pratt, first earl of Camden, by whom he had issue the present lord Stewart, two sons and eight daughters. His lordship was descended from sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, second son of sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor to the earls of Galloway. His lordship was created baron, November 18th, 1789 — viscount, October 6th, 1795—earl, August 19th, 1795, and marquis, January 22nd, 1816—and was one of the twenty-eighth representative peers of Ireland.

At Woolwich, on the 15th, *John Bonnycastle, esq.* He was born at Witchurch, in the county of Buckingham: his parents, although not in affluent circumstances, contrived to bestow upon their son a respectable education. At an early age the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, induced him to seek his fortune in London. In this great metropolis his growing taste for mathematics became strongly fixed, from an association with friends of congenial habits and pursuits. Many of these friends have since attained considerable eminence in various departments of literature.

At the early age of eighteen years, Mr. Bonnycastle married a young lady of the name of Roll, whose liberal and cultivated mind gave fair promise of many domestic hours. The hopes he cherished were, however, speedily blighted by her untimely death.

Soon after this event, the earl of Pomfret engaged him as a private tutor to his sons (the present earl, and the honourable general Fermor.) That he was perfectly qualified for the task, every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance will readily admit, when they recall to their memory the almost universal knowledge which he possessed, although he was nearly self-taught, not having in his early youth received the advantages of a classical education. And yet we can assure our readers that no one, even amongst those who had received an university education, could be better acquainted with Homer, Virgil, Horace, the Grecian tragedians, and the classics in general, than the worthy subject of this memoir. With the French, Italian, and German literature he was intimately acquainted. It is true, he could not speak those languages, but he read and knew the best of their authors. In a knowledge of the English language, no one could surpass him in appreciating the merits of our best authors in every class of composition. Like his friend Fuseli, he was a great admirer of Shakspeare, and so strongly were his immortal lines fixed upon his memory, that, on the mention of a single word in the works of that incomparable poet, he would finish the sentence and give the proper emphasis.

Mr. Bonnycastle remained about two years at Easton, in the county of Northampton; the situation he then filled, he left in consequence of being appointed one of the Mathematical Masters at Woolwich,

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Woolwich, where, for more than forty years, he devoted a considerable portion of his time daily in discharging the duties of his profession; the remainder was employed in writing elementary works on the most useful branches of the mathematics. How competent he was, has been demonstrated by the numerous editions which have been printed of those volumes. His first work was, "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic," the thirteenth edition of which is now selling. Those upon Algebra and Mensuration have long ranked as standard school-books. His "Treatise upon Astronomy" is the most popular of all works upon that sublime science; chiefly arising from the perspicuous manner in which the subject is treated, and its lucid style of composition; it has become a general library book, and will long remain as a testimony of the religious sentiments, benevolence, and great attainments of its author. Yet this very book was written by Mr. Bonnycastle, at Bath, under circumstances of peculiar depression, arising from a nervous complaint, to which he was very subject, in the early part of his life.

So far we have considered Mr. Bonnycastle as a man possessing talents of a varied, universal description, and as an author of elementary works in various branches of mathematics; but it now remains to add a few words respecting his private character, from one who was intimately acquainted with him for the last twenty years of his life. He was a good husband, a good father, and a sincere friend. In company, no man could be more attractive; he was so rich in anecdote upon all subjects, especially of literature, that his presence and conversation were productive of endless amusement as well as instruction to his auditors. His widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him; all of whom, by the most unremitting attention during his long and tedious illness, proved how much he was endeared to them by his domestic virtues.

Mr. Bonnycastle was interred at Charlton, in a vault expressly built for him. His funeral obsequies were attended by the mathematical masters of the royal academy, and several officers of the royal artillery. General Ford, the lieutenant-governor of the academy, bestowed a marked tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; all the cadets were drawn out, in two double lines, before the door, thus testifying their regard for the excellent man whose funeral procession was to pass before them.

Mr. Bonnycastle's publications are:—

The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic; 12mo. 1780.

Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry; 12mo. 1782.

Introduction to Algebra; 12mo. 1782.

Introduction to Astronomy; 8vo. 1786.

Euclid's Elements of Geometry; 8vo. 1789.

General History of Mathematics from the French of Bossut; 8vo. 1803.

A Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry; 8vo. 1806.

Introduction to Arithmetic, being the First Part of a General Course of Mathematics; 8vo. 1810.

A Treatise on Algebra; 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.

On

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On the 25th, in Bruton-street, the *right honourable Henry Lawes Luttrell, earl of Carhampton*, viscount Carhampton, and baron Irnham, governor of Dublin, a general in the army, and colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards. He married Jane, daughter of George Boyd, esq. of Dublin, one of the most beautiful, as well as the most amiable women of her day, who survives him, and by whom he has had no issue. His lordship was brother to the beautiful Miss Luttrell, who married the duke of Cumberland, uncle of his present majesty. He was distinguished in early life as colonel Luttrell. He fought some political battles, and was the opponent of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes, in the memorable contest for Middlesex, when the latter was expelled the house of commons by a vote of the house. He also figured in the letters of the renowned Junius, among the political dependents of the duke of Grafton. The late earl was appointed a general in 1798, and stood third on the list, those preceding him being the marquis of Drogheda and earl Harcourt. He is succeeded in his titles by his only brother, John Luttrell Olmius. His lordship came to his titles on the death of his father, in 1787. Creations of the first nobleman, the father of the deceased:—Baron, 1768; viscount, 1781; earl, 1785.

June. At his house in Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, Charles Downes, esq. aged 71, state page to his majesty, and thirty-five years page of the bedchamber to his late majesty.

At Apsley-house, the marchioness of Worcester, of an internal inflammation. Her ladyship was Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late honourable Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles, first lord of Southampton, brother of the duke of Grafton, by lady Anne Wellesley, sister of the duke of Wellington and marquis Wellesley; and was married to the marquis of Worcester on the 25th of July 1814. Her ladyship was one of the most intimate and favourite friends of the late princess Charlotte.

At her house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 86th year of her age, the right honourable lady Juliana Dawkins.

At Aston Sandford, the rev. T. Scott, well known and highly appreciated in the religious world.

At Olney, Elizabeth Robinson, aged 65, called Poor Bet, and generally considered in the neighbourhood, as the Crazy Kate of Cowper's muse, in his poem of the Task.

Mr. W. Towers, aged 65, brother of the late rev. Joseph Towers, L. L. D. and more than forty years editor of the Sherborne Mercury.

At Gloucester, the rev. J. Griffith, D. D. prebendary of Gloucester cathedral.

At Belle Vue, near Southampton, admiral sir Richard Rodney Bligh, the eighth oldest admiral on the list.

At Wrenningham, Norfolk, Mr. J. Bush, aged 89, leaving 140 children, grand-children and great-grand-children.

At Brussels, the right honourable Randall Plunkett, thirteenth lord Dunsary, third baron of Ireland. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Edward Archdeacon, esq. and second, Mary, sister to sir Drummond Smith, sister

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bart. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Wadding, who distinguished himself in the guards, during most of the late arduous contests, and was severely wounded in Egypt.

On the 1st, at his house in Portland-place, *the right honourable John Baker Holroyd, earl of Sheffield*, in the 86th year of his age. His lordship was the second son of Isaac Holroyd, esq. of Penn, in the county of Bucks. He was born about the year 1735, and in 1760 served in the army under the marquis of Granby. He travelled at an early age through a great part of Europe, and while absent received a great accession to his fortune by the death of his brother. In 1767 he married Miss Way, and soon after became an ardent agriculturist at Sheffield-house in Sussex. In 1778 he accepted a commission in the Sussex militia, of which he afterwards obtained the command. In 1780 he was elected member of parliament for Coventry, after a most violent contest. When the petitions against the Roman catholics were brought up to the house of commons by lord George Gordon, colonel Holroyd, fearing the consequences, told him, "that if any of the mob made an entrance into the house he would instantly inflict summary vengeance upon his lordship as the instigator." At this time he was created lord Sheffield, baron Dunmore, in the county of Meath. His commercial knowledge recommended him to the city of Bristol at the next general election, where he rendered himself popular by his determined opposition to the slave trade. In 1802 he was created an English peer, and in the upper house he displayed the same independency of spirit which had characterised him in the lower. His lordship was three times married. On the death of his first lady in 1793, he espoused lady Lucy Pelham, daughter of the earl of Chichester; and after her death he married lady Anne North, daughter of the late earl of Guildford, by whom he had issue a son born in 1802. Lord Sheffield was the most intimate friend of Gibbon the historian, whose memoirs and posthumous works he published in 3 vols. 4to. "The Dictionary of Living Authors" enumerates his lordship's literary performances as follow: "Observations on the Commerce of the American State, 1783. 6th edition, 1784." "Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and present State of Ireland, 8vo. 1785; 3d edition, 1792." "Observations on the project for abolishing the Slave Trade, 8vo. 1789." Observations on the Corn Bill, &c. 8vo. 1791." "Substance of his Speech on the Subject of the Union with Ireland, 8vo. 1799." "Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799, 8vo, 1800." "Observations on the objections made to the Exportation of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland, 8vo. 1800." "Strictures on the necessity of maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain, 8vo. 1804." "The Orders in Council and the American Embargo beneficial to the Commercial and Political Interests of Great Britain, 8vo. 1809." "A Letter on the Corn Laws, and on the Means of obviating the Mischiefs and Distresses which are rapidly increasing, 8vo. 1815." &c. &c.

On the 9th at Whitby, Yorkshire,

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shire, in the 43d year of his age, *Thomas Bateman*, M. D. late of Bloomsbury-square. The health of this excellent and lamented physician had long been in a declining state, and there had for some time been, unhappily, little prospect of any favourable result, either from the resources of art, or the assiduous and affectionate attentions of his family. The failure of his bodily powers did not, however, impair the vigour of his mind, and his wonted cheerfulness continued unabated to the last; his religious principles supporting him under the expectation and approach of death. In recording his regretted illness and decease, it is impossible not to advert to the loss which his personal connections, and society at large, have thereby sustained. In his private life he was most exemplary, and in the exercise of his profession upheld its dignity and usefulness, by independent feeling, integrity of conduct, active benevolence, and extensive learning. Dr. Bateman was, indeed, highly gifted for administering to the sick, being acute and accurate in his observation of disease, and prompt and judicious in the treatment of it. His contributions to the medical literature of his country have been no less various than important: whilst the zeal and ability, with which for many years he performed the arduous services of the public dispensary, as well as of the house of recovery or fever hospital, were highly beneficial to those institutions and to the community. Of him then may it be said, that though removed from life at an early period, he has descended full of honour to the grave.

Dr. Bateman's works are "Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases." "A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the arrangement of Dr. Willan, exhibiting a concise View of the diagnostic Symptoms, and the Method of Treatment." "A succinct Account of the Typhus or Contagious Fever, of this Country, with the appropriate Method of Treatment, as practised in the House of Recovery, &c." "Reports on the Diseases of London, and the State of the Weather, from 1804 to 1816, including practical Remarks on the Causes and Treatment of the former."

July. At Thomas's Hotel, Berkley-square, Frances, the wife of sir Jenison William Gordon, bart. Catherine, youngest daughter of the right honourable Charles Bathurst.

Mrs. Smith, daughter of the late sir W. Bowyer, of Denham-court, Beds.

At Durham, the right reverend Dr. Gibson, R. C. bishop of Acanthos.

At Beverley-lodge, Essex, L. R. Macintosh, esq.

At Bristol, after a few hours illness, in the 79th year of his age, the rev. Thomas Ford, L.L.D. known throughout England for his extraordinary attachment to church music, and a singular intimacy both with the secular and sacred works of Handel. In his last sermon, preached on the Sunday preceding that on which he died, after an allusion to the race of some of his hearers being almost run, he emphatically added, *mine is!*

Oliver

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Oliver Cromwell, esq. aged 79, at Cheshunt-park, Herts, a descendant of the Protector.

At Calthorpe-house, Oxfordshire, T. Cobb, esq.

In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, the right honourable John Campbell, lord Cawdor, of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire.

Miss Mills, of Ripley, Yorkshire, was given in marriage, by sir W. Ingilby, bart. high sheriff of the county, to Mr. Houseman. The same day she attended York races, and the dinner to celebrate the nuptial union was prepared for her and her numerous friends. Previously to this intended celebration, she drank a glass of cold water, retired from the festive circle, became convulsed in the night of Wednesday, and on Thursday evening died.

The right honourable John lord baron Clonmorris, at his seat, Newbrook, Ireland.

On the 9th, at his apartments at the London coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, July 19, (within the rules of the Fleet Prison,) in his 85th year, *sir Watkin Lewes, knight*. He was elected alderman of Lime-street Ward in 1772: and removed (as father of the city) to Bridge Ward Without in 1804, on the death of Mr. Harley. He served the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1772, and of lord mayor in 1780-81. He was elected M. P. for the city of London in 1781 on the death of Mr. alderman Hayley, and again in 1790; but lost his election in 1796. Sir Watkin Lewes married a lady of large fortune; but in 1773 and 1774 he embroiled himself in expences in two elections for Worcester, which in their consequences so involved him in law-suits, that he never recovered the possession of his estates.

August. In Fitzroy-square, aged 77, John Forbes, esq. of New, Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of Bombay.

In Portland-place, Charles Thomson, esq. one of the masters of the high court of chancery.

At Bookham-grove, Surrey, the honourable Catharine Dawnay, aged 53, daughter of the late viscount and viscountess Downe.

C. Hague, esq. M. D. professor of music in the university of Cambridge.

At Baytham-hall, Essex, Mrs. E. Burleigh, aged 91.

At his seat in Hampshire, aged 76, sir T. Champneys, bart.

Mrs. Vaughan, of Pentwynmawr-house, Monmouthshire.

At Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire, rev. sir C. Wheeler, bart. aged 91.

At Moldcap, Wales, captain J. Martin. He had served in the army sixty-nine years.

In Ireland—alderman Russel, at Limerick. Hon. Mrs. Stretton. Lieut.-col. Campbell. At Belmore Castle, T. Seymour, esq. At his seat, county of Meath, J. M. Granger, Esq.

At Collon, *Rev. Dr. Beaufort*. Dr. Beaufort was nearly 60 years, a beneficed and resident clergyman. His name is well known to the public, "by his Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," and by the memoir which accompanied that map. Dr. Beaufort was one of those who first proposed a royal Irish Academy, and actively assisted in the formation and in the regulation of that institution.

To

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To the establishment and improvement of the Sunday schools in Dublin he contributed essentially, by his personal exertions; and he was one of the original founders of the "Association for the encouragement of Virtue." When he was nearly 83, in the last year of his life, he was occupied in preparing, from a large mass of materials, an improved edition of the memoir accompanying his map.

At Paris, the duchess-dowager of Orleans, in her 68th year—a lady of exemplary character.

Lately, C. A. S. Perrier, one of the first bankers in France, and a member of the legion of honour. He was born in 1776, at Grenoble, and was among the founders of the bank of France.

In France, on his return from Rome, the rev. Charles Plowden, provincial of the order of Jesuits at Stoney-hurst, Lancashire, in the 78th year of his age.

Lately, at Bombay, after a few hours illness, of the cholera morbus, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Norris, esq. of that presidency.

At Brussels, the extra conventionalist Quirette. He was one of the four deputies who, with the minister at war, Bournonville, went on the 3d of April 1793, to the head-quarters of general Dumourier to arrest him; but were themselves arrested and delivered by Dumourier to the Austrian general Clairfait, and kept in prison in Germany two years and a half, until they were exchanged for the duchess of Angouleme in 1795.

Mr. John Ballantyne. He was born in the town of Kelso, Roxburghshire; was the son of respectable parents engaged in a mercantile line. He enjoyed the advantages of that sort of tuition which is, greatly to the benefit and honour of the country, so readily to be obtained in Scotland; we allude to the instruction which the grammar school, established in every parish, affords an opportunity of receiving at a very moderate charge; and which has not only been the foundation for higher attainments, but the sole system of study enjoyed by many a one who has reflected eminent credit on the literature of his native land. Here, perfectly informed in the useful branches of education which fit individuals for active pursuits, or well grounded in languages, whether of modern date for the intercourse of the world, or of antiquity for the labours of learning, the young Scot lays in those stores and acquires those habits which, in after years, are exhibited so conspicuously in the man of business or the scholar. In academic shades, or by private devotion, the polish and deeper intricacies of classic lore may be superadded; but in no part of the universe can so much solid and competent knowledge be gathered as in these admirable institutions, which are open to every class, and within the reach of all but the very poorest.

In his youth, the subject of this sketch displayed great readiness and facility, and sufficiently indicated that smartness of talent and ability which distinguished him at a riper age. While still a young man, his mind was turned to literary concerns by the establishment of a provincial newspaper, *The*

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The Kelso Mail, begun by his elder brother James, which he subsequently conducted, and which is still edited by his younger brother. The celebrity which Mr. James Ballantyne's improvements in printing soon obtained, opened a wider sphere of action, and the family removed to, and settled in Edinburgh. The extensive publications in which the Border Press has since appeared, are the best proof of the wisdom of this measure; but the ever-active mind of John Ballantyne was not to be confined to the college of the printing-house; he embarked largely in the bookselling trade, and afterwards in the profession of an auctioneer of works of art, libraries, &c. His share in the famous Scottish novels was also a source at once of occupation and emolument: perhaps no person knew more surely than he did who was the writer of these renowned works. For the last few years a declining state of health compelled him to relinquish several of his plans, and he travelled upon the continent in search of that restoration which he was destined never to find. Retiring from the metropolis to a seat in the country near "fair Melrose," the edition of the English novelists was undertaken as an easy occupation, to divert the languor of illness, and fill up those vacancies in time which were likely to contrast with the former habits of busy life. The trial was brief. While flattering himself with the hope that his frame was reinvigorated by change of air and exercise, this gentleman died in the prime of his days. He was, we believe, about the age of forty-five.

Mr. Ballantyne married, at an early age, Miss Parker, a beautiful young lady, and a relative of Dr. Rutherford, author of the View of Ancient History and other esteemed works, (to whose memory we would fain pay a grateful tribute, for to him the writer of this was indebted in boyhood for that direction of his faculties to literature which has been the source of much of his happiness.) Of this union there are no children to deplore the loss of a father.

Mr. Ballantyne, in his temper and acquirements, was formed to be the delight of society. He sung admirably, was full of original wit and repartee, and perhaps was rarely surpassed in the felicity with which he related anecdotes, or told tales of humour. It was from him that Mathews got his exquisite old Scotchwoman, and, exquisite as it is, there are many who held the prototype to be at least no way inferior to the masterly imitator. The company of such a person was naturally much courted, and the convivial habits of the north were possibly not the best suited to his delicate constitution. Vulgar dissipation was below his notice, but even the pursuit of finer pleasures is fatal to the invalid. Much esteemed and much regretted, leaving a great blank in the literary and social sphere in which he moved, the lively and intelligent editor of Mr. B.'s novelists, has anew pointed the moral that neither vivacity of heart nor intellectual powers can resist the stroke of fate, though aimed at the epoch when the physical strength of man is most surely relied on to withstand the blow.

DEATH

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DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

August 7th.—This day is painfully memorable as that which terminated the life of her majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, queen of England, and consort of his present majesty king George the fourth. She was born on the 17th of May, 1768, and was a descendant of the illustrious house of Brunswick, which in the reign of James became connected with the royal family of England. Her father, Charles William Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, espoused, January 16th, 1754, the princess Augusta, eldest sister of the late king, George the third. Of this marriage Caroline was the offspring. In 1780, Charles, her father, succeeded to the dukedom; and, in 1787, was placed at the head of a Prussian army. The duke of Brunswick, on various subsequent occasions, gave eminent proofs of great military talents. At the battle of Auerstadt, after the most strenuous and heroic exertions, he received a wound by a cannon ball in his forehead, through which he was deprived of sight and sense. Being carried off the field, he was first taken to Brunswick, but on the approach of the French, removed to Altona, in the Danish territory.

October 25, 1806, the house of Brunswick was declared to have lost the sovereignty of its ancestors. This event was followed by the death of the wounded and gallant veteran, who expired November 10th, a few days previous to the entrance of the French into Hamburgh.

On the day succeeding to his decease, his son, the duke of Brunswick Oels, who capitulated with general Blucher, arrived at the residence of his late father. The states of Brunswick sent a request to Buonaparte, that the corpse of the duke might be deposited in the vault of his ancestors. To this the following answer was given: "Tell the present duke of Brunswick that I would rather cede Belgium, and renounce the crown of Italy, than allow him or any of his family again to enter the territory of Brunswick. Let him take his money and jewels and go to England."

The successor of the unfortunate duke was thus compelled to quit his native country. In England orders were given by the king (George the third,) for the accommodation of his nephew, and for that of his widowed mother.

The issue of Charles William Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, by the princess Augusta of England, were Charlotte Georgiana Augusta, who was first wife to the duke of Wurtemberg Stutgard; Charles George Augustus, duke of Brunswick; Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, her late majesty of England; George William Christian; William Frederick, and Leopold.

The princesses of Brunswick received their education almost entirely under the inspection of their mother, the duchess. Their father's court was the seat of hospitality, the resort of military officers, the asylum of unfortunate foreigners. The princesses were early introduced into society, and had opportunities of observing the variety of national manners and characters. These circumstances led to a more easy and familiar mode of social enjoyment than

was

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was consistent with the formality and etiquette usually prevailing in courts. The princess Caroline was of a gay and lively temper; pride certainly was not among her faults. She sought the love and the confidence which she thought could ensure her the homage and respect of her inferiors. She was, with her young female companions, the merriest among the merry, the gayest among the gay. She was fond of music, and participated in all the innocent amusements suited to her temper and age. She had a taste for ingenious mechanical pursuits, which she exercised in the construction of little elegant ornaments, toys, &c.

Her attractions and sprightly youth drew the notice of strangers, and their compliments were received by her with familiar and easy politeness. For the English, "the good and brave English," as she was accustomed to style them, she manifested a peculiar partiality. Some months after the French revolution, she had a personal interview with her cousin the duke of York: from that period the family alliance appears to have been in contemplation. In such a measure the duchess of Brunswick, of course, took a lively interest.

The marriage of the heir apparent to the British empire was considered as a subject of high national importance. The embarrassments of the prince of Wales, who had incurred a heavy pecuniary debt, induced him to lend an ear to a measure which his royal father declared should be the only condition on which he would consent to relieve him from the difficulties in which he was involved. A consent was thus, it may be said, obtained rather than given.

Negotiations for a marriage between his present majesty, then prince of Wales, and the princess Caroline of Brunswick, were accordingly entered into; and every satisfactory arrangement having been completed, on the morning of the 20th of December, 1794, Caroline, now become by contract princess of Wales, accompanied by her mother and a numerous retinue, departed from Brunswick, her native city, amidst the acclamations and regrets of the people.

The duchess, on their arrival at Vienna, was indisposed; but, after a short repose, being in some degree revived, they proceeded to the palace of Herrenhausen, near Hanover, where the royal party dined. On the 3rd of January, 1795, the travellers reached Osnaburg, where a messenger met them from lord St. Helens, to announce the return of commodore Payne's squadron to England, and the danger of entering Holland. The bishop's palace had been prepared for the reception of the princess and suite. After a residence of a few weeks at Hanover they proceeded to Cuxhaven, and the princess embarked March 28th. on board his majesty's ship *Jupiter*.

The following is a narrative of the proceedings of the squadron under the command of commodore John Willet Payne, appointed to conduct her serene highness princess Caroline of Brunswick to England, as taken from the minutes of an officer belonging to the flag-ship the *Jupiter*, of fifty guns:—

"The squadron, consisting of the

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the *Jupiter*, of fifty guns; *Phaeton* and *Latona*, of thirty-eight guns each; *Martin*, *Hawk*, and *Lark*, sloops of war; and *Coburg*, *Active*, *Rose*, *Fly*, and *Princess Royal*, cutters, sailed from the Nore on the 2nd of March, 1795, and on the 7th anchored off Cuxhaven. On the following day the Elbe became full of ice, which driving down the tide in immense masses, rendered the situation of the ships extremely perilous. The severe season continued with very little intermission till the 28th. "That day," says the *Jupiter's* officer, had been unusually fine, and the weather had become more genial; and the whole scene had lost much of its gloom and dreariness —when, at half-past four p. m. guns were heard off the offing, and soon the standard being discovered in a cutter standing out in the Elbe, announced that the princess of Brunswick was on board. The preparative signal was immediately made with one gun. The barge was despatched with the first lieutenant to steer, accompanied by the boats of the squadron.

"The scene that followed had a peculiar interest and grandeur. The procession of the boats, with their pendants flying, rowing in order, and keeping time with their oars, had a fine effect. When the royal standard was unfurled in the barge, the ships of the squadron manned their yards; and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from each ship. The evening continued remarkably favourable; the sun seemed to linger in the horizon, and for the time, owing to the smoke, had the appearance of an eclipse: it then darted out with fresh lustre. On the sides of the accommodation ladder of the Jupiter were placed midshipmen in their uniforms, and the officers and a guard of marines were drawn up on each side of the quarter deck. The moment her royal highness ascended the first step, which was about six o'clock, the standard was hoisted on the maintop-gallant-mast head of the Jupiter, and received by the other ships with the customary marks of respect. The favourable weather, with the exception of some foggy days, continued during the remainder of the voyage. Her royal highness particularly endeared herself to the crew, and showed the utmost affability and attention to every one on board. The princess was attended by lord Malmesbury and Mrs. Harcourt. An admiral of high rank in the service of the prince of Orange was on board. The 29th being Sunday, her royal highness at two o'clock had divine service performed on the quarter deck of the Jupiter, by the Rev. J. Stanier Clarke. At half-past seven in the evening of the 3d of April, the Jupiter anchored at the Nore. At seven o'clock the next morning the Jupiter, accompanied only by the Princess Augusta yacht, stood up the river, and at eleven came-to off Gravesend. Early on the 5th, her royal highness, attended by lord Malmesbury, Mrs. Harcourt, and commodore Payne, went in the barge on board the Princess Augusta, when the standard was hoisted at the main-top, and commodore Payne's broad pendant at the fore top. As the princess passed Woolwich, the whole band of the royal regiment of artillery played "God save

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save the king," and the military cheered the standard; it was the first burst of loyalty her royal highness had heard on English ground, and it drew from her tears of joy. About noon the Augusta yacht reached Greenwich, when the princess embarked in the barge, steered as before by lieutenant Manwaring, and landed on the right of the stairs, in front of the hospital, where she was received by sir Hugh Palliser, the governor."

Thence the princess of Wales proceeded, blooming in health, in youth, in hope, amidst eager and admiring crowds, to the palace of St. James, which she reached between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

Great preparations had been made for her reception, with a magnificence suited to the British name and character.

On the 8th of April the marriage was celebrated between George prince of Wales and Caroline of Brunswick, to the apparent satisfaction of the family, the court, and the nation.

But under these fair appearances evil lurked that was not tardy in its manifestations. It had been understood by the prince that his debts, estimated at 700,000l. were, on his marriage, to be paid by the nation; and when parliament voted the liberal sum of 60,000l. annually, in quarterly payments, for the support of his establishment, and the gradual liquidation of his debts, he is said to have experienced disappointment. This, probably, with other circumstances, very early led to a coolness on his part to his bride. On a subject so delicate, and on which but little with certainty can possibly be known, it would scarcely be proper to enlarge. The prince had appeared ever averse to the marriage.

The circumstance that, when announced, afforded hope to the nation of a direct lineal succession to the crown, gave universal joy. The condescending and affable manners of the princess rendered her popular; by the king she was affectionately cherished as a daughter, by the other members of the family treated with complacency: but the heart which it was natural she should most wish to engage did not respond to her desires.

In nine short months was announced the birth of the princess Charlotte, the joy, the pride, the idol of the country. The rest is known.

The princess of Wales now became the inhabitant of a separate establishment on Blackheath. During her residence there her royal highness formed an acquaintance with sir John and lady Douglas, who were her constant associates. After a lapse of some time, her royal highness was induced to decline the connection, which laid the foundation of what is known by the name of the "Delicate investigation," of certain charges which seemed to have originated in malevolence; and from the most serious of which the commissioners, appointed for the investigation, exculpated her.

In 1814 the princess adopted the resolution of going abroad, and accordingly quitted England the 9th of August, contrary to the advice of her confidential friends. The various circumstances of

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of her continental residence and journies being involved in the parliamentary proceedings of the past year, of which our previous volume furnishes an ample detail, it is needless to recite them here; and we accordingly hasten to state events of more recent and melancholy occurrence.

In less than a fortnight after the coronation of the king, her majesty was taken dangerously ill, in consequence of having taken a very large dose of magnesia, that was supposed to have created an obstruction in the bowels, which was followed by inflammatory symptoms. On Thursday the 2nd of August, she was attended by three physicians, Dr. Maton, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland, and was copiously bled; she passed a quiet night, but her symptoms remained the same.—The following day she was immersed for about a quarter of an hour in a warm bath, which moderated the pain, but in other respects was unavailing. Connected with the inflammation of the bowels was a nausea at the stomach, which repelled both food and medicine. Another physician, Dr. Ainslie, was now called in, and her majesty's legal advisers, most of whom were on the point of setting off for their different circuits, also attended for the arrangement of her property and other legal matters. She passed an indifferent night, but towards the morning of Saturday obtained some tranquil sleep, and in the course of the day was able to keep some gruel on her stomach. She slept great part of this day, which induced some observers to believe that an inward mortification had commenced.—She, however, continued tolerably easy, and passed that night better than the preceding one; but Sunday produced no apparent change in her symptoms. In the course of this day, Dr. Baillie was sent for by express to Gloucestershire.

When the queen's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested permission to send for another physician, observing, that whatever might be his own individual skill and attention, yet the public would necessarily expect, in the case of a queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her majesty answered with a smile to the following effect:—"My dear doctor, do what you please: if it will be any relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so: but do not do it for my sake: I have no wish to live; I would rather die." Indeed, from the first moment that her majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physicians and friends held out to her from time to time. "Why do you wish me to live?" she exclaimed on one occasion in the early part of her illness; "life to me can be nothing but a series of sorrows and persecutions: I shall be much happier in another world than in this." It was observed, that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favour, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her majesty asked what public opinion had done for her? It was answered, that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the

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the bill of pains and penalties. Her reply was prompt and firm—"What am I the better for the failure of that bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and, what is my situation now? I have indeed the empty title of queen; but am I queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a queen of England? No, no: I am a mere private person—I am not queen of England." On Friday week the symptoms of her majesty's disorder had become very alarming, and the physicians had scarcely any hope of her recovery. She received the announcement of her danger with admirable calmness and composure; and shortly afterwards proceeded to make her will. There was an air of cheerfulness about her after she had signed it, which induced one of her professional advisers (we understand, Mr. Brougham), to express a hope that she felt herself easier and better. Her majesty answered, "Oh, no, my dear Mr. Brougham, I know I shall die, and I do not at all regret it." Mr. Brougham said, that he was of a different opinion, and expected her majesty to recover, but added, that the step she had just taken was perfectly proper in case of accident. Her majesty persisted in saying, that she knew she was dying. In the course of the evening she took occasion to say—"I do not know whether I shall suffer bodily pain in dying, but I can assure you that I shall quit this world without regret; I have no great reason to be attached to life."

On Saturday and Sunday, in spite of some favourable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her firm conviction that she should die. She seemed to feel pleasure in talking on the subject, and rejoiced in anticipating her release from trouble—her escape from the malice of her enemies. She said, that in this world, whether in England or abroad, the rancour of her prosecutors would always beset her: and it was only in another world she could look for peace and justice. She expressed the deepest regret that she was so little able to reward those faithful servants who had stood by her in her difficulties; but hoped that government would not let them want. "England," said her majesty, "has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution, but I know how to love those faithful English who have always sympathized with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors." It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her: "at last," said she, "they *have destroyed me*, but I forgive them. I die in peace with all mankind."

On Monday night her physicians seemed to consider her majesty out of all danger: she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before nine o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that her majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She sent for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, and added a codicil to her will: we believe it related to the place of her interment. Her first wish was to be buried in the same

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grave with her beloved daughter; but, added she, "I can have little hope that the government will grant this wish: I desire, therefore, to be buried in the same vault with my father and brother at Brunswick." When her majesty had signed this codicil, she began to converse at considerable length with Mr. Wilde: the physicians fearing that conversation might disturb her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go: but her majesty begged him to stay. "I thank my physicians," she said, "for their kind intentions; they mean nothing but what is right; but they do not understand my character. They think that it agitates me to talk of death: they are mistaken; to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no prospect of future tranquillity in this life, it is a pleasure to contemplate my approaching death; and why may I not speak what I feel?" All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner and such calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present.

Monday night was passed without sleep, owing, it is believed, to that restless anxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortification. On Tuesday afternoon about one, she again sent for Mr. Wilde and Dr. Lushington, and again conversed on her usual topics. Alluding to the few friends who had remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard, she took occasion to observe, that her adversaries had put in practice two modes of separating worthy people from her society: one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them: the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavour by anonymous letters, and all means in their power, to poison her mind against them, in order to induce her to break with them. "Against the first mode of attack," said her majesty, "I could have no help: the second plan I soon detected, and therefore defeated." She then alluded to the practice of opening the body after death, and said that she saw no occasion for the operation in her case, and wished it not to be done. She then begged that she might not be made a show of after her death. "There has been," she observed smilingly, "quite enough of that in my life-time; besides, there are persons who kept aloof from me when alive, who may have no objection to see me when dead, and there is no good reason for satisfying their curiosity." She then again adverted with great regret to her inability to bestow adequate compensations on her servants, or remembrances on her friends; but said their services and kindnesses were deeply written on her heart. Mr. Wilde then left her for some time. About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which, operating on a frame already almost exhausted, produced for a short time a greater exultation of spirits than she had yet manifested: during this period she expressed herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the same forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her

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her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided, and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanour: she was again all resignation to the will of God. A drowsiness then came on, which lasted till nearly eight o'clock; when she suddenly awoke, and observing by her bedside Dr. Holland, who, during her illness, had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness—"Well, my dear doctor, what do you think now?" Her majesty soon afterwards became insensible, but remained alive for above two hours, showing by her breathing a vigour of the lungs and of the heart which the physicians said exceeded any case they had ever witnessed. At length, at twenty-five minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth and justice. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, cannot be described; and the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen among the professional attendants of a death-bed.

The following is a copy of her majesty's will:—

"This is the last will and testament of me, Caroline, queen-consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I revoke all former wills.

"I constitute and appoint Stephen Lushington, doctor of laws, and Thomas Wilde, esq. barrister at law, trustees and executors of this my will.

"In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta, duchess of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees, all my right, title, and interest under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and, when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise: and, upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of twenty-one years: and, in the mean time, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the said William Austin. And I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other, or of any agent employed by them, or either of them, but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my said executors, to be disposed of according to their will and pleasure, all and every my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of my death.

CAROLINE, R.

"Signed, sealed, and published, this 3rd day of August, in the year 1821, at Brandenburgh-house, in the presence of

"H. BROUGHAM,
"THOMAS DENMAN,
"HENRY HOLLAND, M. D.
"HOOD.

"This is a codicil to my will, dated this 3rd day of August:—

"I

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"I give all my clothes here and in Italy to Mariette Brun. I direct that a particular box, by me described, be sealed with my seal, and delivered to Mr. Obichini, of Colman-street, merchant: and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300l. I wish that government would pay the 15,000l., the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desire to be buried in Brunswick. I leave my coach to Stephen Lushington, my executor; my landaulet to John Hieronymus. CAROLINE, R.

"Witnesses, HOOD,
"H. BROUGHAM,
"T. DENMAN,
"H. HOLLAND, M.D.

"This is a codicil to my last will:—

"I give to John Hieronymus and Mariette Brun all my bed and table linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi the sum of 1,000l. and an annuity of 150l. per annum, payable half yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the cardinal Albano. The half-length picture of myself to lady Ann Hamilton. I give the picture of myself, which is a copy of that given to the city of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining, of which I bequeath to the marquis Antaldi that which he shall choose, and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the viscount and viscountess Hood 500l. each. I have already given to John Hieronymus one carriage; I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment, and that the inscription upon my coffin be—"Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured queen of England. CAROLINE, R.

"Signed in the presence of HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

"*August 5*, 1821.

"A codicil to my last will:—

"I give and bequeath to William Austin all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburgh-house, and also all unused linen.

"I direct my executors to make application to his majesty's government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they may be called upon to pay for the purchase of my house in South Audley-street; and I give and bequeath such sum of money, as my said executors shall procure and obtain in that respect, unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will: such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the government shall refuse to repay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in the said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And I give and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy; but in case the government shall repay the purchase money of the said house, in that case, the proceeds which may be realised by the sale are to fall into the general residue of my estate. Dated 7th day of August, 1821.

"CAROLINE, R.

"Witness, HENRY U. THOMPSON, Kensington."

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The remains of her majesty were conveyed to Harwich, whence, in compliance with her own especial request, they were taken to Brunswick, for interment. The procession set out from Brandenburgh-house early on the morning of the 14th August, in the following order:—

PROCESSION.

Twelve horse soldiers (blues) two and two.

1st carriage.

Page. { Mourning coach and six, containing the servants of her majesty's chamberlain, and Longuez, the black servant. } Page.

2nd carriage.

Page. { Mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Wilde's male and female servants, and a servant of Sir George Nayler, } Page.

3rd carriage.

Page. { Mourning coach and six, containing James Thomas, esq. of the lord chamberlain's-office, with a gentleman in the same department. } Page.

Two soldiers on horseback.

His majesty's eight deputy marshals, two and two, in state, on horseback.

Mr. Cubb.	Mr. Anderson.	Mr. Shelton.	Mr. Ryer.
Mr. Knapman.	Mr. Jolly.	Mr. Birch.	Mr. Gilbert.

Twelve pages on horseback, two and two, with black cloaks and hatbands.

Her late majesty's state carriage, with six horses, containing sir George Nayler, in his state dress, as clarencieux king of arms, accompanied by Mr. Woods, the herald. Sir G. carried the crown and cushion from the state apartment to the door, and having got into the carriage, they were placed on his lap by the herald, who afterwards took a seat by his side, with their backs toward the horses. The cushion was about two feet long, and one foot wide—black velvet, edged with gold fringe, and a large gold tassel at each of the four corners. It was an imperial crown which was carried upon the cushion.

Two of her majesty's state servants behind the carriages.

Squadron of horse, two and two, attended by their commanding officer.

Hearse

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Hearse with eight black horses.

Page. Page.

Page. Page.

Page. Page.

Each side of the hearse was decorated with an escutcheon. Postillions in black rode upon the two leading horses. At the end of the hearse was an imperial crown with the letters C. R. The horses in the hearse and the coaches also were decorated with large black feathers.

Four soldiers, two and two.
Trumpeter.
Eighteen soldiers, two and two.

Page.	4th mourning coach and six, in which was alone lord Hood, her majesty's chamberlain.	Page.
Page.	5th mourning coach and six, containing lady Hood and lady Hamilton.	Page.
Page.	6th mourning coach and six, containing Dr. Lushington and his lady.	Page.
Page.	7th mourning coach and six, prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde.	Page.
Page.	8th mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Alderman Wood and count Vassali.	Page.
Page.	9th mourning coach and six, containing captain Hesse and Mr. Wilson, (son of sir Robert), her late majesty's equeries, with the rev. Mr. Wood, her majesty's chaplain, and Mr. William Austin.	Page.

10th,

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Page. { 10th mourning coach and six, containing lieuts. Hownam and Flynn, with two other gentleman belonging to the household. } Page.

Page. { 11th mourning coach and six, containing Mr. Hieronymus, her majesty's steward, Mariette Brun (De Mont's sister), lady Hood's female servant, and lady A. Hamilton's. } Page.

Page. { 12th mourning coach and six containing her majesty's three pages, Mr. Melburn, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Nicolini. } Page.

13th mourning coach containing Mr. Bayley, the undertaker, and two gentlemen, who were to accompany the body to Brunswick.

A carriage with a servant, containing luggage belonging to the different persons in the cavalcade.

The carriages of different gentlemen, the friends of her late majesty.

The committees of Hammersmith and London, two and two.

We shall not take upon ourselves the record of the disgraceful outrages by which the course of the cavalcade was so frequently impeded, before it left the vicinity of London. Suffice it to mention that, at Cumberland-gate the route of the procession was interrupted by the populace, who were extremely exasperated at the instructions issued by government for it to pass down the Edgware-road and through Islington, instead of through the city, where vast crowds had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to her majesty's memory.

At the bottom of Oxford-street, the soldiers accompanying the funeral, were attacked by the mob in the most ferocious manner. Several were unhorsed by brick-bats and missiles of every description, which were constantly showered upon them; many were severely wounded, and, after bearing with exemplary patience and fortitude these repeated assaults, (the riot-act having been read), the order was given to fire. The first discharge of carbines was over the heads of the people; but this not having the desired effect, it was found necessary to fire amongst the crowd; when one man was killed, and another mortally wounded. Barricades had been thrown across the road in such a manner as to render the transit of the procession, by its destined route, impossible. The authorities conducting it, therefore, abandoned their original intention, and made a detour into the strand, whence they proceeded through the city and Whitechapel to Rumford, and finally to Harwich, where they arrived at half past eleven o'clock on the Thursday.

The Glasgow frigate, commanded by captain Doyle, was appointed to receive and convey the last remains of her majesty to Brunswick. It was an extraordinary coincidence, that captain Doyle was the very midshipman who had handed the rope to her majesty

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majesty on her ascending the man of war that brought her to England.*

On the evening of the 24th, her majesty's remains reached Brunswick, and (as it had been previously arranged) were immediately carried to the place of interment. The horses were then removed from the hearse, and the coffin was deposited in a magnificent open car, while about a hundred Brunswickers, well dressed, and having all the appearance of the respectable classes of society, placed themselves in front in the most regular and tranquil order.

The whole way from the outer to the inner barrier, a space of little less than a mile in length, and about the breadth of Blackfriar's-road, was lined with a dense mass of people, not merely from Brunswick, but from the neighbouring towns and villages: some families had followed the funeral *cortége* from Celle, and others even from Hamburgh. The front lines of this immense assemblage carried torches; and from the double rows of willows on each side of the road, were suspended lamps of various colours, green, red, and yellow. In the distance were seen the illuminated houses of Brunswick, adding by the fantastic variety of their architecture to the picturesque beauty of the scene, and by their undecayed antiquity, reminding man of the nothingness of his existence, in comparison even with the durability of the commonest works of his own hands. The procession moved slowly towards the town, and as the clock struck twelve reached the inner barrier. Here the mourners descended from the carriages, and the whole *cortége* proceeded on foot, with the exception of sir George Nayler, who kept his state in the first carriage.

From the entrance of the town to the cathedral church the distance is about a mile, and the slow pace at which the procession moved, together with the various streets through which it passed, gave the whole population an opportunity of witnessing the grand spectacle without much inconvenience, and with scarcely any danger. To the people, however, was due the praise of the good order that prevailed. The only arrangement made by the authorities—so great and so just was their confidence in the good disposition of the people—was an escort of about twenty constables. The Brunswick cavalry, that, to the amount of about 200, accompanied the procession, marched slowly by the sides, as state attendants, but took no part in directing the movements of the immense multitude about them, and guided their well-managed chargers through a countless crowd, in narrow streets, without alarming

* The following was the arrangement for the different frigates which were to carry her late majesty's household to Cuxhaven:—Glasgow frigate, 50 guns, captain Doyle, having on board the royal corpse, lord and lady Hood, lady Hamilton, Mr. Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde.—Wye, 28 guns, captain Fisher, his wife and family.—Tyne, 28 guns, captain White, Chevalier Vassali, captain Hesse, and Mr. Wilson.—Garnet, 18 guns, rev. Mr. Wood on board.—Rosario, 10 guns, captain Simpson, lieutenant Hownam.—Alderman Wood sailed in one of the regular packets for Cuxhaven.

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alarming, much less hurting, a single individual. Outside the barriers, where the space was very extensive, women as well as men were seen in all parts of the assemblage; but in the streets of Brunswick not a woman was to be seen. The men alone were in the streets, the women were at the windows of the houses; and there was not a house in any street through which the procession passed which had not every window crowded with spectators of the female sex, all dressed in black, and all expressing, by their anxious attention, the deep interest which they took in the solemn ceremony passing before them. In this manner the procession moved on to the church, the glare of a thousand torches making every part of it visible to the multitude.

At the church door the minister and municipality received the body: the coffin was lifted from the car, and carried by sixteen serjeants of the Brunswick cavalry, while sixteen majors bore the pall. The appearance of the church was solemn and imposing. Though a building of no striking beauty when seen by day-light, its lofty columns and long aisles hung with black, had by night an appearance of melancholy grandeur. Owing to orders, no service, not even a funeral chaunt, was to be performed. As the queen had died abroad, it was to be considered that these rites had been already performed, and that the ceremony at Brunswick was merely depositing the body of the deceased in the family vault; a ceremony which was always performed without funeral service, as in the case of the duke of Brunswick, the father of the late queen.

As the corpse passed along the aisle into the place of sepulture, a hundred young ladies of the first families in Brunswick, dressed in white, stood on each side, and scattered flowers before it. In a few seconds the coffin and the mourners had all arrived in the family vault of the illustrious house of Brunswick. The entire space is very large, and already contains fifty-seven coffins of different branches of that ancient family. A portion, about seven yards square, was separated from the rest by hangings of black cloth, and was illuminated with wax lights. In the middle of this section stood a platform, raised about two feet from the ground: on one side stood the coffin of the gallant father of the queen, at the foot was the coffin of her gallant brother; both heroes slain in battle when fighting against the tyranny of Buonaparte; and here, in this appropriate spot, were deposited the remains of Caroline of Brunswick.

When the mourners were all arranged in the vault, the minister of the cathedral church stood at the head of the coffin, and uttered a prayer in the German language. The funeral was over about two o'clock.

September. — The honourable Mrs. Ryder, lady of the right honourable Richard Ryder, brother to the earl of Harrowby.

At Clapham, alderman Rothwell.

At Champion-hill, Camberwell, Gilfred Lawson Red, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, in the 91st year of his age.

The

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The countess dowager of Ely, at her house, in Grosvenor-square.

At Hampton-court, the honourable D. C. Montague, widow of the honourable John George Montague, eldest son of George, fifth earl of Sandwich.

At Ashley-park, Surrey, sir H. Fletcher, bart. aged 49.

In Charles-street, Berkley-square, lord Sheffield.

At her mother's, the dowager countess of Winterton, in Upper Seymour-street.

Mrs. Storace, at Brompton, sister of the celebrated Dr. Trusler, one of the most industrious compilers of his time.

The rev. F. Gisborne, aged 90, rector of Staveley.

At Collumpton, Devon, —— Mortimer, of voluntary starvation. He had a small property, by which he had been supported for some years; but finding he was likely to outlive it, as it was reduced to about 150*l.* and feeling the apprehension of want, more than the natural love of life, he came to the resolution of ending his days by starvation. To effect this dreadful purpose he took nothing but water for a month before he died; at the end of three weeks his body was wasted to a skeleton, and a medical gentleman was called in, who advised him to take some nourishment, but this he refused, and even discontinued the use of water. In this way he subsisted another week, when nature yielded the contest.

At Cheltenham, sir T. Wilson, bart.

The countess dowager of Jersey.

At Belmont-house, near Havant, Hampshire, Lady Prevost.

At Crosby-hall, Lancashire, Mrs. Blundell, three days after her daughter Miss C. Blundell.

At Cardiston-park, Shropshire, Mrs. Jacks.

At Blakenham-lodge, Suffolk, Mrs. Peacock.

At Shrubs-hill, Worcestershire, lady Tempest.

At his house, Gloucester-place, New-road, major Charles James, a native of Warwickshire, well known as a writer on military topics, and as an elegant poet.

On the 6th, at Tunbridge, the rev. *Dr. Vicesimus Knox*, after a short but painful illness. He was born in London in 1752. His father, who was master of Merchant Tailors' school, had been a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where he was entered under the name of Vicesimus Knock, B. C. L. Oct. 19th 1753; but what occasioned the change in the spelling of the name, we are not informed. The son received his education under his parent; after which he removed to the same college on an exhibition, obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of M. A. in 1779. By the interest of his father, he obtained the mastership of Tunbridge school, where he married the daughter of an eminent bookseller, and discharged the duties of his situation until 1812; he then resigned in favour of his son, the rev. T. Knox. Dr. Knox received the degree of D. D. we believe, from an American university. Dr. Knox was during life, an asserter of religious freedom. A zealous friend of the establishment (as his various Theological Treatises evince,) he considered its perfect security consistent with the most liberal toleration of all denominations

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denominations of christians:—an ardent lover of civil liberty, as asserted at the revolution, and a warm philanthropist; all his works are interspersed with the soundest constitutional principles, and with lessons of the purest benevolence. His polished style had long ranked him, as an author, among the classics of the country—especially in the department of the Belles Lettres. In the pulpit he possessed a most commanding eloquence; in private life none conciliated more affection and esteem. There was a singleness of heart that displayed itself in all his words and actions; his manners were unassuming, and his habits unobtrusive; but when not under the influence of an occasional depression there was a fervour in his language that gave a peculiar and delightful animation to his conversation, which was enriched with all the stores of literature. The grand and distinguishing feature of his character was a noble independence of sentiment, that made him scorn the concealment of his opinions (however injurious personally to himself might be their avowal) whereever and whenever he felt, that the interests of learning, liberty, or truth were attacked. His *Essays* were published forty years since. The present improved state of the English universities was a source of high satisfaction to him. His earliest efforts were to produce reform in their discipline. After encountering the usual opposition, which attends all who honestly and ably expose abuses, he had the gratification of finding his suggestions adopted, and their success complete. Another of his objects was to inculcate a general feeling of the *folly and wickedness of war*. It is a subject he frequently recurs to in his miscellaneous pieces. He translated a tract of Erasmus, entitled "*Bellum dulce inexpertis*," and named it "*Antipolemus*." A respectable society has since been formed, who have taken the appellation of Antipolemists. The state of the world has certainly, of late, not been favourable to their merciful views. It is not intended in this hasty article to specify the numerous works of Dr. Knox; they have been too well received to make it necessary; few being more generally known.* His last production was a pamphlet, written a few months since, upon the national advantages of "classical learning," a subject then likely to have come incidentally before parliament. This composition may be taken, though produced upon a temporary occasion, as a fair specimen of the powers of the writer; for force of argument and splendor of diction, it has been rarely equalled.

At Woodcote, John Cotes, esq. M. P. for Shropshire.

October.—In Portland-place, Anne, the wife of sir James Graham, bart. M. P. after a severe and protracted illness.

At his house in Pimlico, in his 88th year, John Christian Santhagen, esq. first page to his majesty.

At Charlton-house, near Blackheath, Caroline, second daughter of the late sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, bart.

* See Dictionary of Living Authors. Vol. III. No. x.

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At Leeswood-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. M. Heldich.

At Sutton-lodge, near Holt, Cheshire, Mrs. Edwards.

At Crook-hall, near Wigan, Lancashire, J. Clarke, esq.

F. Hargreave, esq. recorder of Liverpool.

At Worton-house, Oxfordshire, William Willson, esq.

At Humpherston-hall, Shropshire, Mrs. Boulton.

George Hubbard, esq. aged 72, one of the burgesses of the corporation of Bury St. Edmunds. He had for fifty years practised as a surgeon and apothecary, in that town, with great reputation. He possessed an accurate taste for the fine arts, and a considerable insight into the economy and history of bees, for which a prize was awarded him in 1791, by the society of arts.

S. Durrant, of Malling-house, Sussex, Lewes.

At Wressick-hall, Yorkshire, J. Widdrington, esq. aged 87.

At Gledstone-house, the rev. W. Roundell.

At Paisley, aged 17 months, James Weir, known by the name of the "wonderful gigantic child." When 13 months old, and he continued ever since to increase, he weighed five stones; his girth round the neck was 14 inches, the breast 31 inches, the belly 39 inches, the thigh 20 inches and a half, and round the arm 11 inches and a half.

At Dr. Williams's library, Red Cross-street, London, in his 69th year, the *rev. Thomas Morgan*, L. L. D. He was born in the year 1752, at Langharn, a small town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, and was the only son of the rev. Thomas Morgan, minister of a congregation of protestant dissenters at a place called Hanellan, in its neighbourhood. After a residence of some years, Mr. Morgan removed with his family into England, and settled first at Delf in Yorkshire, and afterwards at Morley, near Leeds, where he died highly respected and esteemed. He was a man of considerable ability and learning, and a liberal contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. The son was brought up to the same profession as the father, and received the advantages of a classical education at the grammar-schools in Batley and Leeds. When he had attained his fifteenth year, he was entered a student in the college at Hoxton, near London. This seminary was under the direction of the rev. Drs. Savage, Kippis, and Rees; gentlemen eminently qualified to fill the several departments of Theology, and Belles Lettres, and Mathematics, to which they were appointed by the trustees of the late Mr. Coward, who at that time supported two institutions for the education of young men devoted to the Christian ministry. Under the able tuition of the professors in that college, Mr. Morgan continued six years. Leaving the college with ample testimonials of his proficiency and good conduct, he was chosen the assistant preacher to a congregation at Abingdon in Berkshire, then under the ministry of the rev. Mr. Moore. The resignation of that gentleman, occasioned by age and infirmities, following soon after his settlement, he was unanimously invited to succeed him. His union with this society did not, however, continue longer than two or three years

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years, for on the death of Dr. Prior, in 1768, the aged minister of the Presbyterian chapel in Aliff-street, Goodman's-fields, Mr. Morgan was appointed to his pulpit, and he filled it with acceptance and usefulness, till the lease of the place expired, and the congregation was consequently dissolved. During the latter period of his connexion with this society, he officiated as one of the Sunday Evening Lecturers at Salter's-hall, and in the year 1783 became a member of the late Dr. Williams's trust in Red Cross-street. He held the office of trustee till the year 1804, when he was chosen librarian. No man could be a more proper person to fill this honourable and important situation than himself. He was well acquainted with general literature had a good knowledge of books, and was regular and punctual in his habits. In the year 1819, he was presented with the diploma of doctor in the civil law by the university of Aberdeen, and certainly few persons have better deserved the rank which was conferred on him by that learned body; but his life was drawing to its close, and with it, his enjoyment of the honour so deservedly bestowed. Dr. Morgan was a man of liberal sentiments in religion; a Protestant Dissenter on principle, yet without bigotry; and in his relations and character as a man and a christian, was distinguished for the love of order and peace, which he connected with independence of mind and a high sense of honour. As an author, he is before the public in two separate discourses; and in a collection of hymns for public Worship, which includes several original compositions, and in which Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, and Mr. Jervis, were concerned as well as himself; but he may be referred to on a larger scale in his reviews of foreign and domestic literature in this work, and in a work of considerable value and great interest, "The General Biography," which was first begun by Dr. Enfield, and afterwards carried on by Dr. Aikin and others. The lives which he wrote, and to which he has added the initial of his surname, will shew with what care and judgment he collected, examined, and arranged his materials. Such was Dr. Morgan; and the writer who offers this impartial and just tribute, hopes he may be allowed to close his account in the words of a Roman poet:

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam chari capitis?—
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

His body was deposited in Bunhill-fields.

On the 4th, at his house, in Stamford-street, *John Rennie, esq.* civil engineer. Mr. Rennie was born in Scotland, and from his earliest years he devoted himself to the art of a civil engineer. He was the intimate friend and companion of his excellent countryman the late Mr. Watt; their habits and pursuits were similiar. They worked together, and to their joint efforts are we chiefly indebted for the gigantic power of the steam-engine in all our manufactories. He married, early in life, Miss Mackintosh, a beautiful young woman, whom he had the misfortune to lose some years ago, but who left him an interesting and accomplished family. They have now to lament the loss of the

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the best of parents, who, though possessed of a constitution and frame so robust as to give the promise of a very long life, sunk under an attack at the age of 64. —He was burried in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 16th. His funeral was most honourably attended and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators, so that at the entrance of the building the crush was fearful in the extreme. His epitaph should be like that of sir Christopher Wren, "si monumentum requiris—circumspice;" but the reader must be able to view from one spot all the useful and stupendous labors of this modest man of genius, before he could feel the true value and force of the inscription.

Upon the professional talents of Mr. Rennie, little, if any, comment can be necessary. For a long time prior to his death few works of magnitude, either public or private (by whomever they might be devised) were executed without his assistance. A Scotchman by birth, he inherited the sagacity and industry characteristic of his country; and self-educated, self-assisted, he rose, from a station laborious and obscure, to the highest eminence in the scientific profession which he pursued. Upon whatever undertaking proper to an engineer—whether lands were to be drained, or waters to be filtered—bridges erected, or machinery devised—few ever consulted Mr. Rennie without consulting him to advantage. If his plan was ingenious, his execution of that plan would be still more excellent. No man was more anxious for the durability of his works; few so immediately perceived all the difficulties, immediate and remote, with which an operation was likely to be attended. It was not only at what would occur on the morrow that he looked, but at what was to occur 50 years afterwards; not only at the remedy for the existing evil, but for prevention of the evil which might, unprovided for, exist in time to come. Mr. Rennie was for many years an intimate friend of the late Mr. Watt; and possessed much of that untiring ardour in pursuit, that fondness for his profession, which led to the improvements upon improvements devised by the latter in the steam-engine. To enumerate the inventions of this able engineer, or even the leading objects in which he has been engaged, would compel us far to exceed the brief space which we are able to devote to his memory. Among the inventions, his mode of exploding sunken rocks by the assistance of the diving bell, and his device for measuring the force of water, will be within the recollection of every man of science. Among his public works, the Waterloo-bridge, the Breakwater at Plymouth, and dikes erected after the inundation (a few years since) in Holland, will not hastily be forgotten. Many valuable projects will probably have died with Mr. Rennie, and his loss will be deeply felt by those in whose speculations he was engaged: on the other hand, the fortune and reputation to which—to his honour be it spoken—from a station of comparative obscurity he had risen, will animate the exertions of genius under difficulty.

November. At Highbury park, in

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in his 71st year, B. Hopkinson, esq.

At the house of her brother, viscount Clifden, at Roehampton, the honourable Emily Anne Agar.

At St. James's-palace, H. F. Grabecker, esq.

At Thornhill-cottage, near Sunderland, Durham, J. Telfor, esq.

At Southwick-park, Hampshire, Mrs. Thistlewayte.

Near Huntingdon, captain St. Aubin, in consequence of swallowing sugar of lead instead of salts.

At Boxley-house, Kent, the honourable Mrs. F. Marsham.

At Abberley-lodge, Worcestershire, Mrs. Bromley.

In his 71st year, sir William Young, G. C. B. admiral of the red, and vice-admiral of Great Britain.

On the 17th died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, *Rear-Admiral Burney, F. R. S.*, in his 72nd year, eldest son of the learned and elegant historian of music, and brother to two very distinguished persons of the present age, madame d'Arblay, the justly celebrated novelist, and the late Dr. Charles Burney, a member of that triumvirate of profound scholars which has adorned our own immediate times.

Admiral Burney entered into the royal navy at a very early period of his life, and first as midshipman, afterwards as lieutenant, accompanied captain Cook in the two last of those enterprising, perilous, and important voyages which have reflected so much honour on the late reign, and proved so beneficial to the general interests of mankind. He was one of the most scientific and best geographers that this country has produced, of which his laborious, accurate, and voluminous history of Voyages of Discovery, his account of the Eastern Navigations of the Russians, and other works, bear the amplest testimony. As an officer, he was particularly remarkable for his great and enlightened humanity to those under his command; at a period, too, when severity in discipline was generally considered a proof of zeal, of spirit, and of ability, and when the wiser and more generous opinions and practice of the present day would have been treated as heterodox and pernicious. This humanity was characteristic of him, and, united to the most inflexible integrity and love of truth, attended him through all the offices of life. He will be long remembered, by an extensive circle of friends, who loved him for his disinterestedness and honesty—for the simplicity and kindness of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his disposition—for his good-nature and genuine humour in conversation, and for his true, though antiquated, hospitality. The following passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon captain Burney's promotion and appointment to the Bristol 50 gun ship, in 1781, shows how great an interest the naval officer had excited in the breast of the learned moralist:—"I am willing, however, to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney."

December. At his house at Croyden, W. B. Clinton, esq. of his

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his majesty's receipt of exchequer, in his 53rd year.

At Englefield-lodge, Surrey, J. N. Smith, esq.

At his house, Hyde-park-corner, John Warner, esq. more than thirty years a magistrate for Middlesex.

Mrs. Dupré, of Welton-park, Beaconsfield.

Mr. J. Edwards, of Erbistock, Cheshire, who with his wife had forty children.

Returning from the continent, at Jersey, J. Trelawney, esq. eldest son of sir H. Trelawney, bart.

At Duffield-house, Derbyshire, Mrs. A. Donell.

At Payne-house, Silverton, Devon, W. Lond, esq.

H. Byne, esq. of Salterleigh-house, Devon.

At her seat in Hertfordshire, Mrs. Allen, widow of admiral Allen.

At Hastings, T. F. North, esq. of Rongham-hall.

At Bath, viscountess Mount—earl.

PROMOTIONS in the year 1821.

The right honourable G. Bathurst to be president of the board of controul for the affairs of India.

Captain Lyon, R. N. to the command of the Hecla, to accompany captain Parry on the northern expedition.

Lord Combermere to be governor of Sheerness, in the room of the late general Gwyn.

Lord Beresford to be governor of Jersey.

Sir H. Ward to be governor of Barbadoes.

Sir T. Brisbane to be governor of New South Wales.

Admiral sir J. H. Whitshed, K. C. B. to be naval commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

The rev. Edward Colman Tyson, B. A. fellow of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, to be second master of the royal mathematical school at Christ's hospital.

Major J. M'Ra, 1st foot, to be deputy quarter-master general in the East Indies, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Vice-admiral sir R. G. Keats to be master of Greenwich hospital, and one of the commissioners or governors, *v.* admiral sir J. Colpoys, bart.

Sir G. Blane, bart. sir H. Halford, bart. sir W. Knighton, bart. sir M. Tierney, bart. to be physicians to his majesty's person.

Marquis of Graham to be vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household, in the room of viscount Joscelyn, now earl of Roden.

Lieut.-gen. the honourable sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. to be governor of Ceylon.

Lieut.-col. John Bell to be deputy quarter-master general at the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut.-col. Robert Torrens to be deputy quarter-master general to the king's troops serving in the East Indies.

The rev. G. Rowley, M. A. to be master of University College, in the room of J. Griffith, D. D. deceased.

Admiral sir B. Hollowell to be commander-in-chief at Chatham.

John Parkinson, esq. to be British consul at Pernambuco.

Astley Cooper, esq. to be surgeon to his majesty's person.

Captain Charles Grant, C. B. to the naval command at the Cape of

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of Good Hope, with the rank of commodore.

Henry Matthews, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, and late fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to be his majesty's advocate fiscal in the island of Ceylon.

Rev. Hugh Morgan to the office of canon residentiary of Hereford cathedral.

In connexion with the king's coronation—To be Baronets—Major-general sir E. Kerrison, of Wykehouse.—Sir H. N. Lumsden, of Auchindoir—T. F. Fremantle, of Swanbourne, esq.—J. D. Astley, of Everleigh, esq.—A. Boswell, of Auchinleck, esq.—R. Shaw, of Bushy-park, Dublin, esq.—A. Chichester, of Greencastle, Donegal, esq.—G. Pocock, of Twickenham, esq.—W. G. H. Jolliffe, of Merstham, esq.—R. T. Farquhar, esq. governor of the Mauritius.—Major T. T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell-court—J. E. E. Wilmot, of Berkswell-hall, esq.—R. Dundas, of Breechwood, esq.—Colonel C. Smyth, of Nutwood—D. Erskine, of Cambo, esq.—W. Young, of Balciborough-castle, esq.—J. D' Oyley, of Kandy, Ceylon, esq.—D. Smith, of Upper Canada, esq. A. P. Cooper, of Gadesbridge, esq. surgeon to his majesty's person.—T. Phillips, of Middle-hill, esq.—I. D. Paul, of Rodborough, esq.—C. Trotter, of West-ville, esq.—C. Scott, of Lytchet Minster, esq.—G Blackman, of Harley-street, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The right honourable John earl St. Vincent, G. C. B. admiral of the red, to be an admiral of the fleet

Admirals of the white—sir C. H. Knowles, bart. G. C. B.; the honourable sir T. Packingham, G. C. B.; sir J. H. Whitshed, K. C. B.; and A. Kempe, esq. to be admirals of the red.

Admirals of the blue—T. Drury, esq.; sir A. Bertie, bart. K. C. B. the right honourable W. earl of Northesk, G. C. B.; J. Vashon, esq.; the right honourable E. viscount Exmouth, G. C. B. and sir I. Coffin, bart. to be admirals of the white.

Seven vice-admirals of the red, to be admirals of the blue—Six vice-admirals of the white, to be admirals of the red.—Thirteen vice-admirals of the blue, to be vice-admirals of the white—Thirteen rear-admirals of the red, to be vice-admirals of the blue—Fifteen rear-admirals of the white, to be rear-admirals of the red—Eighteen rear-admirals of the blue, to be rear-admirals of the white—and nineteen captains were also appointed flag-officers of his majesty's fleet, to be rear-admirals of the blue.

Commanders posted—John Gore, Robert Hockings, J. C. Carpenter, J. B. Allen, John Codd, R. L. Coulson, E. Lloyd, John Gedge, B. M. Kelly, H. T. Jauncey.

Lieutenants made commanders—W. Mincin, W. Price, W. R. Lucas, Philip Helpman, H. S. Wilson, John A. Morrell, Samuel Gordon, Simon Hopkinson, John Little, James Elphick, Robert Forder, Henry Ellis, Henry Pryce, E. L. Couch, Thomas L. Robins, M. H. Sweney, James Morgan, T. E. Cole, William Martin, W. P. Stanley.

To the rank of lieutenants—Thomas Dangerfield, J. Smith, D. N. Hoare, J. Vallack, G. A. Leary, H. L. Williams, G. James, H. Smith, J. P. Wells, G. A.

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White, V. H. Jones, T. Hardy, C. Strutt, J. Tarson, W. A. Dyball, J. Mills, J. Orford, J. R. Drake.

Royal Marines—Brevet colonels Cole, Foley, and Binks, to be major-generals.—Brevet lieutenant-colonels Roby, R. Lee, H. Lee, M. M'Cleverty, Boys, and sir R. Williams, to be lieutenant-colonels—Brevet lieutenant-colonels and captains of royal marines, Stanser, Dunsmuire, Minton, Long, sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and Westropp, to be majors.—Brevet-majors Wingrove, Sheppard, Lawrence, Barfleman, Boys, and Collins, to be pay-captains—First lieutenants Crowther, Walker, Kendall, Cockell, Appleton, and Cupples, to be captains.—Second lieutenants Thompson, James, R. M. A. Mallord, Shillito, Hickman, Brutton, Luddington, and Farrant, R.M.A. to be first lieutenants.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Brevet.—Commissions to be dated the 19th of July, 1821—*To be Field Marshals* general C. marquis of Drogheda, K. S. P.; William earl Harcourt, G. C. B.—*To be Generals*—Lieutenant generals J. Champagné, sir H. Calvert, bart. G. C. B., G. Cockburn, E. Dunne, J. Drummond, William Dowdeswell, sir A. Mackenzie, bart., G. Moncrieffe, T. Meyrick, T. lord Lynedock, G. C. B.; G. H. Vansittart, honourable C. Fitzroy, F. Hugonin. The whole forty-five major-generals to be lieutenant-generals; thirty-three colonels to be major-generals; twenty-eight lieutenant-colonels to be colonels; thirteen majors to be lieutenant-colonels; thirty-five captains to be majors.

SHERIFFS for the year 1821.

Bedfordshire. John Thomas Brooks, of Flitwick, esq.

Berkshire. The honourable Frederick West, of Culham.

Buckinghamshire. Chas. Scott Murray, of Hambleden-house, esq.

Camb. and Hunt. John Pasheller, of Godmanchester, esq.

Cheshire. Thomas Wilson, of Llandican, esq.

Cumberland. John Marshall, of Hallstead, esq.

Cornwall. Richard Vyvyan, of Trewan, esq.

Derbyshire. Sir George Crewe, of Caulke-abbey, bart.

Devonshire. Sir John Davie, of Creedy, bart.

Dorsetshire. John White, of Up Cerne, esq.

Essex. Robert Westley-hall, the younger of Great Illford, esq.

Gloucestershire. William Miller, of Ozleworth, esq.

Herefordshire. John Biddulph, of Ledbury, esq.

Hertfordshire. Joseph Timperon, of New Barnes, esq.

Kent. Sir John Shelley Sydney, of Penshurst-castle, bart.

Leicestershire. George Moore, of Appleby, esq.

Lincolnshire. Sir Richard Sutton, of Sudbrook, bart.

Monmouthshire. Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, esq.

Norfolk. Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton-constable, bart.

Northamptonshire. T. Philip Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, esq.

Northumberland. Addison J. Creswell Baker, of Creswell, esq.

Nottinghamshire. Postponed.

Oxfordshire. Charles Peers, of Chiselhampton, esq.

Rutlandshire. William Lawrence, of Preston, esq.

Shropshire

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Shropshire. Richard Heber, of Hodnett, esq.

Somersetshire. William Hanning, of Dillington, esq.

Staffordshire. Francis Eld, of Seighford, esq.

County of Southampton. Thomas Deane Shute, of Burton-house, esq.

Suffolk. Philip Bennett, of Bury, St. Edmunds, esq.

Surrey. John Spicer, of Esher-place, esq.

Sussex. Richard Hasler, of Bognor, esq.

Warwickshire. Postponed.

Wiltshire. Ambrose Awdry, of Seend, esq.

Worcestershire. Elias Isaac, of Boughton, esq.

Yorkshire. Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen. Walter Rice Howell Powell, of Maesgyn, esq.

Pembroke. Joseph Harris, of Llanunwas, esq.

Cardigan. John Vaughan Lloyd, of Brining, esq.

Glamorgan. William Forman, of Penydarran, esq.

Brecon. Edward Jones, of Battle-end, esq.

Radnor. Robert Peel, of Cwmelan, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth. John Mytton, of Plas y Dinas, esq.

Carnarvon. Joseph Huddart, of Brynker, esq.

Anglesea. James Webster, of Derry, esq.

Montgomery. Valentine Vickers, of Criggion, esq.

Denbigh. John Madocks, of Vroni, esq.

Flint. John Douglas, of Gyrne, esq.

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PUBLIC PAPERS.

Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, (exclusively of the Arrears of War-Duty on Malt and Property,) in the Quarters ending the 5th April, 1820, and 5th April, 1821; showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof:—

	5th April, 1820.	5th April, 1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs.....	1,960,703	1,905,276	—	55,427
Excise	5,876,335	5,707,590	—	168,745
Stamps.....	1,453,224	1,467,799	14,575	—
Post Office.....	341,000	350,000	9,000	—
Assessed Taxes...	873,716	842,531	—	31,185
Land Taxes	149,409	137,427	—	11,982
Miscellaneous ...	48,860	57,573	8,713	—
	10,703,247	10,468,196	32,288	267,339
			Deduct Increase....	32,288
			Decrease on the quarter....	£ 235,051

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The

The following is the official Account of the Revenue for the quarter ending in July. Upon comparing it with the corresponding quarter last year, there is an apparent deficiency of about £407,000; but it will be seen, that two sums, amounting to above £214,000, are to be deducted from it, leaving the real deficiency not quite £194,000.

	5th July, 1820.	5th July 1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	1,882,846	1,898,699	15,853	—
Excise	6,620,609	6,298,810	—	321,799
Stamps	1,581,445	1,518,493	—	62,952
Post Office.....	352,000	318,000	—	34,000
Assessed Taxes..	2,343,380	2,328,040	—	15,340
Land Taxes.....	440,744	445,366	4,622	—
Miscellaneous...	59,249	64,972	5,723	—
	13,280,273	12,872,380	26,198	434,091
			Deduct Increase....	26,198
			Decrease on the quarter	£407,893

Deduct March Stock in hand, paid in the July Quarter, 1820	£140,458	
Deduct also a payment to the treasurer of the Navy, for the expense of the revenue cruisers under the orders of the Admiralty, incurred in the year 1819	73,765	
		214,223
		£193,670

Abstract

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Abstract of the net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain (exclusive of the arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property), in the Years and Quarters ended 10th of October, 1820, and 10th of October, 1821; showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 10th of October. 1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	8,746,105	8,765,865	19,760	—
Excise	26,488,508	26,471,363	—	17,145
Stamps	6,115,482	6,146,986	31,504	—
Post-office	1,446,000	1,331,000	—	115,000
Assessed Taxes	6,279,547	6,297,777	18,230	—
Land Taxes	1,207,630	1,217,856	10,226	—
Miscellaneous	360,538	297,954	—	62,584
	50,643,810	50,528,801	79,720	194,729
			Deduct Increase	79,720
			Decrease on the Year	115,009

	Quarters ended 10th of October. 1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	2,670,683	2,844,231	73,548	—
Excise	7,552,021	8,149,226	597,205	—
Stamps	1,581,204	1,625,220	44,016	—
Post-office	375,000	342,000	—	33,000
Assessed Taxes	760,576	793,532	32,956	—
Land Taxes	174,522	207,481	32,959	—
Miscellaneous	71,642	61,222	—	10,420
	13,185,648	14,022,912	880,684	43,420
		Deduct Decrease	43,420	
		Increase on the Quarter	837,264	

Income

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Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarter ended 10th October, 1821.

INCOME.

Customs	£1,251,781
Excise	7,039,890
Stamps	1,625,220
Post Office	342,000
Assessed Taxes	793,532
Land Tax	207,481
Miscellaneous	61,222
Unappropriated War Duties	17,881
	£11,339,007
Brought from Supplies being the amount issued in Ireland pursuant to stat. 57, Geo. III. c. 48.	311,115
Total Income	£11,650,122

CHARGE.

Exchequer Annuities	£23,749
South Sea Company	153,456
Bank on their Capital	179,125
Dividends	5,986,521
National Debt	3,186,590
Civil List	212,500
Pensions	105,122
Imperial Annuities	9,173
Other Charges	143,764
Total Charge	10,000,000
Surplus	1,650,122
	£11,650,122

Exchequer Bills issued for the deficiency of the Consolidated Fund, 5th July, 1821, made good out of the growing produce of that fund in the quarter ended 10th October, 1821	£9,848,655
Deduct surplus, as above	1,650,122
Deficiency to be provided for by an issue of Exchequer Bills chargeable on the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund, 5th January, 1822	£8,198,533

An

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An Account of the Produce of the Excise Duties of Great Britain, (exclusive of any Arrears received of the War Duty on Malt), in the Years ended 10th of October, 1820 and 1821, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 10th Oct. 1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Auctions	242,338	220,224	—	22,114
Beer	2,599,155	9,662,142	62,987	—
Bricks and Tiles	363,883	328,839	—	35,044
Candles	313,123	333,063	19,940	—
Coffee and Cocoa	380,599	365,013	—	15,586
Cider, Perry, and Verjuice	61,514	37,781	—	23,733
Glass	449,733	448,457	—	1,281
Hides and Skins	604,020	570,574	—	33,446
Hops	322,223	254,939	—	67,284
Licences	704,817	696,047	—	8,770
Malt	4,647,392	4,910,462	263,070	—
Paper	478,211	486,744	8,533	—
Pepper	119,595	142,183	22,581	—
Printed Goods	589,798	766,977	177,179	—
Salt	1,597,607	1,548,413	—	49,194
Soap	947,540	1,025,949	78,409	—
Spirits British	3,071,498	2,975,818	—	95,680
Spirits Foreign	2,383,630	2,177,278	—	206,402
Starch	50,933	52,716	1,783	—
Stone Bottles	1,897	2,705	808	—
Sweets	6,428	4,496	—	1,932
Tea	3,067,274	3,147,683	80,409	—
Tobacco and Snuff	2,475,995	2,365,654	—	110,341
Vinegar	39,993	44,445	4,452	—
Wine	959,175	892,635	—	66,540
Wire	10,084	10,126	42	—
	26,488,455	33,471,363	720,193	737,347
Deduct Increase				720,193
Decrease on the Year				17,154

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An account of the Produce of the Excise Duties of Great Britain, (exclusive of any Arrears received of the War Duty on Malt,) in the Quarters ended 10th October, 1820 and 1821, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Quars. end. 10th Oct. 1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Auctions	70,911	57,815	—	13,098
Beer	715,038	784,752	69,714	—
Bricks and Tiles	109,339	125,811	16,472	—
Candles	38,347	45,019	6,672	—
Coffee and Cocoa	90,492	90,619	127	—
Cider, Perry, & Verjuice	20,206	12,591	—	— 7,615
Glass	88,788	132,727	43,933	—
Hides and Skins	165,917	154,981	—	10,936
Hops	79,450	35,558	—	43,892
Licences	80,420	82,483	2,063	—
Malt	2,289,097	2,777,171	488,074	—
Paper	146,170	152,787	6,615	—
Pepper	40,487	39,074	—	1,393
Printed Goods	188,252	151,247	—	37,005
Salt	383,143	429,043	45,900	—
Soap	238,076	281,751	43,675	—
Spirits British	547,705	545,340	—	2,435
Spirits Foreign	565,433	572,773	7,340	—
Starch	14,044	16,420	2,376	—
Stone Bottles	779	858	79	—
Sweets	1,998	2,786	788	—
Tea	761,892	775,994	14,102	—
Tobacco & Snuff	645,880	634,085	—	11,795
Vinegar	12,941	15,450	2,509	—
Wine	253,574	229,059	—	24,515
Wire	3,590	3,034	—	556
	7,551,969	8,149,227	750,439	153,240
Deduct Decrease			153,240	
Increase on the Quarter			597,199	

Irish

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IRISH REVENUE.

(*Official.*)

A comparative view of the Revenue in Ireland (constituting the consolidated fund) paid into the Exchequer in the years ending the 10th of October 1820 and 1821, distinguishing each quarter; in British currency.

	Quarters ended 5th Jan. 1820.			5th April, 1820.			5th July, 1820.			10th Oct. 1820.			Year ended 10th Oct. 1820.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Custom Duties.....	371,504	8	5	282,158	11	8¼	293,827	2	7¼	286,436	5	7	1,233,926	8	4½
Excise	466,498	14	11	422,671	17	8½	398,772	0	7	362,266	18	10½	1,650,209	12	1
Assessed Taxes	40,187	11	11¾	7,615	10	4¼	108,345	8	0	45,647	3	5	201,795	13	9½
Quit Rents.....	52	16	11¼				9	9	7¼	130	15	5	193	2	0
Casual Revenue.....	1,897	11	11	1,370	11	9½	1,442	12	1¼	426	4	9¼	5,137	0	7½
Dismissed and Deceased Collectors..	1,264	7	2¼	530	12	1¼	—			—			1,794	19	3½
Stamp Duties	127,448	11	3½	115,209	15	1	106,111	6	8¼	79,867	8	7	828,637	1	2
Postage	17,558	9	2¾	12,000	0	0	13,846	3	1	20,307	13	10½	63,692	6	2
Poundage and Fees..	1,486	10	7¼	1,325	13	9½	1,407	13	6	1,410	17	4½	5,630	15	3¾
	1,027,899	2	6	842,882	12	7½	923,761	16	3½	796,493	8	10½	2,991,016	18	9¼
Imprest Monies, &c.	45,291	16	1½	28,719	4	11½	26,866	3	9¾	13,040	16	2½	111,938	1	1
	1,073,190	18	7½	871,601	17	6½	950,628	0	1½	809,534	5	1	3,102,954	19	10¾

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	Quarters ended 5th Jan. 1821. £.	s.	d.	5th April, 1821. £.	s.	d.	5th July, 1821. £.	s.	d.	10th Oct. 1821. £.	s.	d.	Year ended 10th Oct. 1821. £.	s.	d.
Custom Duties	339,957	12	5	349,222	3	1½	365,943	16	7½	383,233	13	3¼	1,438,357	5	5
Excise	380,939	17	7½	440,760	18	5⅛	346,021	6	6	414,022	7	3¼	1,581,744	9	10¼
Assessed Taxes	102,962	7	6	27,517	1	3	147,774	16	1	25,640	1	6	303,894	6	4
Quit Rents	61	11	4	3	4	11¼	14	19	0¼	—			79	15	3⅛
Casual Revenue	180	4	6½	1,104	4	10¼	1,254	1	7¼	451	15	6	2,990	6	7
Dismissed and Deceased Collectors	276	18	5⅛	—			461	10	9¼	80	2	5⅛	818	11	8¼
Stamp Duties	106,215	2	11⅛	110,427	3	6½	96,476	17	10¼	87,409	8	0⅛	400,528	12	4¼
Postage	12,923	1	6½	16,615	7	8¼	19,384	12	3¼	11,076	18	5½	60,000	0	0
Poundage and Fees	1,641	15	7¼	1,811	4	5¼	1,958	12	9½	1,388	18	0½	6,800	10	10½
	945,158	11	11¼	947,461	8	4	979,290	13	7	923,303	4	7	3,795,213	18	5⅜
Imprest Monies, &c.	28,573	8	2¼	39,740	3	6⅜	24,954	11	11¼	33,290	7	8¼	126,508	11	5
	973,732	0	2	987,201	11	10¼	1,004,245	5	6¼	956,593	12	3½	3,921,722	9	10¾
Year ended 10th October, 1820													3,102,954	19	10¼
Increase in the year ended 10th October, 1821													818,767	10	0½

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The present number of Ships of the British Navy employed in commission (exclusive of those fitting out to relieve others, and revenue cruisers) is 124, viz. 12 sail of the line (nine as guard ships,) 33 frigates, 53 sloops and brigs, 9 discovery and surveying ships, and 17 gun-brigs, schooners, and cutters:—

At Portsmouth.—Queen Charlotte, 108; Albion, 74; Ramillies, 74; Active, 46; Brazen, 28; Hind, 20; Rosario, 10; Chamelion, 10; Grecian, 10.

At Plymouth.—Impregnable, 104; Windsor Castle, 74; Spencer, 74; Phaeton, 38; Alban, 14; Helicon, 10; Pigmy, 10; Dwarf cutter.

At Chatham and Sheerness.—Genoa, 78; Northumberland, 78; Bulwark, 76; Severn, 50; Wye, 26; Brisk, 10; Pioneer, 10; Surly, 8; Swan, 8.

At Cork.—Semiramis, 42; Cyrus, 20; Arab, 18; Garnett, 18; Pandora, 18; Sappho, 18; Harlequin, 16; Wolf, 16; Pike, 14; Plumper, 12.

At Leith.—Dover, 28; Nimrod, 18; Martial, 12; Swinger, 12; Cherokee, 10.

In the Mediterranean.—Rochefort, 80; Revolutionaire, 46; Seringapatam, 46; Havannah, 38; Larne, 20; Martin, 20; Medina, 20; Dispatch, 18; Racehorse, 18; Rose, 18; Redpole, 10; Chanticleer, 10.

In the East Indies.—Leander, 60; Glasgow, 50; Liverpool, 50; Topaze, 46; Hyperion, 42; Dauntless, 24; Satellite, 18, Sophie, 18; Curlew, 18.

In the West Indies.—Sybille, 44; Pyramus, 42; Tribune, 42; Tamar, 28; Tyne, 26; Esk, 20; Falmouth, 20; Nautilus. 18; Ontario, 18; Parthian, 18; Raleigh, 18; Surinam, 18; Bustard, 10.

At the Brazils.—Superb, 78; Aurora, 46; Doris, 42; Owen Glendower, 42; Creole, 42; Blossom, 26; Conway, 26; Beaver, 10; Alacrity, 10. Slaney, 10.

At the Cape.—Vigo, 74; Menai, 20; Heron, 10; Cygnet, 10; Shearwater, 10.

On the Coast of Africa.—Iphigenia, 42; Pheasant, 22; Myrmidon, 20; Morgiana, 18; Thistle, 12, Snapper, 12.

At Halifax.—Newcastle, 60; Forte, 44; Niemen, 28; Athol, 28; Bellette, 20; Cyrene, 20; Dotterel, 18; Jasseur, 18; Argus, 18.

At Newfoundland.—Sir Francis Drake, 24; Valorous, 26; Egeria, 14; Grasshopper, 18; Pelter, 12; Drake, 10; Clinker, 13.

Discovery and Surveying.—Fury, Hecla, Leven, Shamrock, Bathurst, Investigator, Snap, Adventure, Kangaroo.

An account of the Sums voted for the wear and tear of the Navy; for the ordinary repairs; for building, rebuilding, and repairing Ships of War, Hull, Masts, Yards, Rigging, and Stores for his Majesty's Docks-yards, and also in Merchants' yards, from 1815 to 1820, both inclusive; and also for 1821.

Year.	Wear and Tear.	Ordinary Repairs.	For Building, Rebuilding, and Repairing Ships of War, Hull, Masts, Yards, Rigging. Stores	Merchants' Yards. East Indies.	Total Amount each Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1815	2,386,600	462,242	1,621,038	92,413	4,499,193
1816	922,350	535,589	1,499,603	65,728	3,023,270
1817	531,050	364,625	1,076,277	63,000	2,034,952
1818	559,000	310,000	1,170,990	60,000	2,099,990
1819	533,000	310,000	1,085,430	60,000	1,988,432
1820	612,953	310,000	1,062,580	80,000	2,065,533
	5,544,853	2,292,456	7,515,918	421,141	15,711,370
1821	586,300	310,000	1,014,580	80,000	1,990,880
	6,131,153	2,602,456	8,530,498	401,141	17,702,250

Sums estimated for Works for the different Dock-yards belonging to his Majesty, in England and Wales, from 1811 to 1821 inclusive, distinguishing the places, and the amount each year, and total amount of the whole.

Name of Place.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Deptford	510	—	—	9,500	44,175	25,346	2,000	34,600	9,905	—	—	196,526
				Vic. 24,000	—	20,000	—	—	27,000			
Woolwich	—	1,730	16,859	29,334	29,259	10,000	15,459	31,400	16,700	54,880	12,000	174,741
Chatham	5,000	17,850	42,244	27,048	20,386	95,000	50,885	104,225	54,880	182,000	30,830	482,348
Sheerness	58,749	17,346	80,000	80,000	109,846	160,000	70,000	180,000	182,000	6,900	208,000	1,175,941
Portsmouth	24,835	19,776	5,633	39,170	17,149	10,000	1,000	1,564	6,900	21,131	5,000	205,167
		Vic. 10,000	50,140	8,000								
Plymouth	19,099	11,420	19,467	37,562	41,811	58,230	24,024	20,502	21,131	64,000	7,236	272,884
Plymouth Sound	—	80,000	72,000	90,000	85,608	90,000	40,000	65,000	64,000	22,000	52,041	658,852
Pembroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,300	22,000	15,000	27,770	127,070
Hawlboline Island	28,240	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	9,832	143,072
Pater	—	—	—	20,000	38,000	54,500	19,000	—	—	—	—	131,500
	136,433	168,122	296,343	374,614	396,234	533,076	232,368	502,591	419,516	380,911	352,709	3,568,101
											Estimate	1,679,545
												£5,247,646

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THE LORDS' REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE.

By the lords' committees appointed a select committee to inquire into the means of extending and securing the foreign trade of the country, and to report to the house; and to whom were referred the minutes of the evidence taken before the select committee appointed in the last session of parliament for the like purpose; and also the several petitions, papers, and accounts which had been referred to that committee; and also the several petitions presented in the present session of parliament on the subject of foreign trade:—

Ordered to report,

That the committee have met, and have proceeded in the inquiry, which had been entered upon by the said committee appointed in the last session of parliament, into the state of British commerce with Asia, including as well that which is carried on with the territorial possessions of the honourable East India Company, as that with the independent states in the same part of the globe.

In the conduct of this inquiry, the committee have not thought it necessary to direct their attention to the commercial concerns of the East India Company, as administered by the court of directors with a view to the interests both political and financial of that corporate body, further than was necessary to elucidate the present state and future prospects of free trade, as affected by existing regulations.

This subject, therefore, naturally divides itself according to the various restrictions to which different descriptions of commerce in these regions are now subjected by law; that to the territorial possessions of the company being carried on by license only from the company; that to other parts of Southern Asia (China excepted), and to the islands of the Indian ocean, by license from the board of control; that to China being entirely prohibited to all British vessels but those in the actual employment of the East India Company; and the whole trade confined to ships of a certain fixed amount of tonnage.

The trade which is carried on by license with the territories of the East India Company is confined to the presidences of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and the port of Panang. Some inconveniences and injury to individuals are stated to have arisen where circumstances have made it desirable to change the destination of vessels from one of these ports to another, after their arrival in the east, in consequence of the delay attendant upon obtaining a permission to do so from the local government.—This, indeed, may be obviated by obtaining licenses including the above named ports generally, which have been sometimes applied for, and do not appear to have been refused. But the system of requiring licenses does not appear to be attended with any public benefit; and a fee is charged for each of them.

A more material advantage might probably accrue to the free trader from being permitted to trade with other smaller ports on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, where the company have already collectors of the customs established, who might effectually counteract an illicit trade; whereby a wider field of adventure may be opened, and an additional stimulus to commercial

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commercial intercourse afforded to the native inhabitants. It would, however, be necessary in this case to provide by regulations, which it could not be difficult to establish, against any abuse of this extension of privilege by British vessels carrying on the coasting trade, in which there is every reason to believe they might successfully compete with the native ships, which have hitherto been considered as enjoying a monopoly of that trade, of which the East India Company could not reasonably be expected to deprive their subjects as long as they are precluded from carrying on the direct trade to Europe in Indian-built vessels. It must be observed, however, that the coasting trade is now open to vessels of other nations, those of the United States not being excluded from it; and instances have been stated to the committee in which the Portuguese flag has been allowed to pass from one port to another carrying on trade, from which British European ships are excluded.

The committee cannot dismiss this branch of the subject without observing, that although it is difficult, from the great fluctuation which the free trade to the peninsula of India has experienced since it has been admitted upon the terms of the renewed charter granted to the East India Company in 1813, to estimate fairly the precise amount of its increase, it must be admitted that its progress has been such as to indicate that neither a power to purchase, nor a disposition to use, commodities of European manufacture is wanting in the natives of British India, whilst the minute knowledge of the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, acquired by a direct intercourse with this country, would naturally lead to a still further augmentation of our exports. The greatly increased consumption cannot be sufficiently accounted for by the demand of European residents, the number of whom does not materially vary; and it appears to have been much the greatest in articles calculated for the general use of the natives. That of the cotton manufacturers of this country alone is stated, since the first opening of the trade, to have been augmented from four to five fold. And the taste of the natives for such articles may not improbably have been created in some instances, and extended in others, by that very glut in the market which has doubtless by its excess and consequent lowering of prices, frequently defeated the speculations of private merchants. The value of the merchandise exported from Great Britain to India, which amounted in the year 1815 to 870,177l., had in the year 1819 increased to 3,052,741l.; and although the market appears then to have been so far overstocked as to occasion a diminution of nearly one half in the exports of the following year (1820), that dimination appears to have taken place more in the articles intended for the consumption of Europeans than of natives; and the trade is now stated to the committee, by the best informed persons, to be reviving. When the amount of population, and the extent of country over which the consumption of these articles is spread, are considered, it is obvious that every facility which can, consistently with the political interests and security of the Company's dominions,

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be given to the private trader for the distribution of his exports, by increasing the number of points at which he may have the option of touching in pursuit of a market, cannot fail to promote a more ready and extensive demand.

If the restriction of trade to vessels of the burden of 350 tons and upwards, in all seas and countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, has any tendency to check the operations of the private trader in a direct commerce with the dominions of the East India Company, it can hardly fail to operate still more as an impediment to his exertions in seeking new channels of commerce, or in extending those which already exist with other countries and islands in the same part of the globe. Here a field, in a great measure new, would be opened by the free admission to trade of vessels of a smaller burden. It is stated to the committee by persons who have been most interested in forming a correct opinion upon the subject, that in a trade with the native powers in the Gulf of Persia, along the Red Sea, and on the eastern coast of Africa, as well as with the islands and countries to the eastward of the Company's dominions in Asia, small vessels would be employed in preference to large, from the nature of the navigation, the great value and small bulk of some of the articles, as well as the description of markets where such trade would be carried on. Some apprehension indeed has been stated to exist, that vessels of that description might be exposed to frequent depredations from pirates who infest those seas; but it does not appear that there is any difference in the rate of insurance required from large and small ships; if there is a risk, however, the private merchant might safely be left to consider how far it applies to his particular case; while the American trade in those seas, which is carried on as well in vessels below as above the burden of 350 tons, is not stated at any time to have suffered materially from such dangers. It may be remarked, that although the native governments of India have been generally supposed to be unfavourable upon system to foreign commerce, no recent instance of such disposition has been adduced; the French, on the contrary, are stated to have been remarkably successful in some recent attempts to open a commercial intercourse with Cochin China; and the recent knowledge which has been acquired of the manners and habits of the inhabitants in some of the islands of the Malay race, leads to a much more favourable opinion of their character and aptitude for civil and commercial intercourse than was previously entertained.

The maintenance of a free port eligibly situated amongst the Indian islands under British protection, which the magnitude of our establishments in that quarter of the globe may enable us to support at much less expense than any other nation, may be attended with the greatest benefit to commerce and civilization. The importance of such a station, and the quick perception of its advantages formed by the native traders in that part of the globe, may be estimated by the rapid rise of the port of Sincapore during the year that it has been in the possession of the British government, and opened,

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opened for the purposes of general trade. The population, which had before scarcely amounted to 200 souls, in three months increased to not less than 3000, and now exceeds 10,000 in the whole; while 173 sail of vessels of different descriptions arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months.

"The commerce with China is carried on by the East India Company, in whom the sole and exclusive right of trading with the ports of that empire, as well as the sole and exclusive right of trading and trafficking in tea, to and from, all the islands and ports between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan, is now vested by law. The value and extent of this trade has naturally attracted the attention of the private merchant; and although it could not be contemplated that the East India Company would willingly relinquish so important a privilege, an earnest desire has been expressed, that the British free trader might be permitted, even previous to the expiration of the charter, to embark in those branches of the trade which the company neither carries on itself nor appears to be immediately interested in, and in which the only competition to be encountered by the British merchant would be that of the foreign trader.

"Of this description may be considered the trade in tea and other articles between Canton and Foreign Europe; the tea trade within limits of the Company's charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire; and the trade between Canton and the Western shores of North and South America.

"The hopes entertained by merchants and others, who have the best means of information, of benefit to commerce from such an extension of its freedom, as well as the apprehensions felt by persons of great experience in the direction of the affairs and in the service of the East India Company, of the risk with which such an extension may be attended to their political and commercial interests, will be found fully stated in the evidence and documents contained in the Appendix.

"On the one hand it is confidently stated that the low rate of British freight, and other advantages possessed by the British merchantman, would enable the British free trader to enter into an immediate and successful competition with those of other countries, and more particularly of the United States, by whom these branches of commerce have been carried on for some years past with every appearance of progressive increase and prosperity; that thus a portion of Europe might be supplied with tea by the British trader; that the export of furs from America, which now takes place even from the British territories in American vessels, would be carried on by British shipping; and that at all events that portion of the eastern trade which is carried on by the export of British manufactures in American vessels, would fall into the hands of the British merchant, with greater opportunities of extending it, afforded by a more direct intercourse; on the other hand it is stated to afford reasonable ground for alarm, that the seamen, who would be admitted under such circumstances to the port of Canton,

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might probably be of a character so different from that of the seamen employed on board the vessels of the United States, and be subject to a discipline so inferior to that which prevails on board of the larger description of vessels employed in the service of the East India Company, that disputes might take place and excesses be occasioned, which might produce fatal consequences, by awakening the jealousy or exciting the anger of the Chinese government.

"It is also apprehended that the admission of new competitors into the market might lead to some deterioration in quality or enhancement in the prices of teas, which are now regulated by arrangements made previously to their coming into the market, between the servants of the company and the Hong merchants, who enjoy a monopoly of the sale of that article.

"To what extent such hopes or such apprehensions might be realized in the progress of a trade which has never yet been permitted to exist, it is difficult perhaps to form an accurate judgment. The most natural, and indeed the only means of forming one, must be derived from the circumstances and progress of the foreign independent trade, and more especially that of the vessels of the United States with the port of Canton. That trade, although carried on in vessels of nearly the same description that would probably be employed by the British merchants, has continued to flourish without being productive of injurious consequences, either to trade in general, or that of the East India Company in particular. It is stated that it would not have done so, had it not been for the protection and other advantages derived from the establishment of the Company's factory at Canton; but no satisfactory reason has been assigned why the British free trader should not derive the same benefit from its countenance and protection, to which he certainly would not be less entitled. It must also be observed, that the circumstance which has principally been relied upon as constituting the difference between the character of the American and British seaman—namely, the former having a share in the profits of the voyage—applies only to that portion (not a large one) of their trade with Canton which is employed in the export of furs from North America, and might be expected to apply in the same degree as far as respects that portion of trade to British vessels if permitted to engage in it. It is admitted also that all danger arising from disputes is greatly diminished, if not entirely removed, by the abolition of the custom which permitted seamen to go, at particular periods, in large bodies, and under no control, to enjoy liberty days on shore at Canton.

"In the course of the last few years the imports of the United States into China (comparing an average of the years 1804-5, 1805-6, 1806-7, with an average of 1816-17, 1817-18, 1818-19, being the last years of which the committee have received an account) appear nearly to have doubled. It is alleged that the principal part of these imports consists of metals and other articles which the merchants in the United States have a greater facility in procuring than those of other countries; there

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there can be no doubt, however, that articles of British manufacture are directly exported to China from this country by Americans; and it appears, from an account procured at the custom-house, that the declared value of those articles exported to countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, in foreign vessels, and presumed to be chiefly to Canton, was in the last year to the amount of 178,358l.; and it affords some indication of an increasing taste for British manufactures in China, that an opinion prevails that they are now introduced into the northern parts of that empire, subject to all the delay and inconvenience of transport by land through Russia and the caravan trade, of which Kaiacta and its neighbourhood is the great depot, and which appears recently to have experienced a considerable increase.

"What portion of the teas, and other articles exported from China in vessels of the United States is destined for America, and what for European consumption, it is difficult precisely to determine. Although doubts have been expressed whether the demand arising from the latter constitutes a permanent or a considerable portion of their trade, it may fairly be assumed that a contrary opinion prevails in America, as it is stated, in the report upon American currency, laid before the house of representatives in 1819, 'that the annual exports in American vessels from the United States and all other ports to China and the East Indies, can hardly be estimated at more than twelve millions of dollars, and it cannot be doubted that the sales of East India articles in Europe exceed that amount. The value of merchandise from China and India consumed annually in the United States is probably equal to 5,000,000 dollars; and if this be so, the consumption of East India articles by the United States is paid for by the mere profit of the trade.'

"On the whole, the committee are inclined to the opinion, that regulations might be established at Canton, either by placing the free trade of Canton under the superintendence of a consul, or investing the principal servants of the company with some authority over the seamen engaged in the free trade, by which any apprehension of inconvenience might be removed; and without interfering with the monopoly of the British market enjoyed by the East India Company, the British merchant might be safely admitted to a participation in a trade which has proved safe, lucrative, and capable of great improvement in the hands of the foreign trader.

"In the event of these obstacles, however, being considered insurmountable, the maintenance of the establishment at Sincapore, to which vessels frequently come down from China in five days, or of any other free port as advantageously situated, might, considering the readiness of the Chinese to engage actively by every means direct and indirect, in trade, prove highly advantageous to the interest of British commerce, if permitted to engage in the tea trade within the limits of the East India Company's charter, exclusive of the ports of the Chinese empire.

"The committee cannot conceal from themselves, that in the

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present state of the law, no material benefit or facility to free trade in this quarter of the globe can be obtained, without infringing in a greater or less degree upon the privileges vested in the East India Company, until the year 1834, when their present charter expires, and that their consent may be required to any measures which may be submitted for that purpose to the consideration of parliament. At the same time, considering that no propositions here suggested are intended directly or indirectly to affect the monopoly enjoyed by the company of the home market, to which the greatest importance is justly attached, but that their object is confined to procuring for the British free trader an access to markets entirely new, or the means of fair competition with the foreign merchant in those which already exist, the committee feel themselves justified in relying upon the liberality of the court of directors, upon the concern they have frequently evinced in the national prosperity, and the preference they may be expected to give to British over foreign commerce, for a disposition to meet, as far as may be consistent with their own essential interests, the wishes of their fellow-subjects, if sanctioned by the wisdom and authority of parliament.

At all events there are some views of this subject to which the attention of parliament may be immediately directed; and the whole cannot fail to deserve its consideration previous to the renewal of the East India Company's charter.

The committee have been informed, by the members of his majesty's government, who are members of the committee, that a bill was prepared to be submitted to parliament in the course of the last session, for extending the private trade between India and foreign Europe; and that the introduction of such a bill has only been postponed in consequence of the inquiries depending in parliament, connected with Asiatic commerce.

The correspondence which has taken place upon this subject between the board of trade and board of control is contained in the appendix.

POOR RATES.—REPORT.

The select committee appointed to consider the several returns made to the orders of this house in 1819, 1820, and 1821, relative to the sums assessed, levied, and expended, on account of the poor in England and Wales, and to report an abstract of the same, together with their observations thereon, to the House: have, pursuant to the orders of the house, considered the matters to them referred, and agreed to the following report:—

The returns referred to your committee contain a statement of the total sum raised by assessment in each parish and township in England and Wales, in the five years ending on the 25th of March, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820.

The mode of obtaining, by orders of the house of commons, addressed to the parish officers, information as to the amount of the assessments and expenditure on account of the poor, was suggested by the committee appointed to consider of the poor laws, in the year 1818; and your committee have the satisfaction of informing the house, that

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that the returns so procured are very nearly complete. The deficiencies are very few in number, and, with the exception of one parish in Middlesex, arise in inconsiderable parishes.

This is the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and the deficiency appears to have arisen from litigation with respect to the custody of the books, and not from any wilful neglect on the part of the churchwardens or overseers. Your committee have directed the expenditure of this parish to be estimated in the abstract according to its amount in the preceding year.

The returns for the first four of the years mentioned were called for by an order of the house, dated 30th April, 1819, and those of the last of these years by an order of the 5th of July, 1820.

It is necessary to make this distinction, because there is a slight variation in the wording of the two orders. That of 30th April, 1819, which was carefully framed so as to require as little as possible of detail from the officers, required an account, "showing the total amount of the money assessed and levied, upon each parish, township, or other place maintaining its own poor; distinguishing in the said account the amount of money paid out of such assessments for any other purpose than the relief of the poor." The remainder after deducting the latter of these amounts from the former, was taken as the amount expended on account of the poor.

Before the order of 1820 was issued, it appeared that this mode of ascertaining the expenditure on account of the poor was not quite accurate, inasmuch as the sum "assessed and levied," and the sum "expended" for all purposes, do not always, in each particular year, correspond in amount. The expenditure of any year may be defrayed in part, out of the balance of the assessment of the preceding year; or there may be a debt remaining at the end of the year, which in some returns may be included in the account of the sum expended, and in others excluded.

Some of the parish officers appear to have supplied this defect in the order, by stating separately the sum expended on account of the poor; and it is owing to this circumstance, that in the abstract of the four years ordered to be printed on July 17, 1820, the second and third columns, which were intended jointly to state the total expenditure, do not exactly agree in amount with the first, which contains the amount assessed and levied. The difference, however, is very inconsiderable; and your committee are satisfied that the corrected account now given of "money expended solely on the poor," contains a sufficiently accurate statement of the expenditure for any purpose of comparison.

The order calling for the returns of the year ending March 25, 1820, required, as before, an account of the sum assessed and levied, and also, "the total amount of money expended in that year;" when from this latter sum the amount of the expenditure "for other purposes" is deducted, the remainder comes out accurately as the amount of the expenditure on account of the poor.

There may possibly still be some difference between different parishes in the mode of making up the return; some officers may, perhaps, include in one column, and

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and some in the other, monies expended in litigation and other matters immediately connected with the poor, but not applicable to their relief. The amount, however, of this mixed expenditure, though considerable in one point of view, does not bear so great a proportion to the whole expenditure, as to constitute a material objection to the accuracy of the returns.

The committee have the further satisfaction of adding, that the returns under the late order have been made more promptly, and in a more regular form, than those called for in the preceding year.

It may be convenient here to observe, that in the order recently made by the house for returns for the year ending 25th March, 1821, a still further correction is made of the form. Instead of calling for the amount "assessed and levied," the requisition is now for the amount levied only; this alteration was certainly proper, as the whole sum assessed may not always be levied within the year.

Your committee having been instructed to report to the House an abstract of the late returns, together with their observations thereupon, conceive that they cannot more usefully execute the duty assigned to them, than by connecting the returns of the five years referred to them, with those of former periods, which are to be found in the journals and papers of the house.

Returns are already before parliament, in different degrees of detail of the amount and expenditure of the poor rates in the years ending at Easter 1748, 1749, 1750, 1776, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1803, and 1813, 1814, 1815; your committee have, therefore, included in their abstract so much of the account of those former years as can be compared with the more recent accounts; so that the house has now before it a statement of the amount of the poor rates, at several periods, commencing in the middle of the last century, and reaching to the year preceding the last.

The first statement which your committee submit to the house shows, in gross sums, the amount of monies assessed and levied in England and Wales, at each former period, and in each year comprised in the late returns; and the amount expended upon the poor, and for other purposes, with other distinctions to be found in some of the returns.

Your committee present to the house, in the second place, an account of the sums expended in each county, for the relief of the poor only, in each of the eight years, ending on the 25th of March, 1820, being the latest period for which there are the means of giving complete yearly accounts: of these eight years, the accounts of the first three are taken from the return of 1815, the others are from the returns referred to your committee; these they have combined in order that the eight years may be viewed together.

Your committee have not thought it expedient to give the detailed account of each parish. The house having lately called for returns of the poor rates, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1822, it appears to your committee more convenient that a parochial account, embracing nine years, should be prepared early in the next session of parliament, when the house will have the additional advantage of an opportunity

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opportunity of considering these returns in connexion with the result of the late numeration of the people.

They have at the same time the satisfaction of informing the house that all the parochial returns, and correct abstracts in which each parish is distinguished, are carefully arranged, so as to facilitate reference by any member of the house to the return of any particular district.

The committee lay before the house, thirdly, a statement in which the former returns, so far as they relate to the expenditure upon the poor only, are also distinguished by counties; and the eight later years are averaged in three periods: the first of three years, ending in March, 1815, being the period which was under the consideration of the committee of 1817, and which reached to the first year of peace; the second, embracing a like period of three years, ending in March 1818; and the third, comprising only two years, to March 1820, which may be completed to a triennial period, when the returns recently ordered shall have been received.

To this abstract with the view of facilitating any comparisons which the members of the house may think it desirable to make, of the relative expenditure of the poor rates in each county, with its population, your committee have also annexed a table of the number of people in each county, according to the enumeration taken in 1811.

And they have brought from the abstract of 1815 the account of the property assessed in each county under schedule A.

They have also thought it useful to annex an account of the average price of corn in England and Wales, in such of the years ending on the 25th of March, included in their abstracts, as have occurred since the establishment of the office of receiver of corn returns. The accounts of these averages already before the house are generally made up to a period of the year not corresponding with that of the poor rate accounts; and as comparisons are sometimes made between the amount of the poor-rates and the price of wheat, they trust that this account of the prices may be acceptable to the house.

Your committee do not feel themselves at liberty to make any observations which are not suggested by the mere inspection of the several abstracts.

These observations, they trust, the house will permit them to commence, by the statement of a few results drawn from the returns of the earlier periods, which have indeed been formerly stated to the house, but which it may be useful to place here:—

The pecuniary amount of the levies, by way of poor's rates progressively, and very largely increased from 1789 to 1812:

The amount of the sums applied to the relief of the poor, increased within the same period, progressively, and very largely:

The amount expended for other purposes increased progressively, and still more largely than the expenditure on account of the poor.

In reference to comparisons with the year 1803, your committee have to observe, that there is no account of any average of years between 1783-4-5 and 1813-14-15; nor any account of any single year between those periods, except that of

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of the year 1803. The house will judge, whether there would have been any materially different result, if an average of 1801-2-3 had been taken, instead of the year 1803 only. However this may be, it is clear that in 1812-13 the expenditure, both for the poor and other purposes, greatly exceeded the amount in 1803. Since 1812, the total expenditure in both branches has still further increased, and the remark made upon the former statements, that the expenditure for other purposes rose more rapidly than the expenditure on the poor, is not applicable to the later years.

The subsequent remarks your committee will confine to the amount of money expended upon the poor within the last eight years.

It appears on an inspection of the table of averages, that the expenditure has continued to increase from 1812 to 1820:

The first period averaging - - - -	£6,122,844
The second - - -	6,844,290
The third - - -	7,430,622

But the annual abstract shows, that this increase has not been progressive, year by year, throughout the whole period, and that it is not now progressive.

From the year 1812-13, the amount declined gradually in the two subsequent years (which were years of war); rose again in the next three years, so as to be in 1817-18 greater in pecuniary amount than at any former or subsequent period of which returns exist. In each of the two succeeding years, forming the first and second of the third triennial period, the expenditure declined again, but not very considerably. The returns for the year 1820-21 recently required, will show whether the amount has continued to decrease; and your committee have been informed, that the greater number of the returns which have already been received exhibit a more or less considerable diminution.

These comparisons are taken from the total amount of England and Wales; your committee have considered the county abstracts with the view of ascertaining the exceptions which are to be found in particular counties, to the results drawn from a general average.

These exceptions are most numerous as to the first triennial period. In the counties of Durham, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, the amount was considerably greater in 1813-14 than in 1812-13, and in seven other counties of England, and in eight of Wales, there was also a slight excess. But there is no exception to the statement, that the year 1814-15 was below the average of the two earlier years, and below the year immediately preceding.

As to the second period, there are three exceptions to the gradual rise to the year 1817-18, and to the statement that that year was the highest which had at that time been known. In the county of Nottingham the year 1816-17 was the highest: and in Wiltshire and Berkshire the year 1812-13 exhibited an amount which has not since been equalled.

There are more numerous exceptions to the statement, that the year 1817-18 was higher than any subsequent year; for it appears, that in the counties of Devon and Surrey there was an excess, not inconsiderable, in 1818-19 over

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19 over the preceding year: and a slight excess in Bedford, Cumberland, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Rutland, Westmorland, and the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. In other counties of England there was scarcely a diminution; and in Wales, generally, an excess. In Cumberland, Leicester, Lincoln, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the year 1819-20 shows the greatest amount.

The exceptions to the statement, that as to the two years of the third period, of which there are returns, there was a slight diminution in the second, arise in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Reverting to the averages, it is to be remarked, that there is no exception to the general excess of the second period over the first; and that Berkshire, Norfolk, and Salop, afford the only exceptions to the general excess of the third period over the second.

At the foot of the table of yearly amounts, the House will find a statement, in which the returns from towns are distinguished from all others. The towns included in this distinction are those which in the abstract of population in 1811 are set down in Roman capitals.

This separate account of the towns affords no exceptions to the general statements which are worthy of particular remark.

It appears that select vestries, under the act 59 Geo. III. c. 12, have been appointed in 2,006 parishes; and assistant overseers in 2,257. The whole number of parishes, townships, or other subdivisions, from which returns have been required, is about 14,700.

Your committee have not thought it necessary to make any selections from the "Observations" which, in conformity with the orders of the House, have in some instances been subjoined by the parish officers to the returns. Many of these are irrelevant; some, such as the committee must have noticed with reprobation; but there are others of a different character; and your committee conceive, that much useful information would be obtained, if parish officers would, whenever their returns exhibit a remarkable variation, whether of excess or diminution, from the preceding year, give some explanation of the causes of the variation.

And here your committee cannot avoid observing, that returns, stating merely the gross amount of the expenditure, fall very short of what is necessary to enable the house to judge of the nature and causes of the variations in the amount. For that purpose it would be necessary to have accounts, showing the different circumstances under which relief has been afforded, and the rate and principle of relief adopted in each district. The able-bodied entirely out of employ; the able-bodied earning wages not sufficient for the maintenance of his family; the married, the single, the sick and impotent, the aged, the labourer in husbandry, and the manufacturer or mechanic, should all be distinguished. And it should be known whether the relief is afforded at the discretion of the parishes themselves, or by order of the justices of the peace.

The committee are not of opinion that

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that returns in this detail could conveniently be called for by order of the house.

It is for the house to consider whether overseers, in rendering their accounts under the Act 50 Geo. III. c. 49, should be required, by a new law, to state these or any other particulars, in a prescribed form, so that a more complete and useful account of the expenditure of the poor rates than any which has hitherto appeared might be rendered periodically to Parliament.—10th July 1821.

SIR ROBERT WILSON.

Horse-Guards, Sept. 15, 1821.

Sir,—I have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has no further occasion for your services. I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

To Sir Robert Wilson, M. P.

Answer.

Sir,—The letter of your royal highness, dated the 15th of September, was delivered into my hands this morning by his excellency sir Charles Stuart. After the interview I had with sir Herbert Taylor, your royal highness's secretary, on the morning of the 21st of August, in which I stated my personal desire to meet and challenge inquiry into the calumnies and misrepresentations notoriously circulated, together with the motives of my forbearance, until officially called upon, from giving in my statement of the conduct I felt it my duty to pursue on the 14th ult. when attending the funeral procession of her late majesty, I could not but be greatly astonished to find the newspaper statements of my dismissal from the service, without any inquiry or previous communication of alleged charges thus officially confirmed. But I still appeal with confidence to his majesty's sense of justice, that he will grant my application for the institution of some military court, before which I may have an opportunity to vindicate myself, and prove the falsehood of those accusations, whatever they may be, which have disposed his majesty to remove me from an army in which I have served twenty-nine years, and in which I have purchased every commission, with the exception of the junior one. I await at Paris your royal highness's answer; but shall be ready to appear before any court of inquiry, or court-martial, at the earliest notice.

I have the honour to be, your royal highness's obedient servant,

ROBERT WILSON.

Paris, Sep. 20, 1821.

18, Regent-street, Pall-mall, Oct. 9, 1821.

Gentlemen,—I feel it to be my duty to lay before you the copy of a letter which I addressed to his royal highness the duke of York, immediately on my arrival in England, with a copy of his royal highness's answer.

I am, gentlemen, your very obliged servant,

R. WILSON.

To the electors of Southwark.

Regent-street, Oct. 8, 1821.

Sir,—I have had the honour of receiving your royal highness's answer to my letter of the 20th ult., in which, after complaining that I had been removed from the army

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army without a hearing, and without even the statement of any charge against me, I respectfully demanded an investigation of my conduct either by a court of inquiry or court-martial. His majesty's ministers have advised their sovereign to refuse this request, and I thus find myself, after so many years of service, subjected to the severest punishment which can be inflicted upon a British officer, without being told of what I am accused.

To defend myself against charges which, if they exist at all in a tangible shape, are studiously concealed from me, is evidently impossible. I can neither conjecture their motive nor by whom they are preferred, nor on whose statements, misrepresentations, or fancies, they may rest; whilst this concealment gives a sanction to every latitude of surmise in which malice or folly may indulge.

It is true I have seen in the papers, and heard by rumours in society, a variety of things imputed to me, and suggested as the grounds of my dismissal; but I declare upon my honour, that every one of these allegations is utterly false, and that in every instance where the mention of names has enabled me to trace those statements to their supposed sources, their falsehood has either been at once exposed and acknowledged, or they have been disavowed by the parties said to have made them.

Those who have proceeded to punish me without either trial or hearing, or accusation, render it impossible to give a more precise contradiction, until they shall be pleased to inform me what I have done, or what has been whispered against me.

But I once more earnestly beseech your royal highness to institute, in whatever way shall be deemed the most searching, a rigorous investigation of every part of my conduct.

Your royal highness is well aware, that before my dismissal I was, beyond all doubt, subject to martial law; and if it be now said I am no longer in this predicament, I desire to wave all objections to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal, in order that no obstacle may be interposed to the inquiry which I court. It is with unfeigned reluctance that I again presume to remind your royal highness of those services which you were formerly pleased to acknowledge; but the strange situation in which I am now so unaccountably placed, compels me to refer your royal highness to your letter of the 24th January, 1815, and the documents to which it relates, in further support of my claims to justice on the present occasion. I have the honour to be, your royal highness's most obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

Horse-Guards, Oct. 9, 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, urging again an investigation into your conduct, to which I can only reply, that having laid your former application before his majesty, and communicated to you his majesty's sentiments upon it, I do not consider myself warranted in taking any further step. I am, sir, yours,

FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Robert Wilson. No.

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No. I.—*Sir Robert Wilson to the electors of Southwark.*

Gentlemen,—I feel it to be my duty to lay before you copies of the letters which have passed between lord viscount Sidmouth and myself; with an accompanying memorandum of a conversation with sir Richard Birnie. And I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

R. WILSON.

18, Regent-street, Oct. 23, 1821.

To the electors of Southwark.

No. II.—*Sir Robert Wilson to the lord viscount Sidmouth.*

18, Regent-street, Oct. 19, 1821.

My lord,—Having seen a statement in the newspapers, authenticated by the signature of Mr. Thomas Julion, clerk to the magistrates of the Kensington Division of the county of Middlesex, in which it is asserted that sir R. Birnie, one of the said magistrates, did, at a general meeting of justices, held on the 8th of September, 1821, at the Hammersmith coffee-house, declare that information had been given to him, at Bow-street, upon oath, that a meeting had been held at the house of Mr. Youde, at which the plan of interruption to her late majesty's funeral was concerted, and that I had attended the meeting, I have to request that your lordship will be pleased to direct a copy of such information upon oath to be delivered to me, that I may be enabled to institute a prosecution for perjury against the person so swearing. I have the honour to be, your lordship's obedient servant, R. WILSON.

To the lord viscount Sidmouth.

No. III.—*The lord viscount Sidmouth to sir Robert Wilson.*

Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, referring to a statement in the newspapers, that sir Richard Birnie had declared at a general meeting of magistrates, that information had been given him, on oath, that you had attended a certain meeting, at which the plan for interrupting her late majesty's funeral was concerted; and requesting me to direct a copy of such information upon oath to be delivered to you, that you might be enabled to prosecute the informant for perjury. In reply to this request, I have only to observe, that if any such information does exist in the hands of a magistrate, it does not appear to me that I am the proper channel through which an application for its production should be made. I have the honour to be, your most obedient and humble servant,

SIDMOUTH.

To sir Robert Wilson.

No. IV.—*Minute of a conversation between sir R. Wilson and sir R. Birnie.*

On the receipt of lord Sidmouth's letter, sir R. Wilson addressed a letter to sir R. Birnie for a copy of the deposition on oath, assigning also the motive of the request.

The letter was sent on the 20th. On the 22nd, sir R. Birnie sent a note to sir R. Wilson, stating he had

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had been absent attending the funeral of a friend in the country, and requesting sir R. Wilson to call upon him, when he would give him the information he required.

Sir R. Wilson having waited on sir R. Birnie the same day, with Mr. Wm. Lambton, and renewed his demand for a copy of the information on oath, sir Richard informed sir Robert Wilson "that no information in writing had been taken: that the information was a verbal one, founded upon a report at the Freemason's tavern of a meeting having been held at Hammersmith, at which an officer had been present; but that, on the examination of the tavern-keeper at Hammersmith, Mr. Youde, all the magistrates were satisfied sir R. Wilson had never been in the house."*

R. WILSON.

No. V.—(Second Series—No I.)

Sir Robert Wilson to lord viscount Sidmouth.

18, Regent-street, Oct. 22, 1821.

My lord,—Having received information that a deposition upon oath exists in the home department of my having been seen, on Tuesday the 14th of August, on horseback, with a porter pot in my hand, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement, and oppose impediments to the funeral procession of her late majesty, I have the honour to request your lordship will be pleased to direct a copy of such deposition to be delivered to me, that I may institute a prosecution for perjury against the person so swearing. I have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, R. WILSON.

To the lord viscount Sidmouth.

No. VI.—(Second series—No. II.)

The lord viscount Sidmouth to sir Robert Wilson.

Whitehall, October 23, 1821.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which you state that you have received information that a deposition upon oath exists in the home office, of your having been seen on horseback, on Tuesday the 14th of August, with a porter pot in your hand, encouraging the populace to pull up the pavement, and oppose impediments to the funeral procession of her late majesty; and you therefore request that I will direct a copy of such deposition to be delivered to you, that you may institute a prosecution against the person so swearing, for perjury; and I have the honour to acquaint you, in reply, that I should not think myself justified in giving the directions for which you have applied. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, SIDMOUTH.

To sir Robert Wilson.

HER MAJESTY'S PROTEST AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

CAROLINE R.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The protest and remonstrance of Caroline Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

* The above minute was shown to sir R. Birnie, and received his sanction.

Your

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Your majesty having been pleased to refer to your privy council the queen's memorial, claiming as of right to celebrate the ceremony of her coronation on the 19th day of July, being the day appointed for the celebration of your majesty's royal coronation, and lord viscount Sidmouth, one of your majesty's principal secretaries of state, having communicated to the queen the judgment pronounced against her majesty's claim; in order to preserve her just rights, and those of her successors, and to prevent the said minute being in after-times referred to as deriving validity from her majesty's supposed acquiescence in the determination therein expressed, the queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination; and to affirm and maintain, that by the laws, usages, and customs of this realm, from time immemorial, the queen consort ought of right to be crowned at the same time with the king's majesty.

In support of this claim of right her majesty's law officers have proved before the said council, from the most ancient and authentic records, that queens consort of this realm have, from time immemorial, participated in the ceremony of the coronation with their royal husbands. The few exceptions that occur demonstrate, from the peculiar circumstances in which they originated, that the right itself was never questioned, though the exercise of it was from necessity suspended, or from motives of policy declined.

Her majesty has been taught to believe that the most valuable laws of this country depend upon, and derive their authority from, custom; that your majesty's royal prerogatives stand upon the same basis; the authority of ancient usage cannot therefore be rejected without shaking that foundation upon which the most important rights and institutions of the country depend. Your majesty's council, however, without controverting any of the facts or reasons upon which the claim made on the part of her majesty has been supported, have expressed a judgment in opposition to the existence of such right. But the queen can place no confidence in that judgment, when she recollects that the principal individuals by whom it has been pronounced were formerly her successful defenders; that their opinions have waved with their interest, and that they have since become the most active and powerful of her persecutors: still less can she confide in it, when her majesty calls to mind that the leading members of that council, when in the service of your majesty's royal father, reported in the most solemn form, that documents reflecting upon her majesty were satisfactorily disproved as to the most important parts, and that the remainder was undeserving of credit. Under this declared conviction, they strongly recommended to your majesty's royal father to bestow his favour upon the queen, then princess of Wales, though in opposition to your majesty's declared wishes. But when your majesty had assumed the kingly power, these same advisers, in another minute of council, recanted their former judgment, and referred to, and adopted these very same documents

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as

as a justification of one of your majesty's harshest measures towards the queen—the separation of her majesty from her affectionate and only child.

The queen, like your majesty, descended from a long race of kings, was the daughter of a sovereign house connected by the ties of blood with the most illustrious families in Europe, and her not unequal alliance with your majesty was formed in full confidence that the faith of the king and the people was equally pledged to secure to her all those honours and rights which had been enjoyed by her royal predecessors.

In that alliance her majesty believed that she exchanged the protection of her family for that of a royal husband and that of a free and noble-minded nation. From your majesty, the queen has experienced only the bitter disappointment of every hope she had indulged. In the attachment of the people she has found that powerful and decided protection which has ever been her steady support and her unfailing consolation. Submission; from a subject, to injuries of a private nature may be matter of expedience—from a wife it may be matter of necessity—but it never can be the duty of a queen to acquiesce in the infringement of those rights which belong to her constitutional character.

The queen does therefore repeat her most solemn and deliberate protest against the decision of the said council, considering it only as the sequel of that course of persecution under which her majesty has so long and so severely suffered, and which decision, if it is to furnish a precedent for future times, can have no other effect than to fortify oppression with the forms of law, and to give to injustice the sanction of authority. The protection of the subject, from the highest to the lowest, it is not only the true but the only legitimate object of all power; and no act of power can be legitimate which is not founded on those principles of eternal justice, without which law is but the mask of tyranny, and power the instrument of despotism.

Queen's House, July 17.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

May it please your Majesty,

We, the commissioners appointed by your majesty for the purpose of considering the subject of weights and measures, have now completed the examination of the standards which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine with sufficient precision the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports: and we have found by the computations, which will be detailed in the appendix, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252,72 grains of the parliamentary standard

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ard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum.

We beg leave therefore finally to recommend, with all humility, to your majesty, the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports, which are principally these:

1. That the parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be henceforward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and that it be identified by declaring that 39,1393 inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.

2. That the parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two-pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered; and that 7000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an Avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 252.72 parliamentary grains.

3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original equality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a gallon of common water may weigh 10 pounds avoirdupois in ordinary circumstances, its content being nearly 277.3 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay for the exchequer, and for such other offices in your majesty's dominions as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your majesty's subjects.

4. Whether any further legislative enactments are required, for enforcing a uniformity of practice throughout the British empire, we do not feel ourselves competent to determine: but it appears to us that nothing would be more conducive to the attainment of this end, than to increase, as far as possible, the facility of a ready recurrence to the legal standards, which we apprehend to be in a great measure attainable by the means that we have recommended. It would also, in all probability, be of advantage to give a greater degree of publicity to the appendix of our last report, containing a comparison of the customary measures employed throughout the country.

5. We are not aware that any further services remain for us to perform, in the execution of the commands laid upon us by your majesty's commission: but if any superintendence of the regulations to be adopted, were thought necessary, we should still be ready to undertake such inspections and examinations as might be required for the complete attainment of the objects in question.

(Signed) GEORGE CLERK.
DAVIES GILBERT.
W. H. WOLLASTON.
THOMAS YOUNG.
HENRY KATER.

London, March 31, 1821.

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LITERARY RETROSPECT

AND

SELECTIONS.

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RETROSPECT AND SELECTIONS

RELATIVE TO

LITERATURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND THE FINE ARTS.

CHAPTER I.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES AND CHARACTERS.

IF that course of reading were generally adopted, which is best calculated to impart substantial instruction—if there existed as much solicitude to acquire instruction, as there evidently is to obtain amusement, this department of literature would be much more occupied than it is at present; although we cannot help congratulating our fellow-countrymen that it is every year exciting an increased attention. Owing to the direct tendency of voyages and travels to gratify the curiosity which is incident to every human mind, these continue to retain their ascendancy in public estimation: nor, indeed, are they merely amusing, they are abundantly instructive. Still the instruction communicated is scarcely to be regarded as comparable to that, which well composed biography is adapted to impart. The adventurous explorer brings to light new regions and tracts of sea or land—he leads you palpitating with fear, or triumphing in discovery, over lofty mountains, along trackless desarts, untrodden forests, hidden vallies, and by "rivers unknown to song;" and in addition to the stores of geographical knowledge, which his efforts accumulate, he furnishes you with the means of tracing the local peculiarities of new society, and assists to a certain degree in forming a correct estimate of man, in the various gradations of savage, civilized, and refined existence:—but it is the business of the biographer to assume a higher tone, to excite more elevated emotions, to communicate more expansive views, to make man more intimately acquainted with himself, the habitudes and character of his own mind, and the whole of his intellectual and moral being. In proportion as instruction is diffused, and general, it becomes less impressive and less permanently useful; it is concentration that gives its force: and hence the knowledge of our species, which is implanted by the mode of

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biography, by *selecting* and *individualizing* the subject, is of the highest practical utility. On this account especially we cannot cease to desire that this kind of literature, in which, indeed, the useful is predominent, but which still eminently combines both the *utile* and the *dulce*, might be more assiduously cultivated and more extensively regarded. Before noticing particular works in this department, we shall present our readers with an interesting and affecting piece of biography, extracted from the *Literary Gazette*.

1.—*Biographical sketch of C. A. Stothard, esq. F. A. S.*

Charles Alfred Stothard was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, esq. R. A.: he was born on the 5th of July, 1787. At an early age he exhibited a strong propensity for study, and a genius for drawing. The latter was more particularly developed in various clever miniature scenes, which he executed for his school-boy model of a stage. On leaving school he entered, by his own wish, as student in the royal academy, where he soon attracted notice for the chaste feeling and accuracy with which he drew from the antique sculptures. In the year 1802, he accompanied his father to Burleigh, the seat of the marquis of Exeter, the stair-case of which, the latter was employed in decorating by his masterly pencil. Mr. Stothard, sen., suggested to his son that he might fill up his time by making drawings from the monuments in the neighbouring churches, as useful authorities in designing costume: this circumstance gave the first bias of Mr. C. Stothard's mind towards the subject which became afterwards his pursuit. In 1808 he received his ticket as student in the life academy, and formed the resolution to become an historical painter. A subsequent occurrence, however, changed this determination. In the following year he contracted a close intimacy with the brother of his present widow, to whom also he became shortly after strongly attached; fearing, that as an historical painter, he might not acquire sufficient pecuniary independence to enable him prudently to become a married man, he resolved to turn his attention exclusively to the illustration of our national antiquities, more particularly in a path which had hitherto been but imperfectly explored—the delineation of the sculptured effigies erected in our churches as memorials for the dead. Gough, it is true, had compiled a work of considerable labour and merit on the subject, but the engravings which accompanied it, formed a secondary object, and could, by no means, be depended on for accuracy, or afford a correct knowledge of the minutiæ of ancient costume. In the year 1810, Mr. Charles Stothard painted a spirited picture, representing the murder of Richard II., at Pomfret castle, in which the costume of the time was strictly adhered to: the portrait of the monarch was taken from his effigy in Westminster abbey. This picture was exhibited at Somerset-place, in 1811. In the same year he published his first number of the monumental effigies of Great Britain, the objects of which undertaking he detailed in the advertisement

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tisement which accompanied the publication. These were to afford the historical painter a complete knowledge of the costume adopted in England, from an early period of history, to the reign of Henry the eighth; to illustrate, at the same time, history and biography; and lastly, to assist the stage in selecting its costume with propriety, for the plays of our great dramatic bard. In reference to his plan of prosecuting his work, Mr. C. Stothard liberally acknowledged that he owed the determination of executing the etchings with his own hand, to having seen a few unpublished etchings by the Rev. T. Kerrick, of Cambridge, from monuments in the Dominicans and other churches in Paris, "which claim," he adds, "the highest praise that can be bestowed." For the subsequent friendship of Mr. Kerrick, and his candid criticism in the progress of the work, Mr. C. Stothard, on all occasions, expressed himself much indebted. The talents of Mr. C. Stothard, as an artist, and the depth and accuracy of his research in the objects connected with his pursuit, soon obtained for him a distinguished reputation as an antiquary;* and the acquaintance of characters, eminent for their learning and respectability. Among these were the late sir Joseph Banks (who highly appreciated him) and Mr. Samuel Lysons, the author of the Magna Britannia, who esteemed him as a friend. Mr. Lysons employed him to make drawings, illustrative of his work; for which purpose, in the summer of 1815, Mr. C. Stothard made a journey northward, as far as the Picts wall, adding to his portfolio many drawings for the Magna Britannia, monumental subjects for himself, and a number of little sketches, in the most delicate and peculiar manner, of the country through which he passed. During this absence from London Mr. Lysons gave him a strong proof of his esteem and regard, by obtaining for him, unsolicited, the honourable post of historical draughtsman to the society of antiquaries. In 1816 he was deputed by that body to commence his elaborate and faithful drawings from the famous tapestry deposited at Bayeux. During his absence in France he visited Chinon, and in the neighbouring abbey of Fontevraud, discovered those interesting effigies of the race of the Plantagenets, the existence of which, after the revolutionary devastation, had become doubtful: the following account of this matter is extracted from Mrs. C. Stothard's letters from Normandy and Britanny, lately published:—'When Mr. Stothard first visited France, during the summer of 1816, he came direct to Fontevraud, to ascertain if the effigies of our early kings, who were buried there, yet existed: subjects so interesting to English history, were worthy of the inquiry. He found the abbey converted into a prison, and discovered in a cellar belonging to it, the effigies of Henry the second, and his queen Eleanor of Guienne, Richard the first, and Isabella of Angouleme,

* A most conspicuous instance of his acumen was exhibited in the discovery of the origin of the collar of S. S., which Camden had wildly conjectured, was derived from Sulpitius Severus, a learned lawyer.

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the queen of John. The chapel where the figures were placed before the revolution had been entirely destroyed, and these valuable effigies, then removed to the cellar, were subject to continual mutilation from the prisoners, who came twice in every day to draw water from a well. It appeared they had sustained some recent injury, as Mr. S. found several broken fragments scattered around. He made drawings of the figures; and upon his return to England, represented to our government the propriety of securing such interesting memorials from farther destruction. It was deemed advisable, if such a plan could be accomplished, to gain possession of them, that they might be placed, with the rest of our royal effigies, in Westminster abbey.'

Mrs. Stothard proceeds to state, that the application failed; but, that it had, notwithstanding, the good effect of preserving these remains from total destruction. At the same period Mr. Stothard visited the abbey of L'Espan, near Mans, in search of the effigy of Berengaria, queen of Richard the first; he found the abbey church converted into a barn, and the object of his inquiry in a mutilated state, concealed under a quantity of wheat. At Mans he discovered the beautiful enamelled tablet, representing Geoffrey Plantagenet, at once, the earliest instance of what is termed a sepulchral cross, and of armorial bearings, depicted decidedly as such. In 1817 he made a second journey to Bayeux, for the purpose of continuing his drawings from the tapestry. In February 1818 he married the young lady to whom he had so long been attached, the only daughter of John Kempe, esq. of the New Kent Road, descended from the ancient family of the Kempes, formerly of Clantigh, near Wye, in Kent, and afterwards of Cornwall. In July following this lady accompanied him in his third expedition to France, which he made with a view of completing the drawings from the tapestry at Bayeux.* His task being accomplished he proceeded with Mrs. Stothard on a tour of investigation through Normandy, and more particularly Britanny. In order to render their families participators, in some degree, of the pleasures of their journey, Mrs. Stothard addressed to her mother, Mrs. Kempe, a particular detail of it, in a series of letters, which her husband illustrated by various beautiful drawings of the views, costume, architectural antiquities, &c. that they thought worthy of notice in their route.

On their return to England the publication of these materials was strongly recommended by Mrs. Stothard's brother. Messrs. Longman and company undertook it in a liberal manner; and in November, 1820, they appeared under the title of " Letters written during a tour through Normandy, Britanny, and other parts of France, in 1818." In 1819, Mr. C. Stothard laid before the society of antiquaries the complete series of his drawings from the tapestry, and a paper highly honourable to his discrimination, in which he

* Engravings, faithfully coloured after these drawings, are now publishing by the society of antiquaries.

proved,

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proved, from internal evidence, that the tapestry was co-eval with the period immediately succeeding the conquest, to which tradition had assigned it; satisfactorily refuting the assertions of the Abbé de la Rue. This little treatise was printed in the Archæologia. On the 2nd of July, Mr. Stothard was elected a fellow of the society of antiquaries, without one dissentient vote. In the autumn of the same year he made a series of exquisitely finished drawings for the society, from the paintings then lately discovered on the walls of the painted chamber.* Fearlessly ardent in his pursuit he took his stand on the highest and most dangerous parts of the scaffold, erected for the repairs, and, on one occasion there, narrowly escaped the sad fate which afterwards befel him.

He was preparing, just before his death, the materials for a paper addressed to the society of antiquaries, concerning the age of these curious decorations. In September, 1820, he made a tour to the Netherlands, for the benefit of Mrs. C. Stothard's health, and illustrated her yet unpublished account of that journey with some of the finest drawings of local scenery and architecture that his pencil had produced. About two months since, he published No. 9 of his Monumental Effigies, with splendid vignette illustrations, heraldic and architectural. He prepared No. 10 for publication, and finished a large plate of the royal effigies at Fontevraud, coloured after the original monuments, and another, of Geoffrey Plantagenet, coloured as a facsimile of the enamelled tablet before mentioned; these, from the great expense incurred in the colouring, were to be published for collectors, separately from his work. Being solicited by Mr. Daniel Lysons to make some drawings for the continuation of his brother's account of Devonshire, collected for the Magna Britannia, on the 16th of May last, he quitted his affectionate and pregnant wife, at her father's house, where they resided, never to meet her more, on this side that bourn "whence no traveller returns." He traversed a considerable part of Devonshire on foot, exploring the churches in his way, and making sketches of the country, according to his practice, as he proceeded. He arrived at Bere Ferrers, and on Sunday, the 27th of May, after attending divine service, addressed the vicar of that place, the Rev. Henry Hobart, for permission to draw the stained glass in the east window of the church for Mr. Daniel Lysons. Prepossessed, as Mr. Hobart says he was in favor of Mr. Stothard, by his manner, he received him with marked attention, and insisted that, during his stay at Bere, he should partake of the hospitalities of his house and table. On the following Monday, the 28th of May, Mr. Stothard began, by means of a ladder, to make tracings from the fragments of stained glass remaining in the window; among these was a portrait of the founder of the church. Elevated on the north side of the altar, just above

* In these drawings he exhibited his ingenious recovery of the long-lost art of raising gold, as embossed, on the surface of the material; a mode which contributes so much to the rich splendour of the illuminated MSS.

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the tables containing the creed and the decalogue, the step of the ladder—dreadful to relate—gave way!—He fell, and in the effort to save himself, probably turned round; his head, as is conjectured, came in contact with the monument of a knight in the chancel, and he was, in all probability, killed on the spot, by a concussion of the brain. The time of his fall is not precisely known, as he was alone in the church; but, from the state of the drawing on which he was engaged, it is imagined to have occurred between three and four o'clock. It is not true, as reported, that his watch stopped at the moment from the shock. Singular to observe, he received his death-blow from one of those very effigies that had so long been the subject of his pencil. The most humane and respectful attention was paid to his remains by the worthy Mr. Hobart. His aged father who had lost, many years before, his eldest son by an accident equally terrible and sudden, repaired to the spot, accompanied by a friend, and on the 4th of June, followed, for the second time, the pride of his heart and of his hopes to a premature grave. Thus perished, in the vigour of life and health—amid the brightest prospects of worldly success and honours—in the most uninterrupted state of conjugal happiness, this excellent young man, and zealous antiquary. The eminence of his talents was only exceeded by his virtues. The pen which compiles this hasty memoir, is paralyzed as it inscribes this tale of accumulated woe; it can add no more than the humble tribute which, with a strict adherence to truth, and a profound love and veneration for his memory, it has contributed to his tomb.

Sacred to the memory
(Dear to every friend who knew him)
Of CHARLES ALFRED STOTHARD,
Historical Draughtsman, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries;
Eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, Esq. R. A.
While pursuing his professional researches in the adjoining church,
he was unfortunately killed by a fall, on the 28th of May, in the
year of our Lord, 1821, in the 34th year of his age.
As a laborious investigator of the Ancient Sepulchral Monuments,
and other Historical Vestiges of this Kingdom, which he
illustrated by his faithful and elegant pencil,
He was pre-eminent;
As a man, though gifted with the most solid ability,
He was humble, modest, unostentatious;
An example of benevolence and simplicity of heart;
A Christian by Faith,
As he proved by that essential demonstration,
His works.
Thus awfully bereft of such a partner,
What words shall describe the deep, the bitter sorrow
Of his widow,
Who stood not by to pay him the last sad offices;

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But while he perished thus untimely,
Expected his return,
And shortly to bless him with a first child.
She with her brother, Alfred John Kempe,
(His bosom friend)
Have erected this poor monument to his memory;
A living one exists in their hearts;
In the hearts of his and their aged parents,
Of his relatives and friends.
Reader, profit by this sad, but doubtless,
In the wisdom of God,
Salutary and merciful lesson;
For it is better that the virtuous should be thus suddenly
Cut off than the wicked.

"Watch ye, therefore, for ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning;

"Lest coming suddenly, he find you sleeping."

Mark, 13 *chap.* 35 *and* 36 *verses.*

2.—*Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by George Tomline, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Winchester.*

The extraordinary individual who is the subject of these memoirs, our readers need not be informed wielded, under providence, the destinies of this country during one of the most eventful eras in its history, and in that of mankind. His life, however imperfectly executed, must necessarily furnish ample materials for the future historian, and prove eminently gratifying to readers of every political class and bias. The confidential and uninterrupted friendship of the episcopal biographer with Mr. Pitt, and the possession of his papers, as an executor, after his decease, peculiarly qualify the writer in this instance for his great task; although, perhaps, the chief characteristic of the work is, that of a grateful and panegyrical record of the late illustrious minister of George the Third. We give a few extracts.

Mr. Pitt's early years.—Although Mr. Pitt was little more than fourteen years of age when he went to reside at the university, and had laboured under the disadvantage of frequent ill-health, the knowledge which he then possessed, was very considerable; and in particular, his proficiency in the learned languages, was probably greater than ever was acquired by any other person in such early youth. In Latin authors he seldom met with difficulty; and it was no uncommon thing for him to read into English six or seven pages of Thucydides,* which he had not previously seen, without more

* It was by lord Chatham's particular desire, that Thucydides was the first Greek book which Mr. Pitt read after he came to college. The only other wish ever expressed by his lordship, relative to Mr. Pitt's studies, was, that I would read Polybius with him.

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than two or three mistakes, and sometimes without even one. He had such an exactness in discriminating the sense of words, and so peculiar a penetration in seizing at once the meaning of a writer, that, as was justly observed by Mr. Wilson, he never seemed to learn, but only to recollect. Whenever he did err in rendering a sentence, it was owing to the want of a correct knowledge of grammar, without which no language can be perfectly understood. This defect, too common in a private education, it was my immediate endeavour to supply; and he was not only soon master of all the ordinary rules of grammar, but taking great pleasure in the philological disquisitions of critics and commentators, he became deeply versed in the niceties of construction and peculiarities of idiom, both in the Latin and Greek languages. He had also read the first six books of Euclid's Elements, Plane Trigonometry, the elementary parts of Algebra, and the two quarto volumes of Rutherford's Natural Philosophy, a work in some degree of repute while Mr. Wilson was a student at Cambridge, but afterwards laid aside.

Nor was it in the learning only, that Mr. Pitt was so much superior to persons of his age. Though a boy in years and appearance, his manners were formed, and his behaviour manly. He mixed in conversation with unaffected vivacity; and delivered his sentiments with perfect ease, equally free from shyness and flippancy, and always with strict attention to propriety and decorum. Lord Chatham, who could not but be aware of the powers of his son's mind and understanding, had encouraged him to talk without reserve upon every subject, which frequently afforded opportunity for conveying useful information, and just notions of persons and things. When his lordship's health would permit, he never suffered a day to pass without giving instructions of some sort to his children, and seldom without reading a chapter of the bible with them.* He must indeed be considered as having contributed largely to that fund of knowledge, and to those other advantages, with which Mr. Pitt entered upon his academical life.

Towards the latter end of the year 1776, Mr. Pitt began to mix with other young men of his own age and station in life, then resident at Cambridge; and no one was ever more admired and beloved by his acquaintance and friends. He was always the most lively person in company, abounding in playful wit and quick repartee; but never known to excite pain, or to give just ground of offence. Even those, who, from difference in political sentiment, or from any other cause, were not disposed to do him more than justice, could not but allow, that

* I had frequent opportunities of observing Mr. Pitt's accurate knowledge of the bible; and I may I trust, be allowed to mention the following anecdote: In the year 1797, I was reading with him, in manuscript, my Exposition of the First of the Thirty-nine Articles, which I afterwards published in the Elements of Christian Theology. There were several quotations from scripture, all of which he remembered and made no observation upon them. At last, we came to a quotation, at which he stopped, and said, "I do not recollect that passage in the bible, and it does not sound like scripture." It was a quotation from the apocrypha, which he had not read.

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as a companion he was unrivalled. Though his society was universally sought, and from the age of seventeen or eighteen, he constantly passed his evenings in company, he steadily avoided every species of irregularity; and he continued to pursue his studies with ardent zeal and unremitted diligence, during his whole residence in the university, which was protracted to the unusual length of nearly seven years, but with considerable intervals of absence. In the course of this time, I never knew him spend an idle day, nor did he ever fail to attend me at the appointed hour. At this early period there was the same firmness of principle, and rectitude of conduct, which marked his character in the more advanced stages of life.

Letters of the First Lord Chatham.—In May, 1778, Mr. Pitt lost his great and excellent father, at a period when his advice and assistance would have been of the highest importance to him. I am happy to have it in my power to insert the following letters, which strongly mark the affectionate heart and amiable character of one of the ablest and most disinterested statesmen the world ever produced; and at the same time shew the opinion he entertained, and the expectations he had formed, of the subject of these memoirs.

The first of these letters was written by lord Chatham to Mr. Pitt, upon his going to the university in 1773.

Burton Pynsent Oct. 9th. 1773.

"Thursday's post brought us no letter from the dear traveller: we trust this day will prove more satisfactory; it is the happy day that gave us your brother, and will not be less in favour with all here, if it should give us about four o'clock, an epistle from my dear William. By that hour I reckon, we shall be warm in our cups, and shall not fail to pour forth, with renewed joy, grateful libations over the much-wished tidings of your prosperous progress towards your destination. We compute, that yesterday brought you to the venerable aspect of *alma mater;* and that you are invested to-day with the *toga virilis.* Your race of *manly* virtue and *useful* knowledge is now begun, and may the favour of heaven smile upon the noble career!

"Little——— was really disappointed at not being in time to see you, a good mark for my young vivid friend. He is just as much compounded of the elements of *air* and *fire* as he was. A due proportion of terrestrial solidity will, I trust, come, and make him perfect. How happy, my loved boy, is it, that your mamma and I can tell ourselves, there is at Cambridge *one,* without a beard, 'and all the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up, and say, This is a man.' I now take leave for to-day, not meaning this for what James calls a *regular* letter, but a flying thought, that wings itself towards my absent William. Horses are ready, and all is birth-day.

"Bradshaw has shone this auspicious morning, in a very fine speech of congratulation, but I foresee, 'his sun sets weeping in the lowly west;' that is, a fatal bowl of punch will, before night, quench this luminary of oratory. Adieu again, and again, sweet boy;

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boy; and if you acquire health and strength every time I wish them to you, you will be a second Sampson, and, what is more, will, I am sure, keep your hair.

"Every good wish attends your kind fellow-traveller and *chumm*, nor will he be forgot in our flowery bowl to-day."

To this interesting letter lady Chatham added the following postscript:—

"If more could be said expressive of feelings, my dearest dear boy, I would add a letter to this epistle, but as it is composed, I will only sign to its expressive contents,

Your fond and loving Mother,
HESTER CHATHAM."

The following letter was written by lord Chatham to Mr. Pitt, when he was recovering from illness.

Burton Pynsent Oct. 30th, 1773.

"With what ease of mind and joy of heart I write to my loved William, since Mr. Wilson's comfortable letter of Monday. I do not mean to address you as a sick man; I trust in heaven, that *convalescent* is the only title I am to give you in the ailing tribe, and that you are now enjoying the happy advantage of Dr. Glynn's* acquaintance, as one of the cheerful and witty sons of Apollo, in his poetic, not his medical, attribute. But, though I indulge with inexpressible delight the thought of your returning health, I cannot help being a little in pain, lest you should make *more haste than good speed* to be well. Your mamma has been before me in suggesting that most useful proverb, *reculer pour mieux sauter*, useful to all, but to the *ardent*, *necessary*. You may indeed, my sweet boy, better than any one, practise this sage dictum, without any risque of being *thrown out* (as little James would say) in the *chace of learning*. All you want at present, is *quiet*, with this, if your ardor αριστευειν can be *kept in*, till you are stronger, you will make *noise* enough. How happy the task, my noble, amiable boy, to caution you *only against pursuing too much*, all those liberal and praise-worthy things, to which less happy natures are perpetually to be spurred and driven; I will not teaze you with too long a lecture in favour of *inaction*, and a competent *stupidity*, your two best *tutors* and *companions* at present. You have time to spare; consider there is but the *Encyclopedia;* and when you have mastered all that, what will remain? you will want, like Alexander, another world to conquer. Your mamma joins me in every word; and we know how much your affectionate mind can sacrifice to our earnest and tender wishes. Brothers and sisters are well, all feel about you, think and talk of you, as they ought. My affectionate remembrances go in great abundance to Mr. Wilson. *Vive, vale*, is the unceasing prayer of your truly loving father,

CHATHAM."

The above letter indicates great anxiety, beautifully expressed, lest Mr. Pitt should too soon resume

* This eminent physician and excellent scholar became warmly attached to Mr. Pitt, and was a great admirer of his talents and character. He frequently read with him select passages from classical writers, which he thought particularly deserving his notice.

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his studies; and seems to shew, that on former occasions of illness, lord and lady Chatham had been under the necessity of restraining him. He recovered so slowly and so imperfectly before he left Cambridge, that he was unable to read any book which required much attention; and lord Chatham did not allow him to return to the university till the beginning of July, soon after which he wrote him the following letter, which proves the continuance of the same solicitude:—

Hayes, Sunday, July 17th, 1774.

"Need I tell my dear William that his letter received this morning, diffused general joy here? To know that he is well and happy, and to be happy ourselves, is one and the same thing. I am glad that Chambers, Hall, and tufted Robe, continue to please; and make no doubt, that all the *nine*, in their several departments of charming, will sue for your love with all their powers of enchantment. I know too well the danger of a *new amour* or of a *reviving passion*, not to have some fears for your discretion. Give any of these alluring ladies the meeting by *day-light* and *in their turns;* not becoming the *slave* of any one of them; nor be drawn into late hours by the temptation of their sweet converse. I rejoice that college is not yet evacuated of its learned garrison; and I hope the governor of this fortress of science, the master, or his admirable aides-de-camps, the tutors, will not soon repair to their respective excursions. Dr. Brown, to whom I desire to present my best compliments, is very obliging in accommodating you with a stable. I hope with this aid Mr. Wilson's computation may not be out above one half, to bring it at all near the mark. I conclude a horse's allowance at Cambridge is upon the scale of a sizar's commons. However it prove, I am glad to think you and he will find more convenience for riding at every spare hour that offers. Stucky will carry Mr. Wilson safely, and I trust not unpleasantly. The brothers of the turf may hold the solid contents of his shoulders and forehand somewhat cheap; but by Dan's leave, he is no uncreditable *clerical* steed; no news yet from Pitt; James is here, the flower of schoolboys. Your loving father.

CHATHAM."

Hayes, Sept. 2, 1774.

"I write, my dearest William, the post just going out, only to thank you for your most welcome letter, and for the affectionate anxiety you express for my situation, left behind in the hospital when our flying camp moved to Stowe. Gout has for the present subsided, and seems to intend deferring his favours till winter, if autumn will do its duty, and bless us with a course of steady weather; those days which Madame de Savigné so beautifully points, *des jours fités d'or et de soye.*

"I have the pleasure to tell you, your mother and sisters returned perfectly well from Bucks, warm in praises of magnificent and princely Stowe, and full of due sentiments of the agreeable and kind reception they found there. No less than two dancings in the short time they passed there. One escape from a wasp's nest, which proved only an adventure to talk of, by the incomparable skill and presence of mind of Mr. Cotton. Driving

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Driving our girls in his carriage with four very fine horses, and no postilion, they fell into an *ambuscade* of wasps, more fierce than *Pandours*, who beset these coursers of spirit not inferior to *Xanthus* and *Podarges*, and stung them to madness; when, disdaining the master's hand, he turned them short into a hedge, threw some of them, as he meant to do; and leaping down, seized the bridles of the leaders, which afforded time for your sisters to get out safe and sound, their honour, in point of courage, intact, as well as their bones; for they are celebrated not a little on their composure in this alarming situation. I rejoice that your time passes to your mind, in the evacuated seat of the muses. However, knowing that those heavenly ladies (unlike the London fair) delight most, and spread their choicest charms and treasures, in sweet retired solitude, I wo'n't wonder that their true votary is happy to be alone with them. Mr. Pretyman* will by no means spoil company, and I wish you joy of his return. How many commons have you lost of late? Whose fences have you broken? and in what lord of the manor's pound have any *strays of science* been found, since the famous adventure of catching the horses with such admirable address and alacrity? I beg my affectionate compliments to Mr. Wilson, and hope you will both be aware of an inclosed country for the future. Little James is still with us, doing penance for the *high living*, so well described to you in Mrs. Pam's excellent epistle. All loves follow my sweetest boy in more abundance than I have time or ability to express.

"I desire my best compliments to the kind and obliging master, who loves Cicero and you."

My readers will be sorry to learn that the following is the last letter of lord Chatham, which I am able to submit to their perusal; it was written only seven or eight months before his death.

Hayes, Sept. 22, 1777.

"How can I employ my reviving pen so well as by addressing a few lines to the *hope* and *comfort* of my life, my dear William? You will have pleasure to see, under my own hand, that I mend every day, and that I am all but well. I have been this morning to Camden-place, and sustained most manfully a visit, and all the idle talk thereof, for about an hour by Mr. Norman's clock, and returned home, untired, to dinner, where I eat like a farmer. Lord Mahon has confounded, not convinced, the incorrigible *soi-disant* Dr. Wilson. Dr. Franklin's lightning, rebel as he is, stands proved the more innocent; and Wilson's nobs must yield to the painted conductors. On Friday, lord Mahon's indefatigable spirit is to exhibit another incendium to lord mayor, foreign ministers, and all lovers of philosophy and the good of society; and means to illuminate the horizon with a little bonfire of twelve hundred faggots and a double edifice. Had our dear friend been born sooner, Nero and the second Charles could never have amused themselves by reducing to ashes the two noblest cities in

* The author of these Memoirs, who in 1803 changed his name from Pretyman to Tomline.

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the world. My hand begins to demand repose, so with my best compliments to Aristotle, Homer, Thucydides, Xenophon, not forgetting the Civilians, and the Law of Nations tribe, adieu, my dearest William. Your ever most affectionate father, CHATHAM."

His first speech in parliament.—On the 26th of February, a circumstance of a very remarkable nature occasioned Mr. Pitt to make his first speech in the House of Commons. The subject of debate was Mr. Burke's bill for economical reform in the civil list. Lord Nugent was speaking against the bill; and Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex, knowing Mr. Pitt's sentiments upon the measure, asked him to reply to his lordship. Mr. Pitt gave a doubtful answer; but in the course of lord Nugent's speech, he determined not to reply to him. Mr. Byng, however, understood that Mr. Pitt intended to speak after lord Nugent; and the moment his lordship sat down, Mr. Byng and several of his friends, to whom he had communicated Mr. Pitt's supposed intention, called out, in the manner usual in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt's name as being about to speak. This, probably, prevented any other person from rising; and Mr. Pitt finding himself thus called upon, and observing that the house waited to hear him, thought it necessary to rise. Though really not intending to speak, he was from the beginning collected and unembarrassed; he urged strongly in favour of the bill, and noticed all the objections which had been urged by the noble lord, who immediately preceded him in the debate, in a manner which greatly astonished all who heard him. Never were higher expectations formed of any person upon his first coming into parliament, and never were expectations more completely answered. They were indeed much more than answered; such was the fluency and accuracy of language, such the perspicuity of arrangement, and such the closeness of reasoning, and manly and dignified elocution,—generally, even in a much less degree, the fruits of long habit and experience—that it could scarcely be believed to be the first speech of a young man not yet two-and-twenty.

On the following day, Mr. Pitt, knowing my anxiety upon every subject which related to him, with his accustomed kindness, wrote to me at Cambridge, to inform me, that "he had heard his own voice in the House of Commons;" and modestly expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which his first attempt at parliamentary speaking had been received. Before Mr. Pitt had a seat in parliament he had been a constant attendant in the gallery of the House of Commons, and near the throne in the House of Lords, upon every important debate; and whenever he heard a speech of any merit on the side opposite to his own opinions, he accustomed himself to consider, as it proceeded, in what manner it might be answered; and when the speaker accorded with his own sentiments, he then observed his mode of arranging and enforcing his ideas, and considered whether any improvement could have been made, or whether any argument had been omitted. To this habit, and to the practice already mentioned of reading Greek and Latin into English, joined

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joined to his wonderful natural endowments, may he attributed his talent for reply, and that command of language, for which he was from the first so highly distinguished. At whatever length he spoke, he avoided repetition; and it was early and justly observed of him, that "he never failed to put the best word in the best place."

Attempts to form a coalition of the Pitt and Fox parties.—The unanimous adoption of Mr. Grosvenor's motion, by the House of Commons on the 2d of February, was considered as an encouragement to the gentlemen who met at the St. Alban's tavern, to renew their endeavours to accomplish an union of parties. Several meetings were held, and some of the members, as a committee, had interviews with Mr. Pitt, and with Mr. Fox and the duke of Portland, on the subject. But the same difficulty as before occurred, namely, that Mr. Pitt refused to resign, for the purpose of negociating; and the duke of Portland and Mr. Fox refused to negociate till Mr. Pitt had resigned. On the 9th of February the gentlemen appear to have been convinced that from their inability to surmount this difficulty, their exertions at present must be useless, and they passed a resolution to that effect. They agreed, however, to meet at least once a week, during the session of parliament, for the purpose of availing themselves of any opportunity which might present itself of promoting the great object which they deemed "absolutely necessary at that particular juncture." What passed in the House of Commons, on the 11th of this month, in the irregular debate which took place upon Mr. Eden's motion, again revived the hopes of these gentlemen; and at a meeting two days afterwards, they unanimously passed the two following resolutions:—"To represent to the right honourable William Pitt, and the right honourable Charles James Fox, the satisfaction we have received from the manly, candid, and explicit avowal they have respectively made of their public views; and to intimate to them that, in consequence of this mutual explanation, we entertain a most assured hope, that such an administration as the House of Commons has unanimously declared to be requisite, may be obtained by an union consistent with principle and honour;" and, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the right honourable Frederick lord North, for the public and voluntary declaration he has made, of his sincere and earnest desire to promote, as far as depends on him, a cordial and permanent union."

In consequence of the eagerness for an union of parties, repeatedly expressed by these gentlemen, and also by many others in the House of Commons, Mr. Pitt, desirous that no backwardness upon the subject should be imputed to him, thought it right, as the most probable means of accomplishing the wishes of so many respectable men, to advise the king to propose an interview between the duke of Portland and himself (Mr. Pitt) for the purpose of endeavouring to form an administration including themselves and their respective friends. This suggestion was received by his majesty with considerable surprise and agitation; and

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and the next morning he wrote to Mr. Pitt the following letter, dated Feb. 15th, 1784.

"*Queen's House*, 30 *m. past* 10 *A.M.*

"Mr. Pitt is so well apprised of the mortification I feel at any possibility of ever again seeing the heads of opposition in public employments, and more particularly Mr. Fox, whose conduct has not been more marked against my station in the empire, than against my person, that he must attribute my want of perspicuity in my conversation last night to that foundation: yet I should imagine it must be an ease to his mind, in conferring with the other confidential ministers this morning, to have on paper my sentiments, which are the result of unremitted consideration, since he left me last night; and which he has my consent to communicate, if he judges it right, to the above respectable persons.

"My present situation is perhaps the most singular that ever occurred, either in the annals of this or any other country; for the House of Lords, by a no less majority than two to one, have declared in my favour; and my subjects at large, in a much more considerable proportion, are not less decided; to combat which, the opposition have only a majority of twenty, or at most of thirty, in the House of Commons, who, I am sorry to add, seem as yet willing to prevent the public supplies. Though I certainly have never much valued popularity, yet I do not think it is to be despised when arising from a rectitude of conduct, and when it is to be retained by following the same respectable path, which conviction makes me esteem that of duty, as calculated to prevent one branch of the legislature from annihilating the other two, and seizing also the executive power, to which she has no claim.

"I confess I have not yet seen the smallest appearance of sincerity in the leaders of opposition to come into the only mode by which I could tolerate them in my service, their giving up the idea of having the administration in their hands, and coming in as a respectable part of one on a broad basis; and therefore I, with a jealous eye, look on any words dropped by them, either in parliament, or to the gentlemen of St. Alban's tavern, as meant only to gain those gentlemen, or, if carrying farther views, to draw Mr. Pitt by a negociation, into some difficulty.

"Should the ministers, after this, still think it advisable that an attempt should be made to try, whether an administration can be formed on a real, not a nominal wide basis, and that Mr. Pitt, having repeatedly, and as fruitlessly, found it impossible to get even an interview on what opposition pretends to admit is a necessary measure, I will, though reluctantly, go personally so far as to authorize a message to be carried in my name to the duke of Portland, expressing a desire that he and Mr. Pitt may meet to confer on the means of forming an administration on a wide basis, as the only means of entirely healing the divisions which stop the business of the nation. The only person I can think, from his office, as well as personal character, proper to be sent by me, is lord Sydney; but should the duke of Portland, when required by me, refuse to meet

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Mr. Pitt, more especially upon the strange plea he has as yet held forth, I must here declare, that I shall not deem it right for me ever to address myself again to him.

"The message must be drawn on paper, as must every thing in such a negociation, as far as my name is concerned; and I trust, when I next see Mr. Pitt, if under the present circumstances, the other ministers shall agree with him in thinking such a proposition advisable, that he will bring a sketch of such a message for my inspection. "GEORGE R."

In consequence of this permission from the king, which was evidently given with great reluctance, lord Sydney, on the same day, wrote to the duke of Portland, signifying "his majesty's earnest desire, that his grace should have a personal conference with Mr. Pitt, for the purpose of forming a new administration on a wide basis, and on fair and equal terms."

The duke of Portland considered this message as tantamount to a virtual resignation on the part of ministers, and therefore as a removal of the obstacle which had hitherto prevented an interview between himself and Mr. Pitt. But no sooner was this difficulty removed, than another was started by the duke of Portland. The royal message spoke of "forming an administration on fair and equal terms;" his grace did not object to the word "fair," it was a general term, and he and Mr. Pitt, in framing the arrangements, might discuss what they considered to be fair; but the word "equal" was more specific and limited; and as a necessary preliminary, he required Mr. Pitt to inform him what he understood by the word "equal." Mr. Pitt said, he thought the meaning of that word would be best explained at a personal conference. The duke replied, that he could not meet Mr. Pitt till the word was explained. Mr. Pitt declined explaining it; and thus the negociation was finally broken off. Mr. Powys and Mr. Marsham were the persons, through whom these communications, relative to the meaning of the word "equal," passed; and the other gentlemen of the St. Alban's tavern, finding from their statement, that recent endeavours to accomplish an union of parties were as fruitless as former ones; that the "earnest desire" of the king had no better effect than the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons; and utterly despairing of success from any further application; after various consultations, at last came to this concluding resolution;—"This meeting having heard with infinite concern, that an interview between the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt is prevented by a doubt respecting a single word, are unanimously of opinion, that it would be no dishonourable step in either of the gentlemen to give way, and might be highly advantageous to the public welfare." No notice whatever was taken of this resolution, and the meetings were discontinued.

Without enquiring whether this association,—which, if it had succeeded in its object, would, in reality, have prescribed to the king, what persons his majesty ought to take into his councils,—was strictly reconcileable to the principles of our constitution; we may pronounce, that the intention with

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with which it was formed, was truly laudable and patriotic. It originated in a sincere desire, upon public grounds, to see the great abilities of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox united in the service of their country; and to accomplish that purpose every exertion was made. But, perhaps, it indicated no correct knowledge of human nature, to expect that two such men, circumstanced as they were, would co-operate cordially and permanently.

Royal observations on the ministerial plan of a reform in the House of Commons—Mr. Pitt did not forget his engagement to bring before the house, in the present session, the business of parliamentary reform. This was indeed a favorite object with him, to which he devoted much time and thought; and he sought every opportunity of explaining in private, his sentiments and views respecting it, to those members who had hitherto opposed every motion upon this subject. It is natural to suppose, that his present official situation would give great weight to his arguments; and that the persons who were in general supporters of his administration, would feel a desire to concur with him upon a question, in which his opinion was so decided and his wishes so strong. He prevailed with some, but the objections of others he was unable to overcome.

He thought it his duty, also, to communicate his plan to the king, whose private sentiments he knew to be unfriendly to any change in the construction of the House of Commons; and he received the following answer from his majesty, dated March 20.

"I have received Mr. Pitt's paper containing the heads of his plan, for a parliamentary reform, which I look on as a mark of attention. I should have delayed acknowledging the receipt of it till I saw him on Monday, had not his letter expressed that there is but one issue of the business he could look upon as fatal, that is, the possibility of the measure being rejected by the weight of those who are supposed to be connected with government. Mr. Pitt must recollect, that though I have ever thought it unfortunate that he had early engaged himself in this measure, yet that I have ever said, that as he was clear of the propriety of the measure, he ought to lay his thoughts before the house; that out of personal regard to him, I would avoid giving my opinion to any one, on the opening the door to parliamentary reform, except to him; therefore, I am certain Mr. Pitt cannot suspect my having influenced any one on the occasion. If others choose, for base ends, to impute such a conduct to me, I must bear it as former false suggestions. Indeed, on a question of such magnitude, I should think very ill of any man, who took a part on either side, without the maturest consideration, and who would suffer his civility to any one to make him vote contrary to his own opinion. The conduct of some of Mr. Pitt's most intimate friends on the Westminster scrutiny, shews there are questions men will not by friendship be biassed to adopt."

In 1782, Mr. Pitt had moved for the appointment of a committee, to consider the state of the representation in the House of Commons; and in the following year,

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he brought forward several resolutions as the basis of the plan which he then wished to be adopted. Having failed in both these instances, he determined upon the present occasion, to submit to the house a precise and explicit proposition, and at once to apply for leave to bring in a bill, which should contain the result of his full consideration upon this important subject, and be in itself complete and final. By this mode of proceeding he hoped to quiet the alarm of those who were fearful of touching the constitution in any one point, lest the alteration should, under the mask of reform, be progressively carried to a dangerous length. He again reprobated the wild and impracticable notion of universal suffrage, and said, that in his judgment, the just description of the popular branch of our legislature, at this day, ought to be "an assembly fully elected, between whom and the mass of the people, there was the closest union and most perfect sympathy." Such a House of Commons it was the purpose of the framers of our constitution to erect; and he had no other wish, than to restore the House of Commons to that its original state and character, instead of the corrupt and inadequate system into which it had unfortunately degenerated. Those who went farther —those who were advocates for individual representation, deluded themselves with impossibilities, and diverted the public from that plain and practicable path, in which they might travel with safety and ease, to launch them into an unbounded sea, where they had no pilot to direct, no star to guide them. He expressed an earnest desire to convince the house, that what he was about to suggest, was not an innovation, but perfectly conformable to the practice of our ancestors in the purest days. To prove that it was an indisputable doctrine of antiquity, that the state of representation was to be changed with the change of circumstances, he stated that from the reign of Edward the first, the earliest period in which distinct descriptions of men could be traced in the representation to that of Charles the second, there were few reigns in which the representation was not varied. The successive kings exercised a power of summoning, or not summoning, as they pleased; acting always upon this principle, that the places should have such a population as entitled them to send, or rather subjected them to the duty of sending members to parliament. As one borough decayed, and another arose, the one was abolished, and the other invested with the right of choosing members, not however, in such a manner, that the House of Commons always consisted of the same exact number: for upon that point, there was no ancient law or custom; nothing, in fact, even in these times, preventing the executive branch of the legislature from adding to, or diminishing the present number, but the act of union. So great, indeed, had been the variation, that in the seventeenth century, the crown had ceased to call upon seventy-two boroughs to send burgesses to the House of Commons; thirty-six of which, after the restoration, petitioned to be reinstated in the enjoyment of their ancient franchises. Their petition

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petition was granted: but the other thirty-six remained disfranchised. It was therefore evident that change was perfectly congenial to the original principle of representation, and consistent with the practice of former times. The excellence of the British constitution was the fruit of gradual improvement; and had a resistance to all reform, from apprehension of the bad consequences which might possibly ensue, prevailed in former times, Englishmen would never have enjoyed their present boasted privileges and blessings. Upon these authorities, and upon these grounds, he felt himself warranted in proposing, that thirty-six decayed boroughs, each electing two members, should no longer send burgesses to parliament; and that in their room, the different counties and the metropolis should elect seventy-two additional members, which would constitute a just proportion between county and borough representatives, without increasing the number of the House of Commons; and he farther proposed, that copyholders should vote for counties as well as freeholders; the difference of tenure not justifying in those days, the distinction in respect of voting, which at present subsisted. In the lapse of time, and fluctuation of human affairs, other boroughs might become decayed, the members of which were to be transferred to populous and flourishing towns, previously sending no members to parliament; and to prevent any doubt, a definite number of houses were to be the criterion of a decayed borough. Disavowing, however, all idea of compulsion, he proposed that no old borough should be disfranchised, and no new place authorised to elect members, except upon its own spontaneous application. Boroughs being, in many instances, a species of valuable inheritance and of private property, a voluntary surrender of their rights was not to be expected, without an adequate consideration; and therefore he proposed the establishment of a fund for the purpose of purchasing these franchises, which being of different descriptions, the consideration-money would of course vary.

Such, he said, was the general outline of his plan, the operation of which would be gradual. The provisions of the act would be called into action from time to time, as cases arose. A clear and permanent rule for perpetual improvement in the representation, would be established, equally applicable to the present and all future periods, but giving no sanction or countenance to vague and chimerical schemes of reformation. He conceived it, indeed, to be free from all serious objection, and, at the same time, calculated to create that union and sympathy between the constituent and representative which was the surest foundation of liberty to individuals, and of strength and glory to the nation, and the best means, as far as human foresight could extend, for rendering the British constitution immortal. Leaving the detail of the execution to be hereafter discussed, he concluded by moving "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the representation of the people of England in parliament."

Mr. Pitt had the mortification of finding himself defeated a third time

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time; his motion, after a long debate, being negatived by 248 to 174. This was his last attempt to obtain a reform in parliament. Having, upon this occasion, made every effort, and exerted all the influence in his power, both publicly and privately, and failed by so considerable a majority, he was convinced that any farther trial in the present House of Commons, must be ineffectual, and therefore he desisted; and we shall see, that soon after the next general election, he thought it his duty, on account of a most material change in the situation of the country, to oppose a motion upon the subject, brought forward by another person.

Dismissal of the Lord Chancellor Thurlow.—The extraordinary manner in which, as has been related, the lord chancellor opposed the loan bill, rendered it necessary for Mr. Pitt to take a step, which the common friends of those two distinguished persons had for some time seen to be inevitable. From the commencement of Mr. Pitt's administration, to the period of the king's illness, the lord chancellor had acted with the utmost zeal and cordiality as a member of the cabinet;* but during the proceedings in parliament, to which that unhappy event gave rise, a great alteration took place in his conduct; to such a degree, indeed, that upon several occasions Mr. Pitt felt by no means confident what part he would take in the debates in the House of Lords. In all the discussions, however, relative to the regency, he invariably, and with apparent sincerity, supported the principles and measures of Mr. Pitt, but not entirely without suspicion, at a moment of the greatest difficulty, of a disposition to pursue an opposite line, in consequence of his being admitted to frequent interviews with the prince of Wales. Whether the amendment, which took place in the king's health, had any influence in this respect, it is impossible to know. After his majesty's recovery, the same coolness and reserve towards Mr. Pitt, continued and gradually increased, although there was no difference of opinion upon any political question, nor did there appear any other cause for dissatisfaction.

This was a matter of so great importance that it was thought right to make the king acquainted with it; and his majesty wrote to the lord chancellor upon the subject, towards the end of November, 1789, and received such an answer as led him confidently to hope that Mr. Pitt would, in future, have no reason to complain of the lord chancellor. This, however, proved by no means the case; and Mr. Pitt at length, convinced that he could not rely upon lord Thurlow's co-operation, submitted to the king, at the beginning of the following November, the expediency of advancing Mr. William Grenville, who was then secretary of state, to the peerage, for the purpose of conducting the public business in the House of Lords, and of remedying those inconveniences which had frequently arisen from the waywardness of the lord chancellor. To this proposal his majesty immediately

* Mr. Pitt used to say that he always found it useful to talk over any measure, which he had in contemplation, with Lord Thurlow, as he was sure to hear from him every objection to which it was liable.

assented;

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assented; but though Mr. Pitt had now the satisfaction of feeling entirely at ease, as far as the support of the measures of government was concerned in the House of Lords, yet he still had the mortification of observing a continuance of the same unfriendly disposition in the lord chancellor.

One of the members of the cabinet,* who had been intimately acquainted, as well as politically connected, with the lord chancellor for many years, repeatedly remonstrated with him, upon his present conduct towards Mr. Pitt, which he represented to be the subject of serious concern to all their colleagues, and earnestly pressed him both for private and public reasons, to state openly and candidly his ground of complaint, assuring him that no offence or neglect had been intended, and that Mr. Pitt was ready to enter into an explanation upon any point he might wish. This friendly interposition entirely failed: no explicit answer could be obtained; nor did the chancellor mention a single objection to Mr. Pitt's public measures, or specify one instance of inattention to himself. He persevered in taking every opportunity of marking his personal dislike of Mr. Pitt, though constantly warned of the unreasonableness and unavoidable consequence of such behaviour; and at last his spleen broke forth in a violent censure of a bill, to which he knew Mr. Pitt annexed the greatest importance;† and he actually voted against it without having given any previous notice of his intention. Mr. Pitt, who had shewn more forbearance than any other man would have done under similar circumstances, had now no alternative. Neither the good of the public service, nor a regard of his own feelings and character, would allow him to submit to such an indignity; and on the following morning, he respectfully submitted to the king, the impossibility of his remaining in office with the lord chancellor, and the consequent necessity of his majesty's making his choice between them.‡

The king was in some degree prepared for this communication, and the lord chancellor was immediately acquainted, by his majesty's command, that he must resign the seals.§ But as a change was not desirable so near the end of the session, and some time was requisite to bring business depending in the court of chancery to a conclusion, he did not actually give up the seals till the day of the prorogation, when they were placed in the hands of three commissioners.‖

* The Marquis of Stafford. † The bill for liquidating all future loans.

‡ Mr. Pitt, at the same time, wrote the following letter to the lord chancellor:

"*Downing Street, May* 16, 1792.

"My Lord—I think it right to take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your lordship, that being convinced of the impossibility of his majesty's service being any longer carried on to advantage, while your lordship and myself both remain in our present situations, I have felt it my duty to submit that opinion to his majesty; humbly requesting his majesty's determination thereupon. I have the honour to be, &c.

"W. Pitt."

§ His opposition to the new forest bill was subsequent to this notice.

‖ The three commissioners were, Lord Chief Baron Eyre, Mr. Justice Ashurst, and Mr. Justice Wilson.

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This dismissal of the lord chancellor was not followed by a single resignation or change in any political or legal department: nor was it expected to effect the vote of one member in either house of parliament—a clear proof of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. Pitt's conduct upon this occasion.

Mr. Pitt's appointment to the wardenship of the Cinque ports.—By the death of lord Guildford, on the 5th of August in this year, the wardenship of the Cinque ports, worth 3000l. a-year, became vacant; and the king immediately offered it to Mr. Pitt, in the following most gracious and pressing terms:—

"*Windsor, August* 6, 1792.

"Having this morning received the account of the death of the earl of Guildford, I take the first opportunity of acquainting Mr. Pitt, that the wardenship of the Cinque ports is an office, for which I will not receive any recommendation; having positively resolved to confer it on him, as a mark of that regard, which his eminent services have deserved from me. I am so bent on this that I shall be seriously offended at any attempt to decline. I have intimated these my intentions to the earl of Chatham, lord Grenville, and Mr. Dundas."

His Majesty, knowing that Mr. Pitt was at Burton Pynsent on a visit to his mother, sent the above letter to Mr. Dundas, in London, adding, "Mr. Dundas is to forward it with a few lines from himself, expressing, that I will not admit of this favour being declined. I desire that lord Chatham may also write, and that Mr. Dundas will take the first opportunity of acquainting lord Grenville with the step I have taken."*

We have seen that Mr. Pitt declined an office of the same value soon after he became first lord of the treasury, and at a moment, when his continuance in that situation was extremely uncertain. Having then been only a short time in his majesty's service, he felt that he had no claim upon the public, and the very peculiar circumstances in which he stood, instead of operating as an inducement to seize that opportunity of securing to himself a provision, determined him to dispose of the clerkship of the pells, without benefit to himself, or to any relative or friend. But he had now been prime minister nearly nine years; and conscious that he had employed all his time and thoughts in endeavouring to promote the interests of his country and knowing that, besides giving up a lucrative profession, he had expended the whole of his private fortune, in addition to his official income, he gratefully accepted this mark of his majesty's condescending kindness and approbation; and the propriety of the appointment

* The king had always expressed a great desire to make some provision for Mr. Pitt. In May, 1790, Mr. Pitt applied by letter to the king, for a reversion of a tellership of the exchequer, in favour of lord Auckland's son, to which his majesty assented, and added, "had Mr. Pitt proposed some means of rendering it of utility to himself it would have been pleasing to me, as I do not feel easy at not having had an opportunity of securing a provision for him, in case of my paying that tribute to which every one is sooner or later subject."

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was never called in question by any party or person.*

3.—*Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy; particularly the Carbonari. Translated from the Original M.S.* 8vo.

The carbonari may be viewed as a sect of free-masons, which have recently attracted the attention and excited the curiosity of Europe. They profess that good cousinship (whence their members derive the name of good cousins,) which, as they say, is founded on religion and virtue, or purity of morals. Whoever attains the rank of master, is bound to practice benevolence—to succour the unfortunate—to shew docility of mind—and to bear no malice against Carbonari. The place of their meeting is called the *Baracca*; the space surrounding it, the *forest* or *wood*; the interior of the lodge, the *vendita*. The work before us contains many details of this singular institution; its principles, and the mode of admission to it. We give the following piece of biography.

Ciro Annichiarico.—Ciro Annichiarico, born of parents in easy circumstances, in the little town of Grottaglie, was destined to the ecclesiastical profession, and entertained it very young. His brothers are respectable farmers; his uncle, the Canonico Patitaro, is a man of learning and information, and never took any part in the crimes of his nephew. The latter began his infamous career by killing a young man of the Motolesi family, in a fit of jealousy. His insatiable hatred pursued every member of the family, and exterminated them one after the other, with the exception of a single individual, who succeeded in evading his search, and who lived shut up in his house for several years, without ever daring to go out. This unfortunate being thought that a snare was laid for him when people came to tell him of the imprisonment, and shortly after of the death of his enemy; and it was with difficulty that he was induced to quit his retreat.

Ciro, condemned for the murder of the Motolesi, to fifteen years of chains, or exile, by the tribunal of Lecce, remained there in prison four years, at the end of which time he succeeded in escaping. It was then that he began, and afterwards continued for several years, to lead a vagabond life, which was stained with the most atrocious crimes. At Martano, he penetrated with his satellites into one of the first houses of the place, and, after having offered violence to its mistress, he massacred her with all her people, and carried off ninety-six thousand ducats.

He was in correspondence with all the hired brigands; and whoever wished to get rid of an

* This assertion admits of one exception. A noble duke, who then held a high situation in his majesty's household, applied to Mr. Pitt for this office, which was also considered to be in the gift of the minister: and he took every opportunity of expressing and shewing his resentment, that Mr. Pitt would not decline in his favour. Three years afterwards he refused to give his vote for a professorship at Cambridge, which vote he had in right of his official situation, according to Mr. Pitt's wishes, assigning his disappointment with respect to the Cinque Ports as his reason: and yet the noble duke was suffered to retain his situation in the household till his death, in 1799.

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enemy, had only to address himself to Ciro. On being asked by captain Montorj, reporter of the military commission which condemned him, how many persons he had killed with his own hand, he carelessly answered, "*E chi lo sa? saranno tra sessanta e settanta.*" Who can remember? they will be between sixty and seventy. One of his companions, Occhiolupo, confessed to seventeen; the two brothers, Francesco and Vito Serio, to twenty-three; so that these four ruffians alone had assassinated upwards of a hundred!

The activity of Ciro was as astonishing as his artifice and intrepidity. He handled the musket and managed the horse to perfection; and as he was always extremely well mounted, found concealment and support, either through fear or inclination, every where. He succeeded in escaping from the hands of the soldiers, by forced marches of thirty and forty miles, even when confidential spies had discovered his place of concealment but a few hours before. The singular good fortune of being able to extricate himself from the most imminent dangers, acquired for him the reputation of a necromancer, upon whom ordinary means of attack had no power, among the people, and he neglected nothing which could confirm this idea, and increase the sort of spell it produced upon the peasants. They dared not execrate, or even blame him in his absence, so firmly were they persuaded that his demons would immediately inform him of it. On the other hand, again, he affected a libertine character; some very free French songs were found in his portfolio, when he was arrested. Although a priest himself, and exercising the functions of one when he thought it expedient, he often declared his colleagues to be impostors without any faith. He published a paper against the missionaries, who, according to him, disseminated illiberal opinions among the people, and forbade them on pain of death to preach in the villages, "because, instead of the true principles of the gospel, they taught nothing but fables and impostures." This paper is headed, "*In nome della Grande Assemblea Nazionale dell' Ex-Regno di Napoli, o piuttosto dell' Europa intera, pace e salute.*"—"In the name of the geat national assembly of the ex-kingdom of Naples, or rather of all Europe, peace and health."

He amused himself sometimes with whims, to which he tried to give an air of generosity. General d'Octavio, a Corsican in the service of Murat, pursued him for a long time with a thousand men. One day, Ciro, armed at all points, surprised him walking in a garden. He discovered himself, remarking that the life of the general was in his hands; "but," said he, "I will pardon you this time, although I shall no longer be so indulgent, if you continue to hunt me about with such fury." So saying, he leaped over the garden wall and disappeared.

Having hidden himself, with several of his people, behind a ruined wall at the entrance gate of Grottaglie, the day when general Church and the duke of San Cesario, accompanied by some horsemen, reconnoitred the place, he did not fire upon them; he wished to make a merit of this

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this before the military commission, but it was probably the fear of not being able to escape from the troops who followed the general, that made him circumspect on this occasion.

Ciro's physiognomy had nothing repulsive about it; it was rather agreeable. He had a verbose, but persuasive eloquence, and was fond of inflated phrases. Extremely addicted to women, he had mistreses, at the period of his power, in all the towns of the province over which he was constantly ranging. He was of middle stature, well made, and very strong.

Ciro put himself at the head of the *Patrioti Europei* and *Decisi*, two associations of the most desperate character. The institution of the *Decisi*, or Decided, is so horrible, that it makes one shudder to contemplate it. The author has given a fac-simile of their patent, which will give some idea of the society. The following is the translation:

THE DECISI.

The Salentine Decision.

Health.

No. 6. Grand Masons.

The Decision of Jupiter the Thunderer hopes to make war against the tyrants of the universe, &c. &c.

The mortal Gaetano Caffieri is a brother Decided, No. 5, belonging to the Decision of Jupiter the Thunderer, spread over the face of the earth, by his Decision, has had the pleasure to belong to this Salentine Republican Decision. We, invite, therefore, all philanthropic societies to lend their strong arm to the same, and to assist him in his wants, he having come to the decision that he will obtain liberty or death. Dated this day, the 29th of October, 1817.

Signed,

Pietro Gargaro, (the Decided Grand Master, No. 1.)

Vito de Serio, Second Decided.

Gaetano Caffieri,

Registrar of the Dead.

As the number of these Decided ruffians was small, they easily recognized each other. We find that the grand master bears the No. 1; Vito de Serio, No. 2; the proprietor of the patent Gaetano Caffieri, No. 5. He figures himself among the signatures with the title of Registrar of the Dead, which does not allude to the deceased members of the society, but to the victims they immolated, and of whom they kept a register apart, on the margin of which were found blasphemies and infernal projects. They had also a director of funeral ceremonies, for they slaughtered with method and solemnity. As soon as the detachments employed on this service found it convenient to effect their purpose, at the signal of the first blast of a trumpet they unsheathed their poignards; they aimed them at their victim at the second blast; at the third, they gradually approached their weapons to his breast, "con vero entusiasmo" (with real enthusiasm,) in their cannibal language, and plunged them into his body at the fourth signal.

The four points which are observable after the signature of Pietro Gargaro, indicate his power of passing sentence of death. When the Decisi wrote to any one to extort contributions, or to command him to do any thing—if

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if they added these four points, it was known that the person they addressed was condemned to death in case of disobedience. If the points were not added, he was threatened with milder punishment, such as laying waste his fields, or burning his house.

The Salentine republic, the ancient name of this district, was also that destined for their imaginary republic, which they called "un anello della republica Europa," a link of the European republic.

The symbols of the thunderbolt darting from a cloud and striking the crowns and tiara; the fasces and the cap of liberty planted upon a death's head between two axes; the skulls and bones with the words, "Tristezza, morte, terrore, and lutto," sadness, death, terror, and mourning, sufficiently characterise this association. Their colours were yellow, red, and blue, which surround the patent.

Horrible warfare.—Worn out with fatigue, Ciro and three companions, Vito di Cesare, Giovanni Palmieri, and Michele Cuppoli, had taken refuge in Scaserba, to repose themselves for a few hours. He had previously provided this and all the farm-houses of the district with ammunition and some provisions. When he saw the militia of S. Marzano marching against him, he appeared very little alarmed, and thought he could easily cut his way through their ranks. He shot the first man dead who came within range of his musket. This delay cost him dear: the militia sent information to lieutenant Fonsmore, stationed at the "Castelli," a strong position between Grottaglie and Francavilla. This officer hastened to the spot with forty men. On seeing him approach, Ciro perceived that a vigorous attack was to be made. He shut up the people of the Masseria in the straw magazine, and put the key in his pocket. He took away the ladder from the tower, and loaded, with the aid of his companions, all the guns, of which he had a good number.

Major Bianchi, informed of what was going on, sent on the same evening a detachment of gendarmes, under captain Corsi, and the next morning proceeded in person to Scaserba. The siege was formed by 132 soldiers; the militia, on which little dependence was placed, were stationed at some distance, and in the second line.

Ciro vigorously defended the approaches to his tower till sunset. He attempted to escape in the night, but the neighing of a horse made him suspect that some cavalry had arrived, whose pursuit it would be impossible to elude. He retired, after having killed, with a pistol shot, a voltigeur, stationed under the wall he had attempted to scale. He again shut himself up in his tower, and employed himself till morning in making cartridges. At day-break, the besiegers tried to burst open the wooden gate of the outer wall; Ciro and his men repulsed the assailants by a well-directed fire; they killed five and wounded fourteen men. A barrel of oil was brought, in order to burn the door. The first man who set fire to it was shot through the heart. A four pounder, which had been conveyed to the place, was

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was pointed against the roof of the tower. Several of this calibre had been contrived to be easily dismounted from their carriages, and transported on mules. This little piece produced great effect. The tiles and bricks which fell, forced Ciro to descend from the second story to the first. He was tormented with a burning thirst, for he had forgotten to provide himself with water, and he never drank wine. This thirst soon became insupportable.

After some deliberations with his companions, he demanded to speak with general Church, who, he believed was in the neighbourhood, then to the duke of Jasi, who was also absent; at last, he resolved to capitulate with major Bianchi. He addressed the besiegers, and threw them some bread. Major Bianchi promised him that he should not be maltreated by the soldiers. He descended the ladder, opened the door of the tower, and presented himself with the words, "Eccomi, Don Ciro!"—Here I am, Don Ciro!

He begged them to give him some water to quench his thirst, and desired them to liberate the farmer and his family, who had been shut up all this while in the straw magazine. He declared that they were innocent, and distributed money among them.

He suffered himself to be searched and bound patiently; some poison was found upon him; he asserted that his companions had prevented him from taking it. He conversed quietly enough with major Bianchi on the road to Francavilla, and related to him the principal circumstances of his life.

In prison, he appeared to be interested for the fate of some of his partisans, begging that they might not be persecuted, and declaring that they had been forced to do what they had done.

He had entertained some hope, till the moment when he was placed before the council of war, under the direction of lieutenant-colonel Guarini. He addressed a speech to him, taking him for general Church. He insisted on speaking to that officer: this was refused, and he resigned himself to his fate, dryly saying, "*He capita*," I understand.

When condemned to death, a missionary offered him the consolations of religion, Ciro answered him with a smile, "*Lasciate queste chiacchiere; siamo dell' istessa professione; non ci burliamo fra noi.*" —Let us leave alone this prating; we are of the same profession; don't let us laugh at one another.

As he was led to execution, the 8th of February, 1818, he recognized lieutenant Fonsmore, and addressed these words to him, "*Se io fosse Re, vi farei Capitano,*"—If I were king, I would make you a captain. This officer was the first to arrive at Scaserba with his soldiers.

The streets of Francavilla were filled with people; there were spectators even upon the roofs. They all preserved a gloomy silence.

On his arrival at the place of execution, Ciro wished to remain standing; he was told to kneel, he did so, presenting his breast. He was then informed, that malefactors, like himself, were shot with their backs towards the soldiers; he submitted, at the same time advising a priest, who persisted

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persisted in remaining near him, to withdraw, so as not to expose himself.

Twenty-one balls took effect, four in the head, yet he still breathed and muttered in his throat: the twenty-second put an end to him. This fact is confirmed by all the officers and soldiers present at his death. "As soon as we perceived," said a soldier, very gravely, "that he was enchanted, we loaded his own musket with a silver ball, and this destroyed the spell." It will be easily supposed, that the people who always attributed supernatural powers to him, were confirmed in their belief by this tenaciousness of life, which they considered miraculous.

4.—*Memoirs of the Life of Nicholas Poussin. By Maria Graham, Author of a Tour in India, &c.* 8vo.

Mrs. Graham's book is evidently borrowed from foreign sources, a circumstance which has affected her language not very beneficially. It possesses, however, considerable interest. Poussin's merits as a painter, have been thus characterized by sir Joshua Reynolds:—"Opposed to this florid, careless, loose, and inaccurate style, (the style of Rubens,) the simple, careful, pure, and correct style of Poussin seems to be a complete contrast. Yet, however opposite their characters, in one thing they agreed, both of them always preserving a perfect correspondence between all the parts of their respective manners; insomuch that it may be doubted whether any alteration of what is considered defective in either would not destroy the effect of the whole.—Poussin lived and conversed with the ancient statues so long, that he may be said to have been better acquainted with them than with the people about him. No works of any modern have so much the air of antique painting, as those of Poussin. His best performances have a remarkable dryness of manner, which, though by no means to be recommended for imitation, yet seems perfectly correspondent to that ancient simplicity which distinguishes his style. Like Polidoro, he studied the ancients so much, that he acquired a habit of thinking in their way, and seemed to know perfectly the actions and gestures they would use on every occasion.

"Poussin, in the latter part of his life, changed from his dry manner to one much softer and richer, where there is a greater union between the figures and the ground, as in the seven sacraments in the duke of Orleans's collection; but neither these nor any of his other pictures in this manner, are at all comparable to many in his dry manner, which we have in England."

His mode of life is thus delineated by Mrs. G.:—"he spent most of his time in his painting room, and seldom admitted any visitors there. His friends, however, used to wait for him on the terrace of the Trinità de' Monti, where his house was situated, and where he took his morning and evening walk; and his biographers have represented him as an ancient philosopher surrounded by his disciples. In fact his hours of exercise were rendered more delightful by intimate conversation

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conversation with the learned and the polite, who crowded round him from all parts of Rome, to admire that dignified simplicity of manner and conversation, which was a part of the antique purity of taste which inspires his works, and regulated his whole life. Some of his sayings have been preserved. They are remarkable for good sense, and that kind of philosophy which is of most value in the conduct of life. He was asked one day, what was the chief benefit he had derived from his extensive reading, and what he regarded as his best knowledge? 'How to live well with all the world,' was his answer.

"One evening Cardinal Massimi having paid him a visit, staid with him till dark. Poussin, who had no footman, took a lamp himself to light his guest to his carriage, who said to him, 'I am sorry for you, M. Poussin; you have no footman!' 'and I,' said Poussin, 'am still more sorry for your eminency, because you have so many!' A person of quality having shewn him a picture of his own painting, Poussin said to him, 'ah, my lord, you only want a little poverty, to become a good painter.' But these sentences and repartees, though they showed the readiness of his mind, were not, at least to many of his hearers, the most valuable parts of his conversation. His brother-in-law Gaspar, Claude Lorraine, Charles Le Brun, and other painters of eminence, attended his walks, in order to gather from him just maxims of art, and to hear his counsels on the true method of seeing nature."

From the Dialogues of the Dead by M. Fenelon, Mrs. Graham has annexed two between Poussin and Parrhasius, and Poussin and Leonardo da Vinci. We extract from the latter, a description (put into the mouth of Poussin himself) of that beautiful picture.

"*Leo.* I should like to examine one of your pictures by the rules of painting, which I explained in my books. One might find as many faults as strokes.

"*Pouss.* I consent:—I will display the whole composition of one of my pictures: if you see faults in it, I will frankly avow them: if you approve what I have done, I shall oblige you to esteem me a little more than you do.

"*Leo.* Well, let us see. But remember I am a severe critic.

"*Pouss.* So much the better—Imagine a rock on the left side of the picture: from this rock falls a pure bright spring, which, after sparkling a little in its fall, runs off across the country. A man, coming to draw water at the spring, is seized by a large serpent. The serpent winds round his body, and twines several times round his arms and legs, presses him, poisons and strangles him. The man is dead; he is stretched out. The weight and stiffness of his limbs is seen. His flesh is already livid. His face of horror expresses a cruel death. Another man advances towards the fountain; he perceives the serpent round the dead man. He stops suddenly. One of his feet remains suspended. He raises one arm, the other falls. But the two hands are spread, they mark surprise and horror.

"*Leo.* This second object, although melancholy, fails not to animate the picture, and to give a certain pleasure, like that felt by

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by the spectators of those ancient tragedies, where every thing inspired terror and pity: but we shall soon see if you ——

"*Pouss.* Ah, ha! you begin to be a little softened: but wait for the rest, if you please. Close by there is a high road, on the side of which there is a woman, who sees the terrified man, but who cannot see the dead man, because she is in a hollow, and the ground makes a sort of a skreen between her and the spring. The sight of the frightened man causes in her a counter-stroke of fear. These two expressions of alarm are, as one may say, what griefs ought to be; the greater are silent, the lesser complain. The terror of the man makes him motionless. That of the woman, which is less, is more marked by the distortion of her face. In her you see a woman's fear, who can contain nothing; who expresses all her alarm, and gives way to all she feels; she falls, and lets fall, and forgets what she was carrying. She extends her arms, and seems to cry out. Do not these various degrees of fear and surprise make a kind of play that touches and gives pleasure? It is a caprice. This kind of composition succeeds very well, provided the fancy be regulated, and that it does not depart from the truth of nature. On the left side there are some large trees, which appear old, and such as those venerable oaks which formerly served as the divinities of a country. Their ancient trunks have a rough and rugged bark, which sends to a distance a young and tender grove, placed behind. This grove has a delicious freshness. One longs to be within it. One imagines a burning sunshine would respect the sacred wood. It is planted along a clear stream, and seems to admire itself therein. On one side is a deep green, on the other the dark blue of a serene sky. In this stream several objects present themselves, which amuse the eye, and relieve it after the terrible objects we first beheld. In the fore-ground all the figures are tragic. But behind all is peaceful, soft, and gay: here are boys bathing, and sporting as they swim. There, fishers in a boat; one is leaning forward, almost falling; they are hauling a net. Two others, leaning back, are rowing vigorously. Others are on the bank, playing at morra. By their faces you see that one is thinking of a number to take in his companion, who seems attentive not to be so taken. Others are walking beyond the water on a fresh green-sward. At a good distance a woman on an ass is seen, going to the neighbouring town; she is followed by two men. One instantly imagines these good people, in their rustic simplicity, going to carry to the town the abundance of the fields they have cultivated. On the same left side, above the grove, there is a sharp mountain, on which there is a castle. There is a little hill, sloping down insensibly to the river. On the slope shrubs and bushes are seen in confusion, on uncultivated ground. Before the hill great trees are planted, through which one sees the country, the water and the sky.

"*Leo.* But that sky,—how have you managed it?

"*Pouss.* It is a fine blue, mixed with bright clouds, that look like gold and silver.

"*Leo.*

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"*Leo.* What is there in the middle of the picture, beyond the river?

"*Pouss.* A town which I have already mentioned. It is in a hollow, which conceals part of it. There are old towers, battlements, large buildings, and a confusion of houses in strong shadow; which relieves certain parts, lighted by a soft bright light from above. Above the town appears what one almost always sees above great cities in fine weather—the rising smoke sending off the mountains, which form the back ground: these mountains, of irregular shapes, vary the horizon, so that the eye is satisfied."

5.—*Memoirs of the celebrated Persons composing the Kit-Cat Club; with a Prefatory Account of the Origin of the Association: illustrated with forty-eight portraits, from the Original paintings by Sir G. Kneller.* London, 1821. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

From the costly manner in which this work is executed, it is sufficiently obvious that it is intended for the shelves of nobility, where it will most likely repose in undisturbed slumber, excepting that now and then my lord or my lady may demand it for the amusement of a vacant hour. The bishop of Chester has the honour of a dedication from "the author;" but who the author may be we have no means of ascertaining: but we heartily wish he had not prefaced some of his biographical fragments with such mock sublime as the following:—

"There is no object in the natural world so picturesque and sublime, as a lofty mountain seen from an imposing distance; its summit bright with the purest rays, and soaring above all the neighbouring hills in the majesty of inaccessible grandeur. Clouds, indeed, may envelop its mighty base, storms and tempests may rage around it, but still

'Eternal sunshine settles on its head.'

As we approach the enormous fabric, the proportions of gradeur and beauty, which struck us from afar, gradually recede; and in our ascent we encounter the rugged bed of the torrent, the rock shattered by lightning, the perished moss, and all the horrors of desolation and deformity. It is not until we have attained the brow of the eminence, that feelings of rapturous but chastened wonder absorb our senses. With impressions not very unlike those we have described, have we been accustomed to contemplate the character of the illustrious subject of the present memoir, the duke of Marlborough.

"Viewed through the telescope of time, he appears the scourge of France, the saviour of Europe, the boast of his own countrymen, the envy and admiration of foreigners;—an invincible warrior, a profound politician, a subtle negociator, on whose lips dwelt the honied dew of persuasion;—a master spirit who, riding upon the winds of conflicting interests, and antipathies almost deadly, could nevertheless reconcile the former, and not unfrequently remove the latter. Such is the portrait of Churchill in his public capacity, during the greater part of the reign of queen Anne; but when the torch of history sheds its clear and penetrating light upon the deeds of the same individual at other periods of his public

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public career, or pursues him into the recesses of private life, our admiration of his unrivalled talents is chequered with surprise and indignation."

As a literary curiosity this splendid volume is worth consultation; but when we consider how easily the whole might have been compressed into an octavo, not worth *four guineas*. The Kit-Cat club, composed of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the reign of queen Anne, was instituted about the year 1700. The ostensible objects of its members appear to have been the encouragement of literature and the fine arts, and the promotion of loyalty and allegiance to the protestant succession in the house of Hanover. In their political character, Horace Walpole spoke of them as 'the patriots that saved Britain;' and if we look to the continued and zealous support afforded to the constitutional government of the country by this distinguished association, in emergencies upon which the future welfare of England so materially depended, it must be acknowledged that this eulogy has not been misapplied. But politics did not exclusively occupy their attention. They proposed rewards for literary merit, on something like the plan of the royal society of the present day. Pope 'remembers having seen a paper in lord Halifax's hand-writing, offering a premium of 400 guineas for the best written comedy.' In matters of taste and criticism these gentlemen were in every respect the leaders of the town.

The Kit-Cat club is said to have derived its name from the person at whose house the meetings of its members were first held. Their earliest place of rendezvous was at an obscure pastry-cook's, in Shire-lane, near Temple-bar, called Christopher Cat, eminent for the manufacture of mutton-pies, which used to form the standing dish of the society at their suppers. Aided and assisted by his friend Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, who was the secretary, the keystone, and, as some have affirmed, the founder of the club, and patronized by his illustrious visitors, Christopher, or for brevity's sake, Kit Cat, removed to a more commodious residence, the Fountain-tavern in the Strand, where his guests became regular in their attendance, and increased from the thirty-nine mentioned by Malone, to the forty-eight, whose portraits are included in the present volume; among these we may instance the dukes of Marlborough and Newcastle, the earls of Dorset and Halifax, sir Robert Walpole, sir Godfrey Kneller, Vanbrugh, Garth, Steele, Addison, Congreve, Pulteney, Walsh, Stepney, &c. thus numbering, in the list of the members of this knot of illustrious persons, almost all the rank and talent of a period which has been not unaptly termed the Augustan age of British literature.

Besides their regular club-room at the Fountain-tavern, these worthies were accustomed to resort to the house of Jacob Tonson, at Barne Elms, where he had built a room for their reception.

Some time previous to the dissolution of the society in 1720, the duke of Somerset having had his portrait taken by sir Godfrey Kneller, presented it to old Tonson. The rest soon followed his example;

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example; and thus originated the present collection, which finally descended to William Baker, esq. whose grandfather married the bookseller's daughter. The Flask-tavern, at Hampstead, was also, during the summer months, the scene of the club's revels; it was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house, and became the residence of the late George Stevens. The custom of toasting ladies after dinner, peculiar to the Kit Cats, 'gave rise (says our author) to an epigram, probably by Arbuthnot, in which the writer has suggested another etymology for the name of the club, not less curious than the one already decided upon:'

'Whence deathless Kit Cat took its name
Few critics can unriddle;
Some say from pastry cook it came,
And some from cat and fiddle.

From no trim beaux its name it boasts,
Grey statesmen or green wits;
But from its pell-mell pack of toasts
Of old *Cats* and young *Kits!*'"

In the memoirs of *Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle*, of the reign of George I. and privy counsellor of George II. a curious story is preserved in a note; which is thus intoduced and narrated.

"A laughable story was circulated during the duke of Newcastle's administration, and has been handed down in the various periodicals of the day, which, with whatever scepticism the reader may be disposed to regard it, is too amusing to be passed over in silence. It carries with it, at all events, the appearance of probability, and we shall therefore relate it.

"At the election of a borough in Cornwall, where the ministerial and opposition interests were so equally poised that a single vote was of the utmost importance, a person not expected to give his suffrage in favour of the aristocratical side of the question, suddenly altered his mind, and by his apostacy turned the tide of affairs completely to the satisfaction of the duke, whose friend and dependant was elected, and the contest put an end to by the possessor of the casting-vote. In the warmth of gratitude for aid so gratuitous and unexpected, the duke poured forth many acknowledgments and professions of friendship in the ear of the vacillating constituent, and frequently begged to be informed in what manner he could serve him, and how he could repay an obligation he was pleased to acknowledge so important. The happy voter, who was a farmer and petty landholder in the neighbourhood, thanked the duke cordially for his kindness, and told him that 'the supervisor of excise was old and infirm, and if he would have the goodness to recommend his son-in-law to the commissioners in case of the old man's death, he should think himself and his family bound to render government every assistance in their power on any future occasion.'

"'My dear friend, why do you ask for such a trifling employment?' exclaimed his grace; 'your relation shall have it at a word speaking, the moment it is vacant.' 'But how shall I get admitted to you, my lord; for in London I understand it is a very difficult business to get a sight of you great folk, though you are so kind and complaisant to us in the country?' 'The instant the man dies,' replied the premier, used to, and prepared for the

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freedoms of a contested election, 'the moment he dies, set out post haste for London; drive directly to my house, by day or night, sleeping or waking, ill or well; thunder at the door; I will leave word with my porter to shew you up stairs directly, and the employment shall be disposed of according to your wishes without fail.'

"The parties separated, and it is probable that the duke of Newcastle in a very few hours forgot there was such a worthy as the Cornish voter in existence. Not so with the place-anticipating elector; his memory, cumbered with a less perplexing variety of objects than the duke's, turned out to be the most retentive of the two. The supervisor yielded in a few months afterwards to that most insatiable and scrutinizing of all gaugers, death; and the ministerial partizan, relying on the word of the peer, was conveyed to London by the mail, and having ascended the steps of a large house (now divided into three) at the corner of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 'thundered at the door!'—

"It should in this place be premised, that precisely at the moment when the expectations of a considerable part of a borough in Cornwall were excited by the death of a supervisor, no less a person than the king of Spain was expected hourly to depart; an event in which all Europe, but more especially Great Britain, was materially interested.

"The duke of Newcastle, on the very night that the proprietor of the decisive vote was at his door, had sat up, anxiously expecting dispatches from Madrid; wearied, however, by official business, he retired to rest, having previously given instructions to his porter not to go to bed, as he expected every minute a messenger with advices of the greatest importance, and desired that he might be shewn up stairs the moment of his arrival. His grace had just fallen asleep, when the loud rap of his friend from Cornwall saluted his ear, and effectually dispelled his slumbers.

"To the first question of 'Is the duke at home?' (it was two o'clock in the morning) the porter answered 'Yes, and in bed; but has left particular orders that come when you will you are to go up to him directly.'—'God for ever bless him, a worthy and honest gentleman,' exclaimed the mediator for the vacant supervisorship, smiling and nodding with approbation at a prime minister's so accurately keeping his promise. 'How punctual his grace is; I knew he would not deceive me: let me hear no more of lords and dukes not keeping their words—I verily believe they are honest as well as other folk.' Repeating these words as he strided up the stairs, the burgess of Cornwall was ushered into the duke's bedchamber.

"'Is he dead?' enquired his grace, rubbing his eyes, and scarcely awaked from dreaming of the king of Spain, 'Is he dead?' 'Yes, my lord,' replied the eager expectant, delighted to find that the election promise was so fresh in the minister's recollection. 'When did he die?' The day before yesterday, exactly at half past one o'clock, after being confined three weeks to his bed, and taking a *power of doctor's stuff*; and

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and I hope your grace will be as good as your word, and let my son-in-law succeed him!'

"The duke, by this time perfectly awake, was staggered at the impossibility of receiving intelligence from Madrid in so short a space of time, and perplexed at the absurdity of a king's messenger applying for his son-in-law to succeed the king of Spain. 'Is the man drunk or mad? where are your dispatches?' vociferated his grace, hastily drawing aside the curtains of the bed; when instead of a royal courier, he recognized the fat, good-humoured countenance of his friend from Cornwall, making low bows, with hat in hand, and 'hoping my lord would not forget the gracious promise he was so good as to make in favor of my son-in-law at the late election.'

"Vexed at so untimely an interruption, and disappointed of his important dispatches from Spain, the duke frowned for a few seconds, but chagrin soon gave way to mirth at so singular and ridiculous a combination of apposite circumstances, and he sunk on the bed in a violent fit of laughter, to the entire discomfiture and confusion of the pliant and obsequious farmer, who very probably began to conjecture that lords and dukes were not in the habit of testifying that profound respect at the sight of their friends which he thought consistent with their nobility of deportment. However though his grace could not manage to place the son of his old acquaintance on the throne of his catholic majesty the king of Spain, he advanced him to a post which some persons might consider not *less* honorable—he made him an exciseman."

Of *Charles Sackville, earl of Dorset*, the most accomplished gentleman in the voluptuous court of Charles the second, we have the following representation:—

"Although lord Dorset is rather, as Pope has remarked, a holiday writer, a gentleman who diverted himself now and then with poetry, than a real poet, he was undoubtedly possessed of talents of no ordinary description; and as a patron of poets and a lively wit, his name will always be associated with those of the eminent men with whom he mixed, and by whom he has been so frequently panegyrized. Prior, Dryden, Congreve, Addison, and a host of the minor poets of the age in which he lived, have written vehemently in his praise. The eulogium of the former has been justly admired, as a masterpiece in this style of composition. He says of the earl, the 'brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candor and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness, and at a court abounding with men of the finest sense and learning. The most eminent masters, in their several callings, appealed to his determination: Waller thought it an honor to consult him on the softness and harmony of his verse; and Dr. Sprat, on the delicacy and turn of his prose. Dryden determines by him, under the character of Eugenius, as to the laws of dramatic poetry; Butler owed it to him that the court tasted his 'Hudibras;' Wycherly, that the town liked his 'Plain Dealer;' and the late duke of Buckingham deferred to publish his 'Rehearsal' till he was sure, as

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as he expressed it, 'that my lord Dorset would not rehearse upon him again.'* If we wanted foreign testimony, La Fontaine and St. Evremond have acknowledged that he was a perfect master of the beauty and fineness of their language, and of all they call 'les belles lettres.' Nor was this nicety of judgment confined only to books and literature; he was the same in statuary, painting, and other parts of art. Bernini would have taken his opinion upon the beauty and attitude of a figure; and king Charles did not agree with Lely, that 'my lady Cleveland's picture was finished, till it had the approbation of my lord Dorset.'"

Several anecdotes of *sir Robert Walpole* are collected from various sources:—

"When Walpole quarrelled with lord Sunderland, he went over to the opposition, and on the debate upon the capital clause in the mutiny bill, he made use of this strong expression, "Whoever gives the power of blood, gives blood." The question being carried in favor of the ministry by a small majority, sir Robert said after the division, 'Faith, I was afraid that we had got the question;' his good sense (observes Mr. Seward, from whom this anecdote is quoted) perfectly enabling him to see that armies could not be kept in order without strict discipline, and the power of life and death.

"Walpole had always very exact intelligence of all that was passing at the court of the pretender. When alderman Barber visited the minister after his return from Rome, he asked him how his old friend, the pretender, did. The alderman was much surprised; sir R. then related some minute particulars of a conversation which had taken place between them. 'Well then, Jack,' said sir Robert, 'go, and sin no more, lest a worse thing befal thee.'"

"In a squabble between Mr. Pulteney and sir R. Walpole, in the house of commons, the former playfully told his antagonist that his *Latin* was not so good as his *politics*. Pulteney insisted that Walpole had misquoted a line from Horace, which he was not disposed to admit. A wager of a guinea was immediately staked on the question by each party, and Harding, the clerk of the house, was applied to as arbiter, who rose with ludicrous solemnity, and gave it against his patron. The guinea was thrown across the house, which Pulteney took up, saying it was the first *public money* he had touched for a long time.—He had formerly been in office. At his death this guinea was discovered, carefully preserved in a piece of paper, with a memorandum upon it, recording the circumstance.†

"Walpole was accustomed to say, when speaking of corruption, 'We ministers are generally called, and are sometimes, tempters, but we are oftener tempted.'

"As a proof of Walpole's profuse liberality to those who advo-

* Swift, in that spirit of falsehood and malignity in which he is alone consistent, tells us, "that Dorset had small learning or none, and that he was a dull companion'!!! He continues, in his usual way, "he is the most universal villain I ever knew."

† See Mr. Nichol's valuable Anecdotes,

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cated his cause, we may instance the following anecdote. About 1735, some severe pamphlets were published against his administration. Among others was a poem entitled, 'Are these things so?' A young gentleman of nineteen years of age took it into his head to write an answer to this piece, to which he gave the title of "Yes, they are." Sir Robert was so pleased with it, although but an insignificant performance, that he sent for Roberts the publisher, and expressed his great satisfaction at the compliment paid him, by giving a bank note of a hundred pounds, which he desired him to present to the author.

"Walpole was easily alarmed by any attack upon his character or administration from the press, in a poem or pamphlet. His expedient on such occasions was to get a friend to invite the author to dine at a tavern, or at his friend's house, and he himself made one of the party, as if by the merest accident in the world. Such meetings usually ended in the total conversion of the patriotic author, by the powerful and irresistible eloquence of a bank note.

"Sir Robert Walpole was somewhat prodigal in his expences. His buildings at Houghton were more splendid than well suited his circumstances, and this was the occasion of inducing for him a great deal of calumny from his enemies. He seems sometimes to have been sensible of the impropriety of his conduct in this particular. Sir John Hynde Cotton once remarked to him that it was an act of imprudence in a minister to construct a great house. When he had pulled down the family hall at Houghton, and raised a magnificent edifice on its site, being reminded of this observation by sir John, he readily admitted the justice of it, but added, "Your recollection is too late; I wish you had told me of it before I began building, it might then have been of service to me."

Respecting *Addison* we read:—

"Of his disgust at every thing like flattery or obsequiousness we have a striking example in the following anecdote:—Mr. Temple Stanyan, who had long lived with Addison in habits of friendship, conversing on all subjects with perfect freedom, borrowed of him, under some pressing emergency, a sum of money. From this time Mr. Stanyan altered completely his tone of conversation towards Addison. He agreed implicitly to all that his patron advanced, and never, as formerly, disputed his positions. This extraordinary change in his behaviour did not long escape the notice of so acute an observer, to whom it was by no means as agreeable as it was expected it would be. It happened on one occasion that a subject was started on which they had been a short time before entirely at issue. Mr. Stanyan, instead of contending the point, yielded silently and with the utmost deference to the opinion of Addison, who was displeased, and vented his disapprobation of his companion's insincerity by saying, with a good deal of impatience, 'Sir, either contradict me or pay me my money.'

"An anecdote is related of Addison and Swift, which is worth recording for its singularity. At

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a *tête à tête* conversation between them, the various characters mentioned in the sacred writings happened to form the subject of their discussion. Swift's favorite was Jonathan, while that of Addison was Joseph. The dispute lasted some time, when the author of Cato observed that it was very fortunate they were alone, as the characters which they had been praising so warmly were their namesakes, and they would consequently, had others been present, have subjected themselves to the imputation of undue and fanciful partiality.

"The moral character of Addison, whether it be drawn from his life or writings, will be found to be equally irreproachable. 'Knowledge of mankind,' observes Dr. Johnson, 'less extensive than that of Addison, will shew that to write and to live are very different. Many who praise virtue, do no more than praise it. Yet it is reasonable to believe that Addison's professions and practice were at no great variance; since, amid that storm of faction in which most of his life was passed, though his station made him conspicuous and his activity made him formidable, the character given him by his friends was never contradicted by his enemies: of those with whom interest or opinion united him, he had not only the esteem, but the kindness; and of others, whom the violence of opposition drove against him, though he might lose the love, he retained the reverence. He employed wit on the side of virtue and religion. He not only made a proper use of wit himself, but taught it to others; and from his time it has been generally subservient to the cause of reason and of truth. He has dissipated the prejudice that long connected gaiety with vice, and easiness of manners with laxity of principle. He has restored virtue to its dignity, and taught innocence not to be ashamed. This is an elevation of literary character 'above all Greek, above all Roman fame.' No greater felicity can genius attain than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from indecency, and wit from licentiousness; of having taught a succession of writers to bring elegance and gaiety to the aid of goodness, and, if I may use expressions yet more awful, of having '*turned many to righteousness.*'"

The celebrated name of *Jacob Tonson*, the bookseller, deserves a quotation or two:—

"It would appear that when Dryden neglected his stipulated labors, Tonson possessed powers of animadversion, which were not the less dreaded by the poet, for not being extremely poetical in their tone and character. Lord Bolingbroke, already a votary of the muses, and admitted to visit their high-priest, was wont to relate, that one day he heard another person enter the house. 'This,' said Dryden, 'is Tonson; you will take care not to depart before he goes away, for I have not completed the sheet which I promised him; and if you leave me unprotected, I shall suffer all the rudeness to which his resentment can prompt his tongue.'

"Some of the letters given in the last volume of sir Walter Scott's edition of Dryden's works, are abundantly curious. In one of them

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them he says to Tonson:—' I have done the seventh Æneid; and when I have done that I shall go upon the eighth; when that is finished, I expect fifty pounds *in good silver; not such as I have had formerly.* I am not obliged to take gold, neither will I;* nor stay for it longer than twenty-four hours after it is due.' In another letter, after commenting upon Tonson's refusal to make him any allowance for the notes to Virgil, he goes on to say: ' Upon trial, I find all of your trade are sharpers, and you not more than others; therefore I have not wholly left you.

" It appears from several passages in Dryden's correspondence besides the extracts above quoted, that Tonson was in the habit of giving him bad silver at almost every payment he made him. Thus the poet on another occasion writes, ' if you have any silver which will go, my wife will be glad of it. I lost thirty shillings or more by the last payment of fifty pounds which you made at Mr. Knight's.

" There is a laughable anecdote related of Tonson and Lintott, his rival. They were both candidates for printing a work of Dr. Young's. The poet answered both letters the same morning, but, unfortunately, misdirected them. In these epistles he complained of the rascally cupidity of each. Thus he told Tonson that Lintott was so great a scoundrel, that printing with him was out of the question; and writing to the latter, decided that Tonson was an old rascal, but, &c., and then makes his election in his favour."

6.—*Letters of Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey. With a Memoir, and illustrative notes.*

Some curious accounts of men and books since become celebrated, are scattered through this volume; a few extracts may prove entertaining:—

"There are a set of papers that have come out twice a week, ever since the latter end of March, entitled the *Rambler*, that are all distinct essays on various subjects, and which I think extremely well written. The subjects, the manner of treating them, and the language, I think very much in the style of Mr. Melmoth, the author of sir Thomas Fitzosborne's letters, and the translator of Pliny's; but I have not heard that he is the writer of these papers, nor any guess from any body I agree, who is."

Literary Anecdotes.—" May it not be reasonably concluded, that Horace and Virgil themselves submitted to, even sought for, corrections, at least verbal ones, from Mæcenas, or even Augustus himself? Why not, when I know that Dr. Middleton's Cicero, which still wants so much polishing of that kind, had many low words and collegiate phrases blotted out of it by lord Hervey, that lord Bolingbroke's criticisms improved Mr. Pope's performances, and that lord Halifax did not only patronize the poets, but correct their poetry."

Paris in 1751. *Fontenelle.*—" Here is as great variety of company as can be imagined: *coteries* to suit one in every humour (except a melancholy one) that one can be in. I dine sometimes

* The current coin was at this time much debased.

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with a set of *beaux esprits*, among which old Fontenelle presides. He has no mark of age but wrinkles, and a degree of deafness: but when, by sitting near him you make him hear you, he never fails to understand you, and always answers with that liveliness, and a sort of prettiness, peculiar to himself. He often repeats and applies his own and other people's poetry very agreeably; but only occasionally, as it is proper and applicable to the subject. He has still a great deal of gallantry in his turn and in his discourse. He is ninety-two, and has the cheerfulness, liveliness, and even the taste and appetite of twenty-two."

R. Cumberland 1757.—"We have a sensible, modest, well behaved young man here, who has the seeds of poetry in him. He has wrote some lines on Eastbury and its master, which show, that time and a little cultivation will enable the soil to produce very good fruit. His name is Cumberland; he was of Cambridge, and is a *protegé* of lord Halifax."

Robertson the historian 1759.—"There is a history of Scotland, chiefly during the reigns of queen Mary and her son James, that every one runs mad after; I have not heard two opinions about it: 'tis wrote by one Robertson, a young man, and a presbyterian preacher, who has never lived a year out of Scotland; and yet, they say, his candour and his style are admirable. My friend, David Hume, has also just published his two volumes of the history of the Tudors, which will meet his two other volumes of the history of the Stuarts. His candour and his writing are, in my opinion, superior to any: I don't speak of Robertson's, for I have not yet read it."

Accession of Geo. III.—"How very happy a death, and how luckily timed for him, was that of the late king!*—taken off at the most glorious period of his reign, shining with success and glory, before even that cloud came over it, which, had he lived but one day longer,† would have been known by him, and have grieved him extremely; but he was remarkably well and cheerful the night before, not otherwise in the morning, and at once, without pain, sickness, or the other inconveniences of a death-bed, he barely *ceased to be*. Happy, happy man! Every one, I think, seems to be pleased with the whole behaviour of our young king; and indeed so much unaffected good nature and propriety appears in all he does or says, that it cannot but endear him to all; but whether any thing can long endear a king or an angel in this strange factious country, I can't tell. I have the best opinion imaginable of him, not from any thing he does or says just now, but because I have a moral certainty that he was in his nursery the honestest, true, goodnatured child that ever lived; and you know my old maxim, that qualities never change; what the child was, the man most certainly is, in spite of temporary appearances."

Anecdote.—"In 1742 William Pulteney, who, a year before, had been

* George II. died as he sat at breakfast at Kensington on Saturday morning, 25th Oct.

† She alludes to the affair at Campen, on the 16th of October, in which the British troops in the allied army suffered a considerable loss. The account arrived in the course of the day on which the king died.

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been the most violent and popular patriot of modern times, had dwindled into the earl of Bath. Sir Robert Walpole, when forced to retire with the peerage, had laid this trap for his antagonist, and the greedy patriot fell into it. On their first meeting after their respective *falls up stairs*, lord Orford said to lord Bath, with a malicious good-humour, 'my lord, you and I are now the two most insignificant fellows in England.'"

On the death of lord Albemarle in 1755, George the second granted a pension of 1200l. per ann. to his widow, of which transaction Lady H. gives the following account:—

"The king, when he was solicited for lady Albemarle and her family, readily granted the request, but said it was hard that a man who for thirty years past had every thing he asked for, which *was every thing* that was to be had, should at his death, leave him his whole family to keep,—adding what he had often said of him when alive, that he was *un vaurien aimable*."

She continues in the same letter—

"Lord Montford's strange end surprised me a good deal, as he seemed as happy as a great taste for pleasure and an ample fortune to gratify it could make him, with many friends, few disappointments, and a cheerful temper. I never heard of more coolness than that with which he put an end to his life. I as yet hear no reason assigned for this event, but that *tedium vitæ*, which is so frequent in this country. He had supped and played at White's, as usual, the night before, but sent to a lawyer he made use of, to come to him the next day at eleven o'clock, having himself *business* at twelve. The lawyer, with lord Montford, read over his will three times, examining very carefully every word, that there might not be any flaw or room left for a dispute. He then sealed up the will and the duplicate, putting the one into his drawer, and desiring the lawyer to take care of the other; went immediately into his bed-chamber, and before the man could take his papers and get down stairs, lord Montford shot himself through the head."

CHAP.

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CHAPTER II.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

1.—*A Journal of a Voyage of Discovery, in his Majesty's ships Hecla and Griper, in the years* 1819 *and* 1820, *by Alexander Fisher, Surgeon, R. N.*

2.—*Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Performed in the years* 1819 *and* 1820; *in H. M. S. Hecla and Griper, under the orders of William Edward Parry, R. N. F. R. S. and commander of the expedition.*

ON a subject which had so often and so long excited a powerful interest, it is not to be wondered at, that public curiosity demanded very speedy—and that our adventurers should issue, rather hasty publications. Mr. Fisher is advantageously known by his voyage in the Alceste, and by his natural talents and scientific endowments. His volume is written in a rough, unpolished style, but it contains a plain, intelligible representation of the chief circumstances of the voyage; and could only lose any portion of its interest, through being somewhat superseded by the more official and better written work of captain Parry—a gentleman eminently qualified for the enterprise, which, to a certain extent he has already accomplished, and which, in the more recent voyage he has undertaken, will, we doubt not, be fully successful, if ever man is destined to prove by experiment, the practicability of a north western passage through the Polar seas. Our first extract shall be taken from *Mr. Fisher's* narrative of the landing on an island in Lancaster's Straits.

Saturday, 28.—"A boat was sent this forenoon to an island to make observations for determining the variation of the compass, which, somewhat to our surprise, was found to have changed from west to east, or, in other words, it exceeded 180°, if the usual term of westerly variation was to be continued. In consequence of the sluggish manner in which the compasses traversed, and the observations being made very near noon, when the sun moved slow in azimuth, the result of these observations were, as might be expected, rather wide of one another, for the first set of azimuths I took gave the variation 167° E.; the next set 168° E.; and the third and last set 169° E.: the magnetic dip, or vertical inclination of the dipping-needle, at this place was 88° 27′. The place where these observations were made we found to be in latitude 75° 9′ N., and longitude, by chronometer, 103° 50′ W. The tide was flowing when we landed, and, during the four hours we were on shore, it rose only sixteen inches;

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inches; the flood came from the northward and westward. This island was, as near as I could judge, about ten miles in length, that is, if it is taken for granted that its greatest diameter is from north to south or in the direction that we viewed it; but it is possible that I may be premature in thus attempting to give its dimensions before we have seen all around it, for it may extend to the westward farther than we have any idea of yet. It resembled exactly, as to appearance, the islands that we have been passing for several days past, that is, low near the coast, and rising gradually towards the interior. The sea-coast, and a considerable part of the surface of it, indeed, as far as we went inland, was composed of fine sand; and the fixed rocks, wherever they were seen above the surface, was found to consist of white sandstone of a very soft and fine texture; and I have no doubt but the islands that we have passed lately, are composed of the same kind of stone, for ever since we got amongst them, the soundings have been found to consist of fine sand; whilst that brought up by the lead, when we were passing the high land to the eastward, consisted of soft mud that effervesced when touched with acid. The vegetation on this island was, when compared with what we have lately seen, rather luxuriant; moss in particular grew in considerable abundance in the moist valleys, and along the banks of the streams that flowed from the hills. These streams were, indeed, at this time almost dried up, their source, viz, the snow, being entirely dissolved; along the beach, however, there were numerous fragments of heavy floe-ice aground, and in one place there was an extensive ledge of it firmly attached to the beach, with its surface covered with sand, in such a manner, that a cursory observer might take it to be a part of the land.

"We saw no animals of any kind on this island; but we found evident proofs of its having been frequented, not only by different species of the brute creation, but that it had also, at some period or other, been inhabited by man; for, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the shore, we found the ruins of six huts close together on the side of a hill. From the dilapidated state of these ruins, it was impossible to draw any certain conclusions as to what time they had been inhabited, but it must have certainly been a long time ago; for nothing remained of them but the stones that marked their size and site; and, from the small number of stones that the ruins were composed of, it is probable that they were only temporary residences. They had been all nearly about the same size, that is, about twelve feet long and from eight to ten feet broad, besides a space about three feet square formed by four flags set up on their edge, at the end of each hut. I understand from those that have been often amongst the Esquimaux huts in Greenland, that they have always a small apartment of this sort at one end of their hut, in which they keep all their provisions; so that we may infer from this circumstance that the ruins we have seen to-day belonged to a small tribe or party of Esquimaux that were

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were here probably on a summer excursion. Those inclined to give these ruins greater antiquity, may consider them as one of the resting-places of the Esquimaux in their emigration from Asia to Greenland; for, according to the tradition of the Greenlanders themselves, their forefathers came originally from the westward. But be this as it may, it does not at all appear to me that the ruins we have seen to-day are likely to be one of the stations occupied at that remote period, more especially as a more probable way of accounting for them may be assigned to a party of the Esquimaux having visited these islands during some of their excursions from the coast of America; for we know, from Hearne's Account, that that continent is inhabited by these people nearly opposite to where we are.

"Although we are left in doubt as to what time this island was visited by man, we have very unequivocal proofs of its being recently inhabited by different animals, for we found numerous tracts of what we supposed to be rein-deer, some of them apparently very lately made; and several of their horns, and small portions of their hair were found in different places where they had been lying. We had an equally good proof of this place being frequented by Musk-oxen (*Bos Moschatus*, Lin.), for we found the skeleton of one in a perfect state, except that the bones of the legs were separated from the rest, most probably by some carnivorous animal. The skull and horns were perfectly entire; but from the appearance of the horns, and indeed of the bones in general, they must have been exposed to the weather at least one winter. Whether the cloven tracts we saw were chiefly those of the musk-oxen, or rein-deer, it is impossible to say; but if we were to judge from the number of deer's horns we saw, we should be inclined to consider them as being principally those of the latter animal. It would appear that bears also frequent this land occasionally; for we found two or three of their skulls, and their tracts were pretty numerous along the beach. On the sand hillocks along the shore, there were immense numbers of small sea-shells of the Venus kind, which had unquestionably been carried there by some animals, for they were considerably beyond the tide-mark.

"From all these circumstances, then, it is very evident that this island is frequented occasionally by different kinds of animals, although we had not the good fortune of seeing any of them."

December 21 was a day among the *memorabilia*, and we copy its entry in the journal.

"This being our shortest day, or, more properly speaking, the day on which the sun is farthest from us, several of the officers went out on the ice at noon with books to determine whether it was possible to read by the twilight; and surprising, as it may appear, yet we found that the smallest print could be read by it. The book that I took was a small (pocket) Common Prayer Book, (which was the smallest print I could find) and, by facing it towards the south, I could read it very distinctly. As the portion of it that presented itself by chance on this occasion contains a good moral

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moral lesson, I hope it will not be considered an idle or impious thing to quote the sentence that happened to be the subject of experiment. It was the first verse of the forty-sixth Psalm: *God is our hope and strength; a very present help in trouble.* In addition to what has been said, I ought also to mention that the weather at the time was rather cloudy, so that very few stars could be seen, and the moon's declination was about 15½° S., consequently below the horizon; therefore the twilight was the only source from which we could receive any light at the time. My object in being so minute in detailing this circumstance is simply to give an idea of the degree or quantity of light that we still receive from the sun."

Although, from the peculiarity of captain Parry's voyage, and the deep interest it has excited, as involving a great and controverted point of geography, which repeated trials during some centuries have not even yet determined, it may be supposed to have been in every body's hands capable of affording the cost, or having access to public libraries,—yet, as a permanent record of the year's transactions, we cannot omit some interesting extracts.

"I must now mention an occurrence which had caused considerable apprehension in our minds for the two last days, and the result of which had nearly proved of very serious importance to the future welfare of the expedition. Early on the morning of the 11th I received a note from lieutenant Liddon, acquainting me that, at day-light the preceding day, Mr. Fife, with a party of six men, had been despatched from the Griper, with the hope of surprising some rein-deer and musk-oxen, whose tracks had been seen in a ravine to the westward of the ships. As they had not yet returned, in compliance with the instructions given to Mr. Fife, and had only been supplied with a small quantity of provisions, it was natural to apprehend that they had lost their way in pursuit of game, more especially as the night had been too inclement for them to have voluntarily exposed themselves to it. I therefore recommended to lieutenant Liddon to send a party in search of his people, and Messrs. Reid, Beverly, and Wakeham, who immediately volunteered their services on the occasion, were accordingly despatched for this purpose. Soon after their departure, however, it began to snow, which rendered the atmosphere so extremely thick, especially on the hills along which they had to travel, that this party also lost their way in spite of every precaution, but fortunately got sight of our rockets after dark, by which they were directed to the ships, and returned at ten o'clock, almost exhausted with cold and fatigue, without any intelligence of the absentees.

"At day-light on the following morning I sent lieutenant Hoppner, with the Hecla's fore-royal-mast rigged as a flag-staff, which he erected on a conspicuous hill four or five miles inland, hoisting upon it a large ensign, which might be seen at a considerable distance in every direction. This expedient occurred to us as a more certain mode of directing our absentees towards the ships than that of sending out a number of parties,

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parties, which I could not, in common prudence, as well as humanity, permit to go to any great distance from the ships; but the snow fell so thick, and the drift was so great, during the whole of the 12th, that no advantage could at that time be expected from it, and another night came without the absent party appearing.

"Our apprehensions on their account had by this time increased to a most painful degree, and I therefore ordered four parties, under the command of careful officers, to be prepared to set out in search of them the following morning. These parties carried with them a number of pikes, having small flags attached to them, which they were directed to plant at regular intervals, and which were intended to answer the double purpose of guiding themselves on their return, and of directing the absent party, should they meet with them, to the ships. For the latter purpose a bottle was fixed to each pike, containing the necessary directions for their guidance, and acquainting them that provisions would be found at the large flag-staff on the hill. Our searching parties left the ships soon after day-light, the wind still blowing hard from the westward, with incessant snow, and the thermometer at 28°. This weather continued without intermission during the day, and our apprehensions for the safety of our people were excited to a most alarming degree, when the sun began to descend behind the western hills, for the third time since they had left the ship; I will not, therefore, attempt to describe the joyful feelings we suddenly experienced, on the Griper's hoisting the signal appointed, to inform us that her men, or a part of them, were seen on their return. Soon after we observed seven persons coming along the beach from the eastward, who proved to be Mr. Nias and his party, with four out of the seven men belonging to the Griper. From the latter, consisting of the corporal of marines and three seamen, we learned that they had lost their way within a few hours after leaving the ship, and had wandered about without any thing to guide them till about ten o'clock on the following day, when they descried the large flag-staff, at a great distance. At this time the whole party were together; but now, unfortunately, separated, in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the flag-staff, which Mr. Fife mistook for a smaller one, that had been erected some days before at a considerable distance to the eastward of our present situation; and, with that impression, walked away in a contrary direction, accompanied by two of his men. The other four who had now returned, (of whom two were already much debilitated,) determined to make for the flag-staff. When they had walked some distance and were enabled to ascertain what it was, one of them endeavoured to overtake Mr. Fife, but was too much fatigued, and returned to his comrades. They halted during a part of the night, made a sort of hut of stones and turf to shelter them from the weather, and kindled a little fire with gunpowder and moss to warm their feet: they had never been in actual want of food, having lived upon raw grouse, of which

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which they were enabled to obtain a quantity sufficient for their subsistence. In the morning they once more set forward towards the flag-staff, which they reached within three or four hours after lieutenant Beechey had left some provisions on the spot: having eaten some bread, and drank a little rum and water, a mixture which they described as appearing to them perfectly tasteless and clammy, they renewed their journey towards the ships, and had not proceeded far when, notwithstanding the snow which was constantly falling, they met with footsteps which directed them to Mr. Nias and his party, by whom they were conducted to the ships.

The account they gave us of Mr. Fife and his two companions, led us to believe that we should find them, if still living, at a considerable distance to the westward, and some parties were just about to set out in that direction, when the trouble and anxiety which this mistake would have occasioned us were prevented by the arrival of another of the searching parties, with the information that Mr. Fife and the two men were on their way to the ships, being about five miles to the eastward. Some fresh hands were immediately sent to bring them in, and they arrived on board at ten P.M., after an absence of ninety-one hours, and having been exposed, during three nights, to the inclemency of the first wintry weather we had experienced. Almost the whole of this party were much exhausted by cold and fatigue, and several of them were severely frost-bitten in their toes and fingers; but, by the skill and unremitted attention of our medical gentlemen, they were in a few days enabled to return to their duty.

"Before midnight we had still greater reason than ever to be thankful for the opportune recovery of our people; for the wind increased to a hard gale about half-past eleven, at which time the thermometer had fallen to 15°; making altogether so inclement a night, as it would have been impossible for them, in their already debilitated state, to have survived. In humble gratitude to God for this signal act of mercy, we distinguished the headland to the westward of the ships, by the name of Cape Providence."

The account of the cold our navigators experienced demands our sympathy.

"The 7th of January was one of the most severe days to the feelings which we experienced during the winter, the wind being strong from the northward with a heavy drift, and the thermometer continuing from —38° to —40°. It is impossible to conceive any thing more inclement than such a day, when we could with difficulty pass and repass between the two ships, and were glad to keep every person closely confined on board.

"At half-past five, P. M., on the 8th, the Aurora Borealis was seen forming a broken and irregular arch of white light, 10° or 12° high in the centre, extending from N. b. W., round by W. to S.S.E., with occasional coruscations proceeding from it towards the zenith. It continued thus for an hour, and re-appeared from eight o'clock till midnight in a similar manner, making, however, but a poor display of this beautiful phenomenon. Neither the magnetic needle, nor the gold-leaf of the

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electrometer were, in either instance, in the slightest degree affected by it.

"At eight A.M. on the 11th, faint coruscations of the Aurora Borealis were observed to dart with inconceivable rapidity across the heavens from W.N.W. to E.S.E. from horizon to horizon, and passing about 25° to the south of the zenith. At noon to-day, the temperature of the atmosphere had got down to 49° below zero, being the greatest degree of cold which we had yet experienced; but the weather being quite calm, we walked on shore for an hour without inconvenience, the sensation of cold depending much more on the degree of wind at the time, than on the absolute temperature of the atmosphere as indicated by the thermometer. In several of the accounts given of those countries in which an intense degree of natural cold is experienced, some effects are attributed to it which certainly did not come under our observation in the course of this winter. The first of these is the dreadful sensation said to be produced on the lungs, causing them to feel as if torn asunder, when the air is inhaled at a very low temperature. No such sensation was ever experienced by us, though in going from the cabins into the open air, and *vice versâ*, we were constantly in the habit for some months of undergoing a change of from 80° to 100°, and, in several instances, 120° of temperature in less than one minute; and what is still more extraordinary, not a single inflammatory complaint, beyond a slight cold which was cured by common care in a day or two, occurred during this particular period. The second is, the vapour with which the air of an inhabited room is charged, condensing into a shower of snow, immediately on the opening of a door or window, communicating with the external atmosphere. This goes much beyond any thing that we had an opportunity of observing. What happened with us was simply this: on the opening of the doors at the top and bottom of our hatchway ladders, the vapour was immediately condensed by the sudden admission of the cold air, into a visible form, exactly resembling a very thick smoke, which settled on all the pannels of the doors and bulkheads, and immediately froze, by which means the latter were covered with a thick coating of ice, which it was necessary frequently to scrape off; but we never, to my knowledge, witnessed the conversion of the vapour into snow, during its fall."

The following statement connected with the subject of cold, is from the appendix:—

"A case occurred on board the Hecla which, as it may serve to illustrate the effects of severe cold, I shall particularize.

"A house erected on shore for scientific purposes, caught fire by accident during the winter. A servant of Captain Sabine, in his endeavours to extinguish it, exposed his hands in the first instance to the operation of considerable heat; he afterwards remained in the open air in much distress of mind, at having been in some measure the involuntary cause of the accident, and was almost unconscious of the effects of a temperature of 43° to 44° below zero of Fahrenheit, upon his naked hands. He was at length noticed

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noticed in this situation, and sent on board.

"His hands presented a strange appearance; they were perfectly hard, inflexible, colourless, possessing a degree of translucency, exhibiting more the external character of pieces of sculptured marble, than those of animated matter. They were immediately plunged into the cold bath, where they continued for upwards of two hours ere their flexibility was completely recovered; the abstraction of heat had been so great that the water, in contact with the fingers, congealed upon them, even half an hour after they had been immersed. During the cold application, a considerable degree of re-action took place, attended by acute pain, from which the patient became so faint and exhausted as to necessitate his being conveyed to bed. In less than three hours very active inflammation had supervened, extending high up the arm, and soon afterwards each hand, from the wrist downward, was enclosed in a bladder, containing upward of a pint of viscid serous fluid. There were, however, three of the fingers of one hand, and two of the other, in which this vesication did not form; they continued cold, and perfectly insensible; and whilst arterial action was powerful, as far as the first joints of these fingers, the vessels of their extremities were in a perfect state of collapsion. During the employment of antiphlogistic remedies to reduce the inflammatory symptoms, various stimuli were used ineffectually, to restore animation to the fingers; when the inflammation began to subside, a separation took place between the dead and the living parts, and eventually the amputation of them became necessary.

"A private marine of the Griper had also one of his hands frozen in a similar manner, and with a like result. Mr. Beverly had to amputate three or four of the fingers."

Our voyagers observed some beautiful phenomena; for instance:—

"On the 8th, at noon, and for half an hour after, an appearance presented itself in the heavens, which we had not before observed. A thin fleecy cloud of a pale-red colour, and shaped like part of an arch, commenced pretty strongly from the top of the land in the N.W., and ran more and more faintly to N.b.W., beyond which it could no longer be traced: it was here fifteen degrees above the northern horizon. On looking for a continuation of it, in the opposite quarter of the heavens, we perceived a larger portion of another and fainter arch, of pale red, or orange, commencing at the horizon in the E.b.N., and extending to 60° of altitude in the N.N.E., so as evidently not to form a part of the western arch. Captain Sabine afterwards observed the whole phenomenon to alter its position, the leg of the eastern arch shifting considerably more to the southward. In the evening the Aurora Borealis was seen, forming a confused and irregular arch of white light, continually varying in brightness, about 8° high in the centre, and extending from S.b.E., round by the west, to N.N.W. From the upper part of this arch, coruscations occasionally shot upwards, and a few streamers now and then burst forth also from the horizon in the S.S.E.; these latter went nearly up to the zenith, while

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the rest were more faint, and did not reach so high. I am confident, that Aldebaran and the Pleiades were very sensibly dimmed by the most vivid of the coruscations, which appeared, in this respect, not to differ from any thin vapour or cloud floating in the atmosphere. The gold leaf of the electrometer, as well as the magnetic needle suspended in the observatory, was carefully attended to, but neither of them suffered any sensible disturbance."

Captain Parry remarks, that—

"The distance at which sounds were heard in the open air, during the continuance of intense cold, was so great as constantly to afford matter of surprise to us, notwithstanding the frequency with which we had occasion to remark it. We have, for instance, often heard people distinctly conversing, in a common tone of voice, at the distance of a mile; and to-day I heard a man singing to himself as he walked along the beach, at even a greater distance than this. Another circumstance also occurred to-day, which may perhaps be considered worthy of notice. Lieutenant Beechey, and Messrs. Beverly and Fisher, in the course of a walk which led them to a part of the harbour, about two miles directly to leeward of the ships, were surprised by suddenly perceiving a smell of smoke, so strong as even to impede their breathing, till, by walking on a little farther, they got rid of it. This circumstance shews to what a distance the smoke from the ships was carried horizontally, owing to the difficulty with which it rises at a very low temperature of the atmosphere. The appearance which had often been taken for the loom of distant and much refracted land in the south and S.b.E. was again seen to-day, having the same abrupt termination at the latter bearing as before. At half-past eight P.M. the Aurora Borealis made its appearance for a short time, in an arch, very irregular, but at times very bright, from S.W. to S.S.E. at 4° or 5° above the horizon in the centre."

At page 188 Capt. P. says—

"We had now also frequent occasion to experience—what had so often occurred to us during the winter,—the deception occasioned in judging of the magnitudes, and consequently the distances of objects, by seeing them over an unvaried surface of snow; this deception was now so much increased by the thickness of the fog, that it frequently happened that, just as we had congratulated ourselves on having pitched upon a mark at a sufficient distance to relieve us from the necessity of straining our eyes for a quarter of an hour, we suddenly came up to it; and were obliged to search, and often in vain, for another mark, at no great distance, and subject to the same delusion."

The following extract marks the westernmost point, yet attained to the northward of America.

"The station at which the ships were now lying, and which is the westernmost point to which the navigation of the Polar Sea to the northward of the American continent has yet been carried, is in latitude 74° 26′ 25″, and longitude, by chronometers, 113° 46′ 43″ .5. Cape Dundas is in latitude 74° 27′ 50″, longitude 113° 57′ 35″, by which the length of Melville island, in an E.N.E. and

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W.S.W. direction, appears to be about one hundred and thirty-five miles, and its breadth, about the meridian of Winter Harbour, from forty to fifty miles."

Captain Parry's concluding remarks are in substance favourable to the theory of the existence of a northwest passage into the Pacific. For various reasons, he expects to meet with the most serious impediments midway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; but having once passed that barrier, he as confidently anticipates a more ready passage *into* the latter than *from* the former. He mentions the latitude of 69°, supposing that to be about the northern coast of the American Continent, as the most likely to afford the transit sought from sea to sea; and adds, "our experience, I think, has clearly shewn that the navigation of the Polar Seas can never be performed with any degree of certainty, without a continuity of land. It was only by watching the occasional openings between the ice and the shore, that our late progress to the westward was affected; and had the land continued in the desired direction, there can be no question that we should have continued to advance, however slowly, towards the completion of our enterprize. In this respect, therefore, as well as in the improvement to be expected in the climate, there would be a manifest advantage in making the attempt on the coast of America, where we are sure that the land will not fail us. The probability of obtaining occasional supplies of wood, game, and anti-scorbutic plants; the chance of being enabled to send information by means of the natives; and the comparative facility with which the lives of the people might be saved, in case of serious and irreparable accidents happening to the ships, are also important considerations, which naturally serve to recommend this route. Should the sea on the coast of America be found moderately deep, and shelving towards the shore, (which, from the geological character of the known parts of the continent to the south, and of the Georgian Islands to the north, there is reason to believe would be the case for a considerable distance to the westward,) the facility of navigation would be much increased, on account of the grounding of the heavy masses of ice in water sufficiently deep to allow the ships to take shelter behind them, at such times as the floes close in upon the land. Farther to the westward, where the primitive formation, and perhaps even a continuation of the Rocky Mountains, is to be expected, a steep and precipitous shore would probably occur, a circumstance which the foregoing narrative has shewn to be attended with much comparative uncertainty and risk.

"The question which naturally arises, in the next place, relates to the most likely means of getting to the coast of America, so as to sail along its shores. It would, in this respect, be desirable to find an outlet from the Atlantic into the Polar Sea, as nearly as possible in the parallel of latitude in which the northern coast of America may be supposed to lie; as, however, we do not know of any such outlet from Baffin's Bay, about the parallels of 69 degrees to about 70 degrees, the

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the attempt is, perhaps, to be made with better chance of success in a still lower latitude, especially as there is a considerable portion of coast that may reasonably be supposed to offer the desired communication, which yet remains unexplored. Cumberland Strait, the passage called Sir Thomas Row's Welcome, lying between Southampton Island and the coast of America, and Repulse Bay, appear to be the points most worthy of attention; and, considering the state of uncertainty in which the attempts of former navigators have left us, with regard to the extent and communication of these openings, one cannot but entertain a reasonable hope, that one, or perhaps each of them, may afford a practicable passage into the Polar Sea.

"So little indeed is known of the whole of the northern shore of Hudson's Strait, which appears, from the best information, to consist chiefly of islands, that the geography of that part of the world may be considered altogether undetermined; so that an expedition which should be sent to examine those parts, would soon arrive upon ground never before visited, and in which, from an inspection of the map in its present state, there certainly does seem more than an equal chance of finding the desired passage. It must be admitted, however, that any notions we may form upon this question, amount after all to no more than conjecture. As far as regards the discovery of another outlet into the Polar Sea, to the southward of Sir James Lancaster's Sound, it is evident that the enterprise is to be begun again; and we should be cautious therefore, in entertaining too sanguine a hope of finding such a passage, the existence of which is still nearly as uncertain as it was two hundred years ago, and which possibly may not exist at all."

3.—*Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the years* 1799—1804. *By Alexander de Humboldt, and Aimé Bonpland, &c. &c.*

These volumes, translated by H. Maria Williams, terminate the second volume (in quarto) of M. Humboldt's personal narrative; and belong to a work so universally celebrated, that we have no need to characterize it. We propose only to record its publication, and to entertain our readers with one or two extracts. The natives near the cataracts or raudales of the Oroonoko, up which river M. de Humboldt made his way to a height little known to Europeans, are distinguished by several remarkable prejudices, among which, none are more fatal than those narrated in the following extract:—

"Among the causes of the depopulation of the raudales, I have not reckoned the small-pox, that malady which, in other parts of America, makes such cruel ravages, that the natives, seized with dismay, burn their huts, kill their children, and renounce every kind of society.* This scourge is almost unknown on the banks of the Oroonoko. What depopulates

* As the Mahas in the planes of the Missoury, according to the accounts of the American travellers, Clark and Lewis.

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the christian settlements is, the repugnance of the Indians for the regulations of the missions, the insalubrity of a climate at once hot and damp, bad nourishment, want of care in the diseases of children, and the guilty practice of mothers of preventing pregnancy by the use of deleterious herbs. Among the barbarous people of Guyana; as well as those of the half-civilized islands of the South Sea, young wives will not become mothers. If they have children, their offspring are exposed, not only to the dangers of savage life, but also to the dangers arising from the strangest popular prejudices. When twins are born, false notions of propriety and family honour require, that one of them should be destroyed. 'To bring twins into the world, is to be exposed to public scorn; it is to resemble rats, opossums, and the vilest animals, which bring forth a great number of young at a time.' Nay more, 'two children born at the same time cannot belong to the same father.' This is an axiom of physiology of the Salivas; and in every zone, and in different states of society, when the vulgar seize upon an axiom, they adhere to it with more stedfastness than the better informed men, by whom it was first hazarded. To avoid a disturbance of conjugal tranquillity, the old female relations of the mother, or the *mure japoic-nei* (midwives,) take care, that one of the twins shall disappear. If the new born infant, though not a twin, have any physical deformity, the father instantly puts it to death. They will have only robust and well-made children, for deformities indicate some influence of the evil spirit Ioloquiamo, or the bird *Tikitiki*, the enemy of the human race. Sometimes children of a feeble constitution undergo the same fate. When the father is asked, what is become of one of his sons, he will pretend, that he has lost him by a natural death. He will disavow an action, that appears to him blameable, but not criminal. 'The poor *mure*,' he will till you, 'could not follow us; we must have waited for him every moment; he has not been seen again, he did not come to sleep where we passed the night.' Such is the candour and simplicity of manners, such the boasted happiness of man in the *state of nature!* He kills his son, to escape the ridicule of having twins, or to avoid journeying more slowly; in fact, to avoid a little inconvenience."

Above Maypure this is indeed a "new world:" Mr. Humboldt says:—

"When the traveller has passed the great cataracts, he feels as if he were in a new world; and had overstepped the barriers which nature seems to have raised between the civilized countries of the coast and the savage and unknown interior. Toward the east, in the bluish distance, appeared for the last time, the high chain of the Cunavami mountains. Its long horizontal ridge reminded us of the Mesa of Bergantin, near Cumana; but it terminates by a truncated summit. The peak of Calitamini (the name given to this summit) glows at sun-set as with a reddish fire. This appearance is every day the same. No one ever approached the summit of this mountain, the height of which does not exceed six hundred toises.

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toises. I believe this splendor, commonly reddish, and sometimes silvery, to be a reflexion produced by large plates of talc, or by gneiss passing into mica-slate. The whole of this country contains granitic rocks, on which here and there, in little plains, an argillaceous grit-stone immediately reposes, containing fragments of quartz, and of brown iron ore.

"In going to the *embarcadere*," he continues, "we caught on the trunk of a hevea, a new species of tree frog, remarkable for its beautiful colours; it had a yellow belly, the back and head of a fine velvetty purple, and a very narrow stripe of white from the point of the nose to the hinder extremities. This frog was two inches long, and allied to the *rana tinctoria*, the blood of which, it is asserted, introduced into the skin of a parrot, in places where the feathers have been plucked out, occasions the growth of frizzled feathers of a yellow or red colour."

But this is not only the region of real wonders; it has its fictions also.

"The forests of Sipapo are altogether unknown, and there the missionaries place the nation of *Rayas*, who have their mouth in the navel. An old Indian, whom we met at Carichano, and who boasted of having often eaten human flesh, had seen these *acephali* 'with his own eyes.' These absurd fables are spread as far as the Llanos, where you are not always permitted to doubt the existence of the *Raya* Indians. In every zone intolerance accompanies credulity; and it might be said, that the fictions of ancient geographers had passed from one hemisphere to the other, did we not know, that the most fantastic productions of the imagination, like the works of nature, furnish every where a certain analogy of aspect and form."

Where the Atabapo enters the Rio Temi, the narrative says:—

"Before we reached its confluence, a granitic hummock, that rises on the western bank, near the mouth of the Guasacavi, fixed our attention; it is called the *Rock of the Guahiba woman*, or the Rock of the Mother, *Piedra de la Madre*. We inquired the cause of so singular a denomination. Father Zea could not satisfy our curiosity; but some weeks after, another missionary, one of the predecessors of this ecclesiastic, whom we found settled at San Fernando as president of the missions, related to us an event, which I recorded in my journal, and which excited in our minds the most painful feelings. If, in these solitary scenes, man scarcely leaves behind him any trace of his existence, it is doubly humiliating for a European to see perpetuated by the name of a rock, by one of those imperishable monuments of nature, the remembrance of the moral degradation of our species, and the contrast between the virtue of a savage, and the barbarism of civilized man!

"In 1797, the missionary of San Fernando had led his Indians to the banks of the Rio Guaviare, on one of those hostile incursions, which are prohibited alike by religion and the Spanish laws. They found in an Italian hut, a Guahiba mother with three children, two of whom were still infants. They were occupied in preparing the flour of Cassava. Resistance was impossible;

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impossible: the father was gone to fish, and the mother tried in vain to flee with her children. Scarcely had she reached the savannah, when she was seized by the Indians of the mission, who go to *hunt men*, like the whites and the negroes in Africa. The mother and her children were bound, and dragged to the bank of the river. The monk, seated in his boat, waited the issue of an expedition, of which he partook not the danger. Had the mother made too violent a resistance, the Indians would have killed her, for every thing is permitted when they go to the conquest of souls (*à la conquista espiritual*,) and it is children in particular they seek to capture, in order to treat them, in the mission, as *poitos*, or slaves of the christians. The prisoners were carried to San Fernando, in the hope that the mother would be unable to find her way back to her home, by land. Far from those children who had accompanied their father on the day in which she had been carried off, this unhappy woman showed signs of the deepest despair. She attempted to take back to her family the children who had been snatched away by the missionary, and fled with them repeatedly from the village of San Fernando, but the Indians never failed to seize her anew; and the missionary, after having caused her to be mercilessly beaten, took the cruel resolution of separating the mother from the two children, who had been carried off with her. She was conveyed alone toward the missions of the Rio Negro, going up the Atabapo. Slightly bound, she was seated at the bow of the boat, ignorant of the fate that awaited her; but she judged, by the direction of the sun, that she was removed farther and farther from her hut and her native country. She succeeded in breaking her bonds, threw herself into the water, and swam to the left bank of the Atabapo. The current carried her to a shelf of rock, which bears her name to this day. She landed, and took shelter in the woods, but the president of the missions ordered the Indians to row to the shore, and follow the traces of the Guahibi. In the evening she was brought back. Stretched upon the rock (*la Piedra de la Madre*) a cruel punishment was inflicted on her with those straps of manatee leather, which serve for whips in that country, and with which the alcades are always furnished. This unhappy woman, her hands tied behind her back with strong stalks of *mavacure*, was then dragged to the mission of Javita.

"She was there thrown into one of the caravanseras that are called *Casa del Rey*. It was the rainy season, and the night was profoundly dark. Forests, till then believed to be impenetrable, separated the mission of Javita from that of San Fernando, which was twenty-five leagues distant in a straight line. No other part is known than that of the rivers; no man ever attempted to go by land from one village to another, were they only a few leagues apart. But such difficulties do not stop a mother, who is separated from her children. Her children are at San Fernando de Atabapo; she must find them again, she must execute her project of delivering them from the hands

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hands of christians, of bringing them back to their father on the banks of the Guaviare. The Guahibi was carelessly guarded in the caravansera. Her arms being wounded, the Indians of Javita had loosened her bonds, unknown to the missionary and the alcades. She succeeded by the help of her teeth in breaking them entirely; disappeared during the night; and at the fourth rising sun was seen at the mission of San Fernando, hovering around the hut where her children were confined. 'What that woman performed,' added the missionary who gave us this sad narrative, 'the most robust Indian would not have ventured to undertake. She traversed the woods at a season when the sky is constantly covered with clouds, and the sun during whole days appears but for a few minutes. Did the course of the waters direct her way? The inundations of the rivers forced her to go far from the banks of the main stream, through the midst of woods where the movement of the waters is almost imperceptible. How often must she have been stopped by the thorny lianas, that form a network around the trunks they entwine? How often must she have swam across the rivulets, that run into the Atabapo! This unfortunate woman was asked how she had sustained herself during the four days! She said, that, exhausted with fatigue, she could find no other nourishment than those great black ants called *cachacos*, which climb the trees in long bands, to suspend on them their resinous nests.' We pressed the missionary to tell us, whether the Guahibi had peacefully enjoyed the happiness of remaining with her children; and if any repentance had followed this excess of cruelty. He would not satisfy our curiosity; but at our return from the Rio Negro we learnt, that the Indian mother was not allowed time to cure her wounds, but was again separated from her children and sent to one of the missions of the Upper Oroonoko. There she died, refusing all kind of nourishment, as the savages do in great calamities.

"Such is the remembrance annexed to this fatal rock, to *Piedra de la Madre.*"

The following extract refers to a subject of much remarkable speculation:—

"I shall here proceed to give some information respecting the tribes of dwarf and fair Indians, which ancient traditions placed for centuries near the sources of the Oroonoko. I had an opportunity of seeing some of these Indians at Esmeralda, and can affirm, that the shortness of the Guaicas, and the fairness of the Guahariboes, whom Father Caulin calls *Guaribos blancos*, have been alike exaggerated. The Guaicas, whom I measured, were in general from four feet seven inches to four feet eight inches high (ancient measure of France). We were assured, that the whole tribe were of this extreme littleness; but we must not forget, that what is called a tribe, constitutes, properly speaking, but one family. The exclusion of all foreign mixture contributes to perpetuate varieties, or the aberrations from a common standard. The Indians of the lowest stature next to the Guaicas are the Guainares and the Poignaves.

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Poignaves. It is singular, that all these nations are found close to the Caribbees, who are remarkably tall. They all inhabit the same climate, and subsist on the same aliment. They are varieties in the race, which no doubt existed previously to the settlement of these tribes, (tall and short, fair and dark brown) in the same country. The four nations of the Upper Oroonoko, that appeared to me to be the fairest, are the Guahariboes of the Rio Gehette, the Guainares of the Ocamo, the Guaicas of *Canno* Chiguire, and the Maquiritares of the sources of the Padamo, the Jao, and the Ventuari. It being very striking to see natives with a fair skin beneath a burning sky, and amid nations of a very dark hue, the Spaniards have forged two daring hypotheses, in order to explain this phenomenon. Some assert, that the Dutch of Surinam and the Rio Esquibo may have intermingled with the Guahariboes and the Guainares; others insist, from hatred to the Capuchins of the Carony, and the Observantins of the Oroonoko, that the fair Indians are what are called in Dalmatia *muso di frate*, children whose legitimacy is somewhat doubtful. In both cases the *Indios blancos* would be mestizoes, sons of an Indian woman and a white man. Now, having seen thousands of mestizoes, I can assert, that this comparison is altogether inaccurate. The individuals of the fair tribes, whom we examined, have the features, the stature, and the smooth, straight, black hair, which characterizes other Indians. It would be impossible to take them for a mixed race, like the descendants of natives and Europeans. Some of these people are very little, others of the ordinary stature of the copper-coloured indians. They are neither feeble, nor sickly, nor *albinoes;* and they differ from the copper-coloured races only by a much less tawny skin."

"These tribes with a fair complexion, which we had an opportunity of seeing at the mission of Esmeralda, inhabit part of a mountainous country, that extends between the sources of six tributary streams of the Oroonoko, the Padamo, the Jao, the Ventuari, the Erevato, the Aruy, and the Paraguay. The Spanish and Portugueze missionaries have the custom of designating this country more particularly by the name of Parima. Here, as in several other countries of Spanish America, the savages have reconquered what had been wrested from them by civilization, or rather by its precursors, the missionaries. The expedition of the boundaries under Solano, and the extravagant zeal displayed by a governor of Guyana for the discovery of Dorado, revived in the latter half of the eighteenth century, in some individuals, that spirit of enterprise, which characterized the Castilians at the period of the discovery of America. In going along the Rio Padamo, a road was observed across the forests and savannahs, ten days journey long, from Esmeralda to the sources of the Ventuari; and in two days more, from these sources, by the Erevato, the missions on the Rio Caura were reached. Two intelligent and daring men, don Antonio Santos, and captain Bareto, had established, with the aid of the maquiritares, a chain of military posts

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posts on this line from Esmeralda to the Rio Erevato. They were houses of two stories *(cacas fuertes)*, mounted with swivels, such as I have described above, which are figured as nineteen villages on the maps published at Madrid. The soldiers, left to themselves, exercised all kinds of vexations on the natives (Indians of peace), who had cultivated spots around the *cacas fuertes;* and these vexations being less methodical, that is to say, worse contrived, than those to which the Indians are by degrees accustomed in the missions, several tribes formed a league, in 1776, against the Spaniards. All the military posts were attacked on the same night, on a line of nearly fifty leagues in length. The houses were burnt, and many soldiers massacred; a very small number only owing their preservation to the pity of the Indian women. This nocturnal expedition is still mentioned with horror. Concerted in the deepest silence, it was executed with that concert, which the natives of both Americas, skilful in concealing their hostile passions, know how to practise in whatever concerns their common interests. Since 1776 no attempt has been made to re-establish the road, which leads by land from the Upper to the Lower Oroonoko, and no white man has been able to pass from Esmeralda to the Erevato."

H. Humboldt visited the cavern of Atarnipe, of which he gives the following curious account:—

"We soon reckoned in this tomb of a whole extinct tribe near six hundred skeletons well preserved, and so regularly placed, that it would have been difficult to make an error in their number. Every skeleton reposes in a sort of basket, made of the petioles of the palm-tree. These baskets, which the natives call *mapires*, have the form of a square bag. Their size is proportioned to the age of the dead; there are some for infants cut off at the moment of their birth. We saw them from ten inches to three feet four inches long, the skeletons in them being bent together. They are all ranged near each other, and are so entire, that not a rib or a phalanx is wanting. The bones have been prepared in three different manners, either whitened in the air and the sun; dyed red with onoto, a colouring matter extracted from the bixa orellana; or, like real mummies, varnished with odoriferous resins, and enveloped in leaves of the heliconia or of the plaintain tree. The Indians related to us that the fresh corpse is placed in damp ground, in order that the flesh may be consumed by degrees; some months after, it is taken out, and the flesh remaining on the bones is scraped off with sharp stones. Several hordes in Guyana still observe this custom. Earthen vases half-baked are found near the *mapires*, or baskets. They appear to contain the bones of the same family. The largest of these vases, or funeral urns, are three feet high, and five feet and a half long. Their colour is greenish grey; and their oval form is sufficiently pleasing to the eye. The handles are made in the shape of crocodiles, or serpents; the edge is bordered with meanders, labyrinths, and real *grecques*, in straight lines variously combined. Such paintings are found in every zone, among nations

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nations the most remote from each other, either with respect to the spot which they occupy on the globe, or to the degree of civilization which they have attained. The inhabitants of the little mission of Maypures still execute them on their commonest pottery; they decorate the bucklers of the Otaheiteans, the fishing implements of the Eskimoes, the walls of the Mexican palace of Mitla, and the vases of ancient Greece. Every where a rhythmic repetition of the same forms flatters the eye, as the cadensed repetition of sounds soothes the ear. Analogies founded on the internal nature of our feelings, on the natural dispositions of our intellect, are not calculated to throw light on the filiation and the ancient connections of nations.

"We could not acquire any precise idea of the period to which the origin of the *mapires* and the painted vases, contained in the ossuary cavern of Ataruipe, can be traced. The greater part seemed not to be more than a century old; but it may be supposed, that, sheltered from all humidity, under the influence of a uniform temperature, the preservation of these articles would be no less perfect, if it dated from a period far more remote. A tradition circulates among the Guahiboes, that the warlike Atures, pursued by the Caribbees, escaped to the rocks that rise in the middle of the Great Cataracts; and there that nation, heretofore so numerous, became gradually extinct, as well as its language. The last families of the Atures still existed in 1767, in the time of the missionary Gili. At the period of our voyage an old parrot was shown at Maypures, of which the inhabitants related, and the fact is worthy of observation, that, 'they did not understand what it said, because it spoke the language of the Atures.'

"We opened, to the great concern of our guides, several *mapires*, in order to examine attentively the form of the sculls; they all displayed the characteristics of the American race, with the exception of two or three, which approached indubitably to the Caucasian." * * * *

"We took several sculls; the skeleton of a child of six or seven years old, and two of full-grown men of the nation of the Atures, from the cavern of the Ataruipe. All these bones, partly painted red, partly varnished with odoriferous resins, were placed in the baskets (*mapires* or *canastos*), which we have just described. They made almost the whole load of a mule; and as we knew the superstitious aversion of the Indians for dead bodies, when they have given their sepulture, we had carefully enveloped the *canastos* in mats recently woven. Unfortunately for us, the penetration of the Indians, and the extreme quickness of their senses, rendered all our precautions useless. Wherever we stopped, in the missions of the Carribbees, amid the Llanos, between Angostura and Nueva Barcelona, the natives assembled round our mules to admire the monkeys which we had purchased at the Oroonoko. These good people had scarcely touched our baggage, when they announced the approaching death of the beast of burden, 'that carried the dead.' In vain we told them that they were deceived in their conjectures, and that the baskets contained the bones of crocodiles and manatees; they

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they persisted in repeating, they they smelt the resin, that surrounded the skeletons, 'and that they were their *old relations*.' We were obliged to make the monks interpose their authority, in order to conquer the aversion of the natives, and procure for us a change of mules.

"One of the sculls, which we took from the cavern of Ataruipe, has appeared in the fine work published by my old master, Blumenback, on the varieties of the human species. The skeletons of the Indians were lost on the coast of Africa, together with a considerable part of our collections, in a shipwreck, in which perished our friend and fellow-traveller, Fray Juan Gonzales, a young monk of the order of St. Francis.

"We withdrew in silence from the cavern of Ataruipe. It was one of those calm and serene nights, which are so common in the torrid zone. The stars shone with a mild and planetary light. Their scintillation was scarcely sensible at the horizon, which seemed illumined by the great nebulæ of the southern hemisphere. An innumerable multitude of insects spread a reddish light on the ground, loaded with plants, and resplendent with these living and moving fires, as if the stars of the firmament had sunk down on the savannah. On quitting the cavern, we stopped several times to admire the beauty of this singular scene. The odoriferous vanilla, and festoons of bignonia, decorated the entrance; and above, on the summit of the hill, the arrowy branches of the palm-trees waved murmuring in the air."

4.—*Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. during the years* 1817, 1818, 1819, *and* 1820. *By Sir Robert Ke Porter. With numerous engravings of portraits, costumes, antiquities, &c.*

Unattractive and even repulsive as massive quartos appear to general readers, few persons, we believe, will peruse the one before us without feeling extreme gratification. It has already acquired high commendation from competent judges, and met with a reception proportionate to its merits. Sir R. K. Porter travelled during a period of three years, commencing in August, 1817, at St. Petersburgh, and proceeding through Odessa into Persia, and exploring the earliest residences and most remarkable vestiges, the monuments, tombs, and ruins of the most ancient nations. As the countries through which he passed are replete with a variety of materials for investigation, our traveller possessed many facilities for the prosecution of his enterprise, and has partly communicated the result of his labours; the whole of which is to be seen in another volume. In the mean time we furnish our readers with pretty copious extracts.

In speaking of the mountains of Caucasus, Sir R. K. Porter thus expresses himself—

"No pen can express the emotion which the sudden burst of this sublime range excited in my mind. I had seen almost all the wildest and most gigantic chains in Portugal and Spain, but none gave me an idea of the vastness and grandeur of that I now contemplated. This seemed nature's bulwark between the nations of

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of Europe and of Asia. Elborus, amongst whose rocks tradition reports Prometheus to have been chained, stood, clad in primeval snows, a world of mountains in itself, towering above all, its white and radiant summits mingling with the heavens; while the pale and countless heads of the subordinate range, high in themselves, but far beneath its altitude, stretched along the horizon, till lost to sight in the soft fleeces of the clouds. Several rough and huge masses of black rock rose from the intermediate plain; their size was mountainous; but being viewed near the Caucasus, and compared with them, they appeared little more than hills; yet the contrast was fine, their dark brows giving greater effect to the dazzling summits which towered above them. Poets hardly feign, when they talk of the genius of a place. I know not who could behold Caucasus, and not feel the spirit of its sublime solitudes awing his soul."

Of the female baths at Tiflis, we have the following account:—"I was urged by the gentleman who accompanied me, to try if we could not get a glimpse into the baths dedicated to the fair sex. The attempt seemed wild; but, to please him, I turned towards the building, and, to our astonishment, found no difficulty in entering. An old woman was standing at the door, and she, without the least scruple, not only shewed us the way but played our sybil the whole while.

"In one of the bathing-rooms nearest the door we found a great number of naked children, of different infantine ages, immersed in a circular bath in the middle of the chamber, where their mothers were occupied in washing and rubbing them. The forms of children are always lovely; and, altogether, there being a regularity, and its consequent cleanliness, attending the adjustment of their little persons, we looked on, without receiving any of those disagreeable impressions which had disgusted us in the baths of their fathers. Passing through this apartment, without any remark of surprise or displeasure from the mothers of the children, we entered a much larger chamber, well lighted, and higher vaulted in the roof. No water was seen here; but a stone divan, spread with carpets and mattresses, was placed round the room, and on it lay or sat, women in every attitude and occupation consequent on an Asiatic bath. Some were half dressed, and others hardly had a covering. They were attended by servants, employed in rubbing the fair forms of these ladies with dry cloths, or dyeing their hair and eye-brows, or finally painting, or rather enamelling, their faces. On quitting this apartment (which we did as easily as we entered it, without creating the least alarm or astonishment at our audacity,) we passed into the place from whence they had just emerged from the water. Here we found a vast cavern-like chamber, gloomily lighted; and it smelled most potently of sulphuric evaporations, which ascended from nearly twenty deep excavations. Through these filmy vapours, wreathing like smoke over the surface of a boiling cauldron, we could distinguish the figures of women, in every posture, perhaps, which the fancy of man could devise for the sculpture of bathing goddesses. But, I confess, we were as much

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much shocked as surprised, at the unblushing coolness with which the Georgian Venusses continued their ablutions, after they had observed our entrance; they seemed to have as little modest covering on their minds, as on their bodies; and the whole scene became so unpleasant, that, declining our conductress's offer to shew us farther, we made good our retreat, fully satisfied with the extent of our gratified curiosity.

"Persons who bathe for health do not remain longer than a few minutes, or whatever time may be prescribed, in the water; but when the bath is taken for pleasure, these people are so fond of it, that, like the Turks in the case of opium, they prolong its application to such an extent, as ultimately to be equally injurious to their strength and personal appearance. Some pass many hours every day in this debilitating atmosphere, independent of one whole day in each week; great part of which, however, is spared from the water, to be spent in making up their faces, blackening their hair, eye-brows, and eyelashes, so as to render only occasional repairs necessary during the ensuing week. Thus occupied in the vaulting room, these Eastern goddesses, growing in renewed beauty under the hands of their attendant graces, meet each other in social conference; discussing family anecdotes, or little scandals of their acquaintance; and, not unfrequently, laying as entertaining grounds of retaliation, the arrangement of some little intrigue of their own. For, I am told, there are days in the week when any lady may engage the bath for herself alone, or with any other party she may choose to introduce as her companion. The good dame who was our conductress, I understood, is never backward in preparing such accommodation."

The observations on the mighty Caucasian chain of mountains are interesting: some of the superstitions and phenomena connected with them are sufficiently curious.

"There is a tradition here, that during the subsiding of the deluge, the ark of Noah, while floating over these mountains in the direction of Ararat, its place of final rest, smote the head of Elborus with its keel; and the cleft it made in the mountain has remained ever since. To give any colour of feasibility to the legend, it had better have represented, that the ark struck off the top of the one mountain in its passage to the other; for, otherwise, Elborus, towering as it is, being at present much lower than Ararat, it could not have been touched at all by the sacred vessel floating towards so much higher a region. But this oral remembrance of some junction having taken place between Elborus and the earliest personages of holy writ, is not the only honour of the kind attached to the history of this celebrated mountain. Heathen traditions, and classical writers affirm, that Elborus was the huge and savage rock of the Caucasus to which Prometheus was chained. And who, but Eschylus, has drawn its picture? In his pages alone, we find the magnitude, sublimity, and terrors of that 'stony girdle of the world,' that quarry of the globe, whence all its other mountains may seem to have been chiselled;

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chiselled; such are its wondrous abysms, its vast and caverned sides, and summits of every form and altitude, mingling with the clouds. There is still a tradition amongst the natives, who reside in the valleys of Elborus, that the bones of an enormous giant, exposed there by Divine wrath, are yet to be seen on its smaller summit. Indeed, the story is so much a matter of firm belief with the rude tribes in that quarter of the Caucasus, that people are to be found amongst them, who will swear they have seen these huge remains. Marvellous as the story is, it seemed so well attested, that some time ago, an European general officer thought, he might make it a ground for penetrating farther than had yet been attempted into the interior of the mountains; and accordingly, I was told, he set forth on this expedition, with a party of two hundred men and a light piece of artillery, to ascertain the truth of so extraordinary a tale. However, the moment was not yet arrived for a European eye to behold the remains of this dead Colossus; for scarcely had he penetrated any distance into the recesses of the mountain, when a dreadful avalanche rolled in fury down its side, and overwhelmed the whole party, excepting its leader, and two or three soldiers. There was now no doubt amongst the natives, that the intention of the expedition was to have given charitable sepulture to the unburied corpse, and that the accident happened in consequence of the vengeance of the spirits of the mountain, who had the mysterious relics in charge; thus to shew, that the doom of their being left to bleach on that unsheltered rock for ever, should never be reversed. So far the judgment of the spirits of the mountain! But it is more credibly believed, by the persons who told me the story, that the real object of the expedition, which set forth under this mask, was to reconnoitre ground for the establishment of some good positions in the mountains."

In these stupendous regions, there are frequent avalanches which "are not always confined to the winter season; but happen at any time, when either the power of the sun, or the weight of the snows, may disengage the preponderating load from its hold on the mountain. In June, 1776, the course of the Terek was stopped by one of these ice torrents; when its impeded waters rose to the height of 258 feet, and suddenly tearing a passage through the rocky barrier of that tremendous defile, with a noise louder than thunder resounded by a thousand echoes, rushed onward in a devastating flood.

"Similar was the horrid scene, report brought to us in the month of November, 1817. The pale summit of the mountain Kasibeck, on the side which shelves down into the dark valley between Derial and the village which bears the mountain's name, had been seen abruptly to move. In an instant it was launched forward; and nothing was now beheld for the shaken snow, and dreadful over shadowing of the falling destruction. The noise that accompanied it, was the most stunning, bursting, and rolling onward, of all that must make death certain. As the avalanche rushed on, huge

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masses of rock, rifted from the mountain's side, were driven before it; and the snows, and ice of centuries, pouring down in immense shattered forms, and rending heaps, fell, like the fall of an earthquake; covering from human eye, villages, valleys, and people! What an awful moment, when all was still!—when the dreadful cries of man and beast were heard no more; and the tremendous avalanche lay a vast, motionless, white shroud on all around.

"The magnitude of the destruction will readily be comprehended, when it is understood, that the depth of the snow, which thus rolled downwards in sight of the appalled inhabitants of the valley, was full twenty-eight fathoms, that is, 168 feet; and its extent more than six wersts, or four miles, English. It immediately blocked up the course of the Terek, whose obstructed waters, beating up, in immense billows, foaming and raging against this strange impediment, seemed at times, ready to overtop it; but, still repelled by the firmness and height of the snow, it fell back on its bed with a roaring that proclaimed the dreadful scene to a vast distance. The overcharged waters then formed themselves into a lake, which spread down the whole valley, on the river-side of its tremendous barrier; thus completely barring all communication with Wlady Caucasus. Nearly twelve days elapsed before the river had sapped its way through so immense a body of consolidated snow; but, when it did make an opening, its flood, and fury, and devastating consequences, fell not far short of the dreadful ruin occasioned by the cause of its obstruction. Bridges, forts, every thing contiguous to its path, were washed away in the torrent."

Some particulars respecting the people of Circassia, were obtained from natives who accompanied the Russian embassy:—

"The prince and his nobles have much the same sort of education that was bestowed on the great men amongst our Saxon ancestors; manly exercises, and the use of arms. The prince alone is regularly taught to read and write. In all but this distinction, (which is a real superiority, as its tendency is to enlarge the knowledge where most power resides,) he is trained, from his earliest youth, along with the younger chieftains, to the management of the horse, and the mastery of every weapon in use amongst them; and at a certain age, he accompanies his instructors and their followers in occasional excursions against the neighbouring predatory tribes, to inure him to brave danger, to rescue plunder, or retaliate rapine; and to make him acquainted alike with the passes, which will most readily conduct him into the territories of his enemies, and the avenues that might easiest lead them to his own.

"The women, who are so often the only spoil sought after by the marauding tribes about Circassia, are brought up in simple and domestic habits by their mothers; a mode of education that must make the act of being torn from their parents and country doubly distressing to the youthful victims. They are taught by their mothers, not merely the use of the needle in decorative works, but to make their

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their own clothes, and those of the men of their family. Soon after a female infant is born, her waist is encircled by a leathern bandage, sewn tight, and which only gives way afterwards to the natural growth of the child. It is then replaced by another; and so on, till the shape is completely formed, according to the taste of the country. The first night of her nuptials, the husband cuts the cincture with his poignard; a custom something dangerous, and certainly terrific, to the blushing bride. After marriage the women are kept very close, not even their husband's own relations being suffered to visit them; but, what seems an extraordinary inconsistency, a man has no objection to allow that privilege to a stranger, whom he permits to enter the sacred precincts of his home, without himself to be a guard over its decorum. For it is a rule with the Circassians, never to be seen by a third person in the presence of their wives; and they observe it strictly to their latest years.

"On the morning of the celebration of a marriage, the bride presents her intended husband with a coat of mail, helmet, and all other articles necessary to a full equipment for war. Her father, on the same day, gives her a small portion of her dowry; while he, at the same time, receives from his son-in-law an exchange of genealogies; a punctilio, on which they all pique themselves with as great a nicety, as on any point of personal honour; every man being more or less esteemed, according to the purity, and illustrious names of his descent. When the first child of the marriage is born, the father of the bride pays up the residue of her fortune to the husband; presenting her, at the same auspicious moment, with the distinguishing badges of a married woman, (never put on with this tribe, until offspring is the fruit of union,) which honourable marks are, a long white veil, over a sort of red coif; all the rest of the dress being white also. Indeed, white is universal with the women, married and single; but the men always wear colours. The wife has the care of her husband's arms and armour; and she is so habitually anxious he should not disgrace them, that if she have the most distant idea he has used them with less bravery, in any particular action, than his brethren, she never ceases assailing him with reproach and derision, till he washes away the stain of imputed cowardice, either in the blood of his enemies or his own. At present the professed religion of these people, is Mahometan; but this sort of female heroism, speaks more like the high mind of a Spartan virgin, or a Roman matron, than one of the soul-less daughters of the Arabian prophet. Formerly, the christian faith had made some progress amongst them, but not a vestige of its ordinances is now to be found. Hospitality, however, is an eminent virtue with the tribe of the true Circassians; and it is a no inconsequential one, in these remote regions of savage men, and more savage hostility. One of the courtesies, peculiarly reserved by this tribe, to do honour to strangers, I have already

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mentioned; that of admitting them to the sacredness of their domestic hearths; but this sort of welcome goes still farther, and even to a preposterous length (to say the least of it) amongst other tribes of the Caucasus, and particularly that of the Kisty. When a traveller arrives at one of their abodes, the host orders one of his daughters to do the honours of his reception, to take care of his horse and baggage, to prepare his meals, and, when night comes on, to share his bed. The refusal of the latter part of the entertainment, would be considered as a great affront to the young lady and her father. The natives of a part of Lapland, not very far from Torneo, have a similar custom; but then it is the wife of the host, whom he delivers into the bosom of his guest; and she remains with the stranger, as his exclusive property, during the whole of his sojourn under her husband's roof."

From Tiflis our traveller went to Tabreez. At Teheran, our countryman visited Mirza Sheffy, the premier of Persia, whose fondness for money and humour are illustrated by a whimsical anecdote.

"His station near the sovereign gives him a kind of reflecting consequence, that makes a nod or a smile from him so full of a similar quality, that it may shed honour *ad infinitum* downwards; graduating dignity, according to its distance from the original fountain of favour. First one happy courtier, and then another, had received these marks of peculiar grace; and, in consequence, became the little centre of a temporary adulation from hundreds; many of whom envied the favour they sought to conciliate, even at second or third hand. Amongst the latter order of suitors was a rich, but otherwise inconsiderable individual, who had long attended Mirza Sheffy's levees, without having received the slightest notice; but chancing one day to find the minister alone for a few moments, he seized the opportunity, and thus addressed him:

"'I have had the honour of placing myself, for these many months back, in your excellency's sight, in the midst of your crowded halls, and yet have never had the happiness of receiving a single glance. But if your excellency would condescend, in the next assembly of your visitors, to *rise a little*, on my entrance, such a distinction would be the height of my ambition; I should thenceforth be held of consequence in the eyes of the khans. And for this honour, I would give your excellency a consideration of one hundred tomauns.'

"It was an argument his excellency liked so well, he closed with the proposal, and the time for the solemn investing-dignity was arranged for the next day. The happy man took care not to make his appearance till the divan of the minister was pretty well filled. He then presented himself on the most conspicuous part of the carpet, big with ideas of the ever-growing honours of which that moment was to make him master. He looked proudly round on the rest of the khans, while Mirza Sheffy, half-raising himself from his seat, by his knuckles, and

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and fixing his eyes gravely on him, to the no small astonishment of the rest of the company, exclaimed, 'Is that enough?' The man was so overcome with confusion, he hurried from the room; leaving his distinction and his money alike with the minister; but taking with him the useful lesson, that bought honours are generally paid with disgrace. The laugh for once went without doubt of sincerity, with the great man; and his smiles became of still higher value, since it had been proved that he set them above price."

The south of Persia and other countries to which sir Robert turned from Teheran, furnish matter of great novelty and interest. In the beginning, sir Robert pursued the old track of Chardin in 1686. Ispahan is reviving under the protecting hand of the king's second minister, who is governor. The following is illustrative of oriental taste and splendor:

"The *Chehel Setoon*, or Palace of Forty Pillars, was the favourite residence of the latter Sefi kings; and certainly, when we turned into the grand avenue, and the palace broke upon us, I thought description was put to silence. Indeed, words can seldom give any thing like a just idea of very intricate objects of sight; but, for the satisfaction of my readers, curious in comparing the taste of times and countries, I shall attempt some detail of this Persian Versailles. The exhaustless profusion of its splendid materials, reflected, not merely their own golden or crystal lights on each other, but all the variegated colours of the garden; so that the whole surface seemed formed of polished silver and mother-of-pearl, set with precious stones. In short, as I said before, the scene might well have appeared an eastern poet's dream, or some magic vision, in the wonderful tales of an Arabian night.

"When we drew near, I found the entire front of the building open to the garden; the roof being sustained by a double range of columns, the height of which measured eleven Persian yards (a Persian yard being forty-four inches;) hence they rose upwards of forty feet. Each column shoots up from the united backs of four lions, of white marble; and the shafts of the columns rising from these extraordinary bases, were covered with arabesque patterns, and foliages, in looking-glass, gilding, and painting; some twisting spirally; others winding in golden wreaths, or running into lozenges, stars, connecting circles, and I know not what intricacies of fancy and ingenious workmanship. The ceiling was equally iris-hued, with flowers, fruits, birds, butterflies, and even couching tigers, in gold, silver, and painting, amidst hundreds of intermingling compartments of glittering mirror. At some distance, within this open chamber, are two more pillars of similar taste to the range; and from their capitals springs a spacious arch, forming the entrance to a vast interior saloon; in which all the caprices and labours and cost of eastern magnificence, have been lavished to an incredible prodigality. The pillars, the walls, the ceiling, might be a study for ages, for designers in these gorgeous labyrinthine ornaments. The floors of both apartments were covered with

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with the richest carpets, of the era in which the building was constructed, the age of Shah Abbas, and were as fresh as if just laid down; there needs no other proof of the purity of the climate. From one angle of the interior chamber, two low folding-doors opened into a very spacious and lofty hall, the sides of which were hung with pictures of various dimensions, most of them descriptive of convivial scenes; and the doors, and pannels of the room near the floor, being also emblazoned with the same merry-making subjects, fully declared the purpose of the place. But a very odd addition was made to the ornaments of the wall. Little recesses spotted its lower range, taking the shapes of bottles, flagons, goblets, and other useful vessels, all equally indispensable, in those days at a Persian feast. Very different from the temperance which now presides there; and how directly the reverse of the abstemiousness and its effect, that marked the board of the great Cyrus!

"Six pictures of a very large size, occupy the walls of this banqueting-chamber, from the ceiling, to within eight or ten feet of the floor. Four of these represent royal entertainments, given to different ambassadors during the reigns of Shah Abbas the First, *alias*, the Great; of his grandson, Abbas the Second; and of Shah Thamas, or Tamasp, as it is sometimes written. The two other pictures are battle-pieces. Every one of these different subjects are portrayed with the most scrupulous exactness, as far as the still life could be copied. The golden vases, and other vessels in the banqueting scenes, with the musical instruments, and every detail in the dresses of the persons present, are painted with an almost Flemish precision. Wine (the peculiar bane of the Sefi race) appears the great vehicle of enjoyment at these feasts; an air of carouse being in all the figures, and the goblets disposed with the most anacreontic profusion. The guests are also entertained with a variety of dancing-girls, whose attitudes and costumes sufficiently show the second vice of the times, and explain the countries whence they come.

"The warlike pictures are defined with equal nicety; the trappings of the horses, the arms of the heroes, and even to the blood-red wounds of the combatants. One of the battles represents the troops of the valiant Shah Tamasp the First (the son of Shah Ismail, the beginner of the Sefi dynasty) engaging the troops of Sultan Soliman. The Persian king is depicted in the act of cleaving a grim Janisary 'from head to saddle-bow;' and the weapon having nearly reached the last point of its aim, the artist has marked its dreadful journey down the body of the man, with a long red streak, following the royal blade. But, nevertheless, the indivisible Turk continued to sit bolt upright, firm in his stirrups, and as life-like in visage, as the most conquering hero in the piece.

"Ridiculous as the execution of these pictures may be in some respects, they are invaluable as registers of the manners of the times, of the general aspect of the persons they are designed to commemorate, and of the costumes

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costumes of the several nations assembled at the feasts, or engaged in the battles. Large turbans, full mustachios, and smooth-shaven chins, were then the fashion in Persia; which has now given place to the high, narrow, black cap of sheep-skin, and the long bushy beard: the latter appendage having been a costume of the empire many centuries before.

"The sixth large picture is of more modern date, and a very sorry specimen of the art indeed."

Sir Robert left Ispahan in June, accompanied by a mehmandar, and suitable troops for service and defence.

"In passing from the vaulted exterior galleries of the palace, our way lay through the ruinous quarter which had formerly been inhabited by the court silversmith's and jewellers; now the asylum of hundreds of starving wretches; sprung, as it were, like the repeated offspring of the dragon's teeth in heathen fable, from the blood of the murdered citizens, who had perished under the sword of Mahmoud in these very arcades. Their unceasing clamours for relief, render the only avenue open to those who dwell within the royal walls, a passage of pain, increasing at every step.

"Crœsus himself could hardly give satisfactory alms to all that apply; and there is no issue, on horseback at least, but through crowds of these unhappy people, Whole families, from the aged and crippled grandsires, to mothers with their infants at their breasts, surrounded us on all sides, with scarce a rag to hide their emaciated, and almost blackened limbs. This was, indeed, the worst ruin I had seen in Ispahan. And I grieve, as a man united to these poor creatures by a common nature, to add, that this was not the only spot, in the ancient *pride of Persia*, where such spectacles presented themselves. Many hundreds, in the same condition, hide their wretchedness amongst the forgotten vaults of the more remote parts of the desolated city; exhibiting a sad picture of what the vicissitudes of a great capital may be; and the reverses of an empire, which once gave laws to the major part of the Asiatic world." * * * * * * *

"Our way, lay nearly south, on an undulating road, winding amongst the hills, but keeping the Sefi mountain, and its range, to our right. At this point of my journal, I cannot refrain from mentioning an instance of uncommon sagacity in a greyhound, of our company; that sort of dog not in general being celebrated for any thing besides fleetness in the chase. Soon after we had advanced into the uneven country, by some negligence or other, the horse-keeper allowed a fine spirited animal he was leading to break away. The horse set off at speed up the hills; and, from the darkness of the night, and the few people I could spare to pursue, I at first despaired of his recovery. But the dog, on the instant he perceived the animal loose, headed him at every turn; and, at length, after a long run, succeeded in catching the end of the halter, and retaining it in his mouth, holding it firm, while the superior strength of the horse dragged him onward; and then, pulling him in his turn, endeavouring to arrest the fugitive's pace, during his bounds

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bounds and sudden freaks: which effort of the dog's, so far impeded the animal's flight, as, at last, to allow one of my servants to seize him. A British bull-dog could not have shown more determination, or strength of mouth, at the nose of a bull, than was evinced by my slightly-made Persian grey-hound *Cooley*, (the spotted,) in his contest with this strong and very highly-mettled horse."

Koomishan furnishes curious traits of national manner:—

"In passing the walls of more than one deserted hamlet, our mehmandar pointed out to us certain spots, where he told us blood had been shed. Sometimes the perpetrators were open invaders; but oftener, the desolators of the little places before us were the banditti mountaineers; who, for ages past, have rendered the route from Ourtchiny to the very gates of Shiraz an expedition of danger. At the turning of a murderous looking dell, he showed us a ruin, where the present Shah's brother, the late Hossein Kouli Khan, surprised a band of about thirty Bactiaries dividing their spoil. They were seized immediately. He then ordered his people to punish the robbers by depriving them of the sight of their left eyes and cutting off their right hands. When he was obeyed, he dismissed the mountaineers to their tribes, telling them to take those marks on their bodies, as a warning to their fellows of the manner in which all should be treated, who were caught committing any depredation on hill or valley within the Persian dominions.

"In the midst of one of the mehmandar's long stories, we descried a multitude of people at a distance; which, on approaching near, we found to be a company of pilgrims, from Shiraz and its vicinity, journeying to Kerbela, to pay their devotions at the tomb of the martyred Hossein. The party consisted of men, women, and children; some on foot, others on horseback, mules, or asses. The dead too, formed part of the procession; several being slung in their coffins on the sides of the beast of burthen, in the same way with the similar translations near the sacred precincts of Kom. But in this caravan to Kerbela, there were two or three corses of great men, travelling to take their last repose by the side of the brave and virtuous Hossein; and these bodies were conveyed in tack-i-ravans, (a sort of palanquin,) attended by groups of horsemen. Amongst the illustrious remains were those of Jaffier Khan, a prince who once governed a fine district in India, and who, from the extraordinary noble qualities of his heart, and as rare cultivation of mind, was held in high respect by all our countrymen in that part of the East."

At the caravansary at Yezdikhast, which they reached in two days from Koomishah, sir Robert says—

"In the room where my nummud was spread on the floor, I found the names of many preceding travellers written on the walls. Some of the oldest dates were, 'Riberra, 1641.'—'Lorenzo Visang, 1645.'—'A. M. 1653.'—and another, illegible, '1690.'

"This little valley, or rather bounding chasm, between the two most celebrated divisions of the Persian

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Persian empire, Irak and Fars, has many interesting subjects of history attached to it, and some of horrible complexion. During the civil contests which followed the death of Kerim Khan, (the virtuous founder of the Zend dynasty, which perished in a few years after his demise, from the worthlessness of his heirs,) Zackee Khan, who had usurped the authority of the kingdom, and who was as execrable a tyrant as ever disgraced human nature, coming to Yezdikhast from Shiraz in his way to Ispahan, suddenly made a demand on the magistrates for a sum of money due to the government, which he accused them of secreting; they denied the arrears, asserted they had no money concealed, and declared it beyond their power to collect the sum he required. On finding the unhappy citizens firm in the truth of what they said, without more ado, he ordered a certain number of them to be taken to a point of the rock near the window where he sat, and immediately hurled to the bottom of the precipice. He was obeyed; and about eighteen or nineteen of the most respected characters in the town, were the next moment seen, lying a horrible mangled spectacle, dead, or expiring amongst the rocks beneath. One of the wretched victims escaped with his life, and still exists; seeming a miraculous preservation to one who looks up at the immense height of the rock where the sentence was executed. But, on the tyrant proceeding to issue commands of a still more wanton and atrocious cruelty, his own followers conceived so instant an indignation against him, that a conspiracy was formed almost by the interchange of looks, and before the setting of another sun he perished by their daggers. This catastrophe happened about the year 1779. At a farsang's distance from Yezdikhast, the great southern road to Shiraz separates into two routes, one goes south-west through Deggerdoo, the other eastward by Shulgastan; the latter was to be my road."

At Persepolis sir Robert furnishes interesting historical illustrations of the bas-reliefs. The general inference is that, Shem the son of Noah, is the Persian patriarch Jemsheed—"whose son Elam gave his name to the country, while the more venerable one of his father was perpetuated in the successive dynasties of his race, even till Yezdijird, the last king of the line, who perished under the arms of the caliphs, in comparatively modern times;"—and that Darius Hystaspes was the monarch, under whose direction the decorations of Persepolis (or at least of the principal remaining parts of the palace) were executed.

"On ascending the platform on which the palace of Chehelminar once stood, nothing can be more striking than the view of its ruins; so vast and magnificent, so fallen, mutilated and silent: the court of Cyrus, and the scene of his bounties; the pavilion of Alexander's triumph, and, alas! the awful memorial of the wantonness of his power. But every object, when I saw it, was as beautiful as desolate; amidst the pleasing memories of the past, awakening poignant regret, that such noble works of human ingenuity should be left to the desert alone; that the pile of indefatigable labour should

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should be destined, from the vicissitudes of revolution, and the caprice, ignorance, or fanaticism of succeeding times, to be left in total neglect; or, when noticed, doomed to the predatory mallet, and every other attack of unreflecting destruction."

"Here" (he continues, after describing the ruins,) "may have stood the very palace of Persepolis, which fell a sacrifice to the drunken revelry of the Macedonian conqueror. That it did stand on this platform, there cannot be a doubt, as it manifestly is the quarter of the city that was assigned to the royal residence; and there does not appear a spot over the whole space, so likely to be chosen for the banqueting-halls of the sovereign, when himself and his friends must be in their most unguarded moments, as this quadrangle, in the midst of the other regal edifices, and so standing as if in a sanctuary. Thus much for the situation alone; but the circumstance of so vast a space, with so singular a mound occupying so large a portion of it, strongly inclines me to believe that I am not mistaken, in assigning that heap to the desolating brands of Alexander and his, then, half-frantic compeers. Certainly not a trace of the effects of fire is discernible on any of the adjacent walls; and it may be alleged, that if so considerable a building, in their vicinity, had been consumed to ashes, the ravages of the flames must have reached and marked some of them. But in looking on the plan, and perceiving how unconnectedly all the edifices stood from each other, not merely separated by spacious areas, but divided by detached terraces, we might easily imagine how one of them might be burnt to the ground, without a spark reaching any of the others. Besides, the solidity of the walls of these palaces are calculated to confine the fire, as in a furnace, within whichever of them it might be kindled, while it continued devouring all, interiorly, that was combustible in its way. The internal materials of the destroyed palace, according to Q. Curtius, (lib. v.) were cedar, and other consumable substances; these, with the splendid hangings, and carpets on the walls and floors, with the more ample draperies suspended over the usual openings in the sides of the grand saloons, for the double purpose of air and to shield them from the sun, would, altogether, when once the brand was set to the building, hasten its destruction. That such veils from the heat were of ancient use in Persia, we find in the Book of Esther, (ch. 1. ver. 6.) speaking of the palace, 'Where were white, green, and blue hangings, fastened with cords of fine linen to silver rings, and pillars of marble.' The custom, indeed, prevails to the present day. It being admitted, that the interior alone of the edifice was consumed, the next objection might be, that no trace of such solid walls are yet standing. But the substance of the stones, of which they were built, would be so injured by the extreme action of the fire, that we may readily conceive its rapid crumbling to decay, and falling in upon the already prostrated roof. Besides, we learn from Plutarch, that the madness of Alexander's intoxication subsided almost as soon as the wanton act he had committed blazed into full effect, and that, with

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with laudable repentance and activity, he commenced every exertion to extinguish, or prevent the flames from spreading. In this attempt it is likely that a very common mode, under similar circumstances, would be resorted to, and part of the edifice itself battered in, to smother the fire. The foundation of the mound would thus be raised at once, and the casualties of successive ages could not fail heaping it with earth, till it assumed the rounded form in which it now appears.

"Q. Curtius, in his account of this affair, exaggerates the extent of the destruction, by saying that Alexander did not confine his violence to the palace, 'but, at the instigation of a prostitute, and infuriated with wine, took a flaming brand, and totally destroyed the city he had just before spared with the noblest clemency, when his soldiers had taken it sword in hand. He now burnt it to the ground, not leaving a vestige of its lofty buildings to mark the spot on which it stood; and only to be traced in our times by the stream of the Araxes, said to have flowed twenty stades from its walls.' But so far from this account being correct, we find, both from Strabo and Arrian, that Alexander inhabited the royal palace of Persepolis, after his return from India. Hence, only one detached part of it could have been consumed. And a hundred and sixty years afterwards Antiochus Epiphanius formed a project to pillage the city of Persepolis and its temple. (2 Maccabees.) This is one evidence, that even the riches of the ancient capital existed long after the Macedonian conquest. Plutarch's description of the disgraceful scene which led to the disaster I am discussing, confirms me in the idea that it was the banqueting-house alone, where the king and his companions were feasting, to which they set fire. The historian mentions, that in the midst of the revels, the courtesan Thais, an Athenian by birth, boasted of the pleasure she felt in thus triumphing over Persia in the stately palace of its monarchs, and expatiated on the glory it would be to set fire to the court of Xerxes with her own hands, while the conqueror should stand by and approve the deed. Excited by this, and the wine he had drunk, the king starts from his seat, seizes a burning torch, and with his chaplet of feasting on his head, rushes forward, with his party in the same way armed, and sets the whole in a blaze. 'However,' adds his biographer, 'all writers agree that he soon repented of his rashness, and made every effort to extinguish the flames.' Had he left the place he was in to kindle any other building of the palace, it must have been a business of so much trouble and contrivance to ignite stone walls and pillars with the simple brands in their hands, that Alexander could not but have had ample time to come to his senses, before the mischief was at all effected. But instead of any such elaborate process, we find that the whole was the action of an instant; and therefore nothing is so likely as that Thais and the king would light the draperies of the hall with their torches, and then rush out, with the mad crew at their heels, dancing and shouting, as the historian describes, till the rising spires of the flames reminded Alexander that he was a king, and

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and his most royal prerogative that of mercy. That the ruin was not cleared away for the purpose of rebuilding, is not a surprising circumstance, when we consider the brevity of Alexander's life, and the periods of confusion which followed his death. The city gradually fell into neglect, and consequent decay after this, its first recorded calamity; but such neglect was not the effect of the destruction then wrought, but of the previous conquest by a foreign power. A long succession of stranger princes, for so we may call both the Greeks and the Parthians, naturally inclined to prefer any city as their residence before the capital of the ancient race, promoted the abandonment of these walls and towers, which the cruel devastation of the Arabs in after-ages utterly accomplished. Hence it is very probable, that this very spot has remained in almost the same state from the night of its 'stately palace's' destruction, which took place 329 years before the birth of our Saviour, to the day in which I stood by its mound and made my notes for these observations."

5.—*Travels in Palestine, through the countries of Bashan and Gilead, east of the river Jordan; including a visit to the cities of Geraza and Gamala, in the Decapolis. By J. S. Buckingham, esq., Member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, and the Literary Societies of Madras and Bombay.*

Mr. Buckingham has been a great traveller. At the age of nine he entered the naval service, and within twelve months was made prisoner by the Spaniards. He has since visited America, the Bahamas, the West Indies, Sicily, Malta, the continent of Greece, the coasts of Asia Minor, and the Gulph of Smyrna. He ascended the Nile and attempted to cross the desert in returning from Nubia; but was stripped naked, plundered and abandoned to destruction among the mountains. He made his way, however, to Kosseir, in the depth of an Egyptian winter. After this he penetrated the desert of Suez, in the disguise of an Egyptian Fellar; and subsequently accompanied, in the attire of a mamalouk, a caravan of 50,000 pilgrims to Mecca; but being wrecked, was conveyed to India. This country and Egypt now became his alternate residences till he was commissioned to carry to our eastern seat of government a treaty, which had been concluded with the pasha of Egypt by the British consul. This was to be conveyed by the route of Syria and Mesopotamia.

The most important part of these travels is the description of Bashan and Gilead, east of the Jordan. No traveller, whose works are before the public, has hitherto explored the country beyond this river; and as Mr. B.'s account of this neighbourhood occupies the greater portion of his volume, the acquirement of much and valuable information will naturally result from the perusal of his pages, which conduct us into the untrodden region of the Decapolis.

Mr. Buckingham left Alexandria in a skutoor, or small vessel peculiar to the Syrian coast, on the 25th of December, 1815. The captain

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captain and crew, altogether ten in number, were Syrian Arabs of the Greek religion.

The following curious instance of superstition is related:—

"The moon had set in a dark bed of rising clouds, and the whole appearance of night portended a western gale. Not more than twenty quarts of water, and this extremely foul, now remained for the subsistence of about twenty persons, so that the anxiety with which every eye was directed towards the quarter from whence the wind was desired, may be readily conceived.

"The dawn opened, however, and not a breath of air was yet stirring. Prayers and incense were resorted to, and the tone of all those engaged in offering them, had sunk from confidence to melancholy despair. The men were evidently terrified at the prospect of approaching death, and their whole conduct, in this respect, (they were of the Greek church,) formed a striking contrast to the calm resignation of the Mahomedans on board, who continued to preserve all their former tranquillity, and console themselves with the assurance of their prophet, 'God is great and merciful, and what he has decreed must come to pass.'

"When prayers were ended, a straw mat, on which the captain slept, was let down into the sea, and, with the shreds of another mat torn up for the purpose, a fire was kindled thereon, and the whole was pushed from the vessel's side as a burnt offering to the god of the winds. I had at first conceived that the object of this ceremony was chiefly to mark the direction which the smoke would take when free from the influence of those eddies always occasioned by the flapping of a ship's sails in a calm; but it afterwards appeared that it was, in every sense, a sacrifice, from the peculiar marks of which our future fate was augured: If the flame burnt clear and bright, so as to be distinguished plainly through the thick smoke of the damp straw; if it continued unextinguished until the fuel became a heap of ashes, and if it returned not again to the vessel, but drifted in some other course, all these were to be so many proofs that the fire thus kindled should triumph over the element on which it floated; and that the God, to whom it ascended, had heard our prayers, and would not suffer that element to witness our destruction. Every omen was favourable; the mat floated from us from the mere impulse with which it was pushed from the ship, and the heat of the flame was sufficient, amid the stillness of the calm, to attract around it a sensible motion of the colder air, so as to feed the fire till most of the fuel was consumed.

"The joy of every one was not only extreme but almost as boisterous as their rage and disappointment on the preceding day; and, to crown the whole, in less than an hour afterwards, the glassy surface of the waters began to be ruffled by light airs from the south and from the west."

After weathering a very severe gale the vessel passed into the harbour of Soor, the ancient Tyre of the Scriptures; where our traveller observed an article in the costume of the women illustrative of an hitherto obscure passage in the Psalms.

"In the court of the house where

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where we lodged I observed a female, whose garments appeared to resemble those of the Jewish women in Turkey and Egypt. The face and bosom were exposed to view, and the waist was girt with a broad girdle, fastened by massy silver clasps. This woman, who was a Christian, wore also on her head a hollow silver horn, rearing itself upwards obliquely from her forehead, being four or five inches in diameter at the root, and pointed at its extreme; and her ears, her neck and her arms, were laden with rings, chains, and bracelets.

"The first peculiarity reminded me very forcibly of the expression of the Psalmist, 'Lift not up thine horn on high; speak not with a stiff neck: all the horns of the wicked will I cut off, but the horns of the righteous shall be exalted.'"

The inhabitants of Nazareth are estimated at about 2000, 500 of whom are Catholic Christians, about 300 Maronites, and 200 Mahomedans, the rest being Schismatic Greeks.

"The church of Nazareth, is built over a grotto, held sacred from a belief of its being the scene of heangel's announcing to Mary her favour with God, and her conception and bearing of the Saviour. On entering it we passed over a white marble pavement, ornamented in the centre with a device in Mosaic; and descended by a flight of marble steps into a grotto beneath the body of the church. In the first compartment of this subterraneous sanctuary, we were told, had stood the mass which constitutes the famous chapel of Loretto in Italy, and the friars assured us, with all possible solemnity, that the angels appointed to the task took out this mass from the rock, and flew with it, first to Dalmatia, and afterwards to Loretto, where it now stands; and that, on measuring the mass itself, and the place from which it had been taken, they had been found to correspond in every respect, neither the one by the voyage, nor the other by age, having lost or altered any part of its size or shape.

"Proceeding farther in we were shown a second grotto, or a continuation of the first, with two granite pillars of about two feet in diameter, at its entrance; and we were told, that one marked the spot where the virgin rested, and the other where the angel stood when he appeared to Mary, exclaiming, 'Hail thou that art highly favoured! the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women!' The pillar on the right is still perfect, but that on the left has a piece of its shaft broken out, leaving a space of about a foot and a half between the upper and under fragment. The latter part of these continuing still to be supported by being firmly embedded in the rock above, offers to the eyes of believing visitors, according to the expression of the friars, 'a standing miracle of the care which Christ takes of his church,' as they insist upon its being supported by the hand of God alone.

"The grotto here, though small, and about eight feet in height, remains still in its original roughness, the roof being slightly arched. In the outer compartment, from whence the chapel of Loretto is said to have been taken, the roof as well as the sides have been reshaped, and plastered and ornamented; so that the original dimensions

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dimensions no longer remain; within, however, all is left in its first rude state, to perpetuate, to future ages, the interesting fact which it is thought to record.

"Passing onward from hence, and ascending through narrow passages, over steps cut out of the rock, and turning a little to the right, we came to a chamber which the friars called '*La cucina della Santa Madona.*' They here showed us the chimney of the hearth on which Mary warmed the food of Jesus while yet an infant, and where she baked the cakes for her husband's supper when he returned from the labours of the day. This was an apartment of the house, as they observed, in which the Son of God lived so many years in subjection to man; as it is believed by all, that he was brought up from childhood to manhood in Nazareth.

"The fact of Joseph and Mary having resided in this house, and used the very room in which we stood as a kitchen, has nothing at all of improbability in it; and, as excavated dwellings in the side of a steep hill like this would be more secure, and even more comfortable than fabricated ones, it is quite as probable that might have really been the residence of the Holy Family as of any other, since it is here, in the midst of Nazareth of Galilee, where Joseph and Mary are admitted to have dwelt, and the child Jesus to have been brought up.

"The church erected over this sacred spot is large, and well furnished with some few tolerable paintings, but still more gaudy ones. It has also a double flight of marble steps, and a gilt iron rail-way, leading up on each side of the grotto, which is left open, and faces the entrance to the church, producing an impressive effect. Below, in the grotto itself, is an altar of white marble, very finely executed, and a painting of the annunciation, of great merit, as far as could be judged in this obscure depth, except that its effect is lessened by a diadem of gold and precious stones on the head of the Virgin.

"Among all the pictures I observed a departure from costume and propriety, which could only be accounted for by religious zeal. Joseph, the carpenter, was arrayed in purple and scarlet; Mary, beautiful, and dressed in the richest robes. If the painters could have taken their models from among the same class of people at Nazareth now, they would, perhaps, have approached nearer to truth; as these are, probably, still very similar in person, complexion, and apparel, to those described in the history of those times. In Europe, remote from the scenes themselves, scriptural subjects may be treated in any way that best displays the talent of the painter; but it is impossible to witness certain delineations of country and costume upon the spot where the scene itself is laid, without being forcibly impressed with their want of even general resemblance.

"There is an organ, which is played by one of the friars; an abundance of fonts, and altars, and candlesticks: a fine sacristy, or dressing-room, for the priests; and store-rooms for the moveables of the church, consisting of flags, tapers, silken curtains, silver crosses,

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crosses, incense-pots, &c. &c. exhibited only on festival-days."

The first morning after his arrival at Jerusalem, Mr. Buckingham visited the latin convent, the house of Uriah, the pool of Bathsheba, and the palace of David; in the street beyond which was shown the place said to be that at which Christ appeared to Mary Magdalen and the other Mary, after his resurrection, when he cried to them, "all hail!" and they held him by the feet, and worshipped him. On January 26th, 1816, he, accompanied by Mr. Bankes, investigated the tomb of Christ.

"Our stay in the sepulchre itself, was very short: the smallness of the aperture of entrance; the confined space within, hung round with crimson damask, and ornamented with silver lamps and painting; the hurry and bustle occasioned by the worshippers searching for their shoes left at the door, as every one went in barefoot; thes truggle to be the first to get near enough to kiss the marble, and sometimes the forcibly pulling off the turbans of those who might have forgotten to uncover their heads, presented altogether a scene of such confusion, that, added to the risk of suffocation in so impure an atmosphere, it drove us out rapidly to make room for others."

The next day being the sabbath of the Jews, they attended the service at the Jewish synagogue.

"Arriving at the spot, which was in a low, obscure street, near the centre of the town, we descended by a flight of steps into a grotto. On getting down into this we found it to be a large suite of subterranean rooms, lighted by small windows from above, around the sides, and near the roof.

"The whole place was divided into seven or eight smaller rooms, in the centre of each was raised a square inclosure, open above at the sides; and here stood the priest who read the service. The female worshippers were above, looking down on the congregation through a skreen of lattice-work. The men were below, all seated on benches, and every one had a white serge cloth, striped with blue at the ends, thrown over his head; at the front corners of this cloth were two long cords, and around two of the edges of it were fringes of threads.

"After some time passed in reading and responses, we went into the central rooms, which were both of them longer than the outer ones; and at the end of these were curtains for the veil of the temple. In the principal room this veil was of purple cloth worked with gold; and on its centre were the two tables of the law in Hebrew, nearly in the same form as we have them in English in our own churches.

"The priest who officiated had, during this last week, arrived here from Amsterdam. The book from which he read rested on a piece of crimson velvet, worked with Hebrew letters of gold; after an apparent weeping on the part of the people, who covered their faces with the white head-cloth, and moved to and fro as if distressed for the loss of something, a man walked round the synagogue, crying out with a loud voice, and changing the first word only at every subsequent exclamation. This

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This we learnt was the sum offered for the sight of the Tozat, or scriptures. Advances were then made by individuals of the audience, and repeated by the crier, until either a sufficient or some specified sum was raised.

"The priest then made a loud shout, and all the people joined; when some of the elders drew aside the veil of the temple, and opening a recess like that of a sanctum sanctorum, took from thence a cabinet, highly ornamented with silver. In this were two rolls containing the book of the law on parchment, rolled round a small pillar in the centre, which on being turned, exposed the writing on the roll successively to view. On the top of this roll was fixed two silver censers with small bells, and it was carried round the assembly, when each of the congregation touched the writing with the cords at the front corners of his head-cloth, after placing these cords to his lips, then across his eyes. The cabinet was followed by a boy bearing four silver censers with bells on a stand, and after every one had touched it, it was placed on the altar, in the central sanctuary, before the priest.

"We had been suffered to go through every part of the synagogue during the service, which consisted chiefly in reading; and had to press through narrow ranks of the worshippers. We were at length accosted in Italian by an old Rabbi, who called himself Mohallim Zachareas, and told us that he was the banker of the governor, and the chief of the Jews here. He said that he had left Leghorn at the age of fifteen, against the wish of his friends, to end his days in Jerusalem, and that he had remained here ever since, being now nearly sixty years of age; from him we learned the chief particulars of the worship already described, and he told us that the service was the same in all the separate divisions of the synagogue, which we had reason to believe was true, as we ourselves had seen it to be the same in two of these places."

Some interesting discussions on the identity of the hill of Sion, the received opinion, that the cemeteries of the ancients were universally excluded from the precincts of their cities, &c. are introduced. We quote his observations on the disputed site of Calvary:—

"The place called Golgotha, and translated 'the place of a scull,' has been, by all writers, supposed to have been without the precincts of the ancient Jerusalem; but there is no positive authority that I am aware of for such a position. It has been thought, first, that, as a place of execution, it would be held defiling; and next, as a place of burial, that it could not have been included within the walls. We are at least assured that the tomb in which Jesus was laid was near to the place of his crucifixion: 'Now in the place where he was crucified, there was a garden, and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein yet was never man laid, there laid they Jesus therefore, because of the Jews preparation day, for the sepulchre was nigh at hand.' It is fair to presume, that a respectable Jew, like Joseph of Arimathea, would hardly have a garden and a sepulchre newly hewn in the rock, in a place that

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was defiled by being one of common execution; and I think the very circumstance of these being there, is sufficient to induce a belief that it was not a place commonly devoted to so ignominious a purpose. All the gospels represent Jesus as being hurried away by the multitude, who seized indiscriminately upon one of the crowd to bear his cross. 'And when they were come to a place called Calvary, or Golgotha, there they crucified him between two thieves.' None of them, however, speak of it either as being a place without the city, or as being a place of public execution, but leave one to infer, that it was an unoccupied place, just pitched on for the purpose as they passed.

"Some persons whose ideas of Calvary had led them to expect a hill as large as the Mount of Olives, or Mount Sion, have been disappointed at finding the rock shown for it to be so low and small. But on what authority is it called a *mount*? and to places of what different sizes and elevations is that term affixed! The present is a rock, the summit of which is ascended to by a steep flight of eighteen or twenty steps, from the common level of the church, which is equal with that of the street without; and besides this you descend from the level of the church by thirty steps into the chapel of St. Helena, and by eleven more steps to the place where it was supposed that the cross, the crown of thorns, and the head of the spear were found, after laying buried in this place upwards of three hundred years."

The road from Jerusalem to the Jordan, abounding as it does n the wildest scenery of nature, ravines, cliffs and precipices mingling in awful and wonderful confusion, is the most dangerous about Palestine. "The very aspect of the scenery is sufficient, on the one hand, to tempt to robbery and murder, and, on the other, to occasion a dread of it in those who pass that way." After a walk of about six hours, they arrived at Jericho; but so entirely abandoned was this once-important city, that there was not a tree or shrub observable upon its site. The ruins appeared to cover nearly a square mile, but were too indistinct to enable the travellers to form any plan of them. Passing on about four miles in an easterly direction, they came to the village of Rihlah, on the banks of the Jordan. They saw nothing of importance in this place. The only objects pointed out to them were a modern square tower of Mohammedan work, which they pretend was the house of Zaccheus, and an old tree, up which he is said to have climbed, in order to obtain a sight of Jesus as he passed. The next day they passed the Jordan.

"The stream appeared to us to be little more than twenty-five yards in breadth, and was so shallow in this part as to be easily fordable by our horses. The banks were thickly lined with tall rushes, oleanders, and a few willows; the stream was exceedingly rapid; the water tolerably clear, from its flowing over a bed of pebbles; and, as we drank of the stream while our horses were watering, we found it pure and sweet to the taste.

"From the distance which we had come from Jericho northward, it

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it seemed probable that we had crossed the river pretty nearly at the same ford as that which was passed over by the Israelites on their first entering the promised land.

"Ascending on the east side of the Jordan, we met large flocks of camels, mostly of a whitish colour, and all of them young and never yet burthened, as our guides assured us, though the whole number of those we saw could not have fallen short of a thousand. These were being driven down to the Jordan to drink, chiefly under the care of young men and damsels. Among them many of the young ones were clothed around their bodies with coverings of hair teat-cloth, while the elder females had their udders bound up in bags, tied by cords crossing over the loins; and the males walked with two of the legs tied."

After travelling onward in a north-easterly direction, and passing the night in the camp of a tribe of friendly Bedouins, they arrived at the village of Boorza, which appeared to contain from forty to fifty dwellings of stone. This place is supposed to have been the Bozer mentioned in the sacred writings. They proceeded, through a rich and beautiful country, to the ruins of Jerash, (the Geraza of the ancients,) of which Mr. Buckingham has given a very full and copious account. The following is the description of this city, viewed from a steep hill in its vicinity:—

"The city, standing itself upon a rising ground, seemed, from this point of view, to be seated in the hollow of a grand and deep valley, encircled on all sides by lofty mountains, now covered with verdure, and having part of its own plain below in actual cultivation. Near, on the summit of the southern hill which bounded the view in that quarter, stood the modern village of Aioode, having a central tower and walls, and forming the retreat of the husbandmen, who till the grounds in the valley beneath. The circular colonnade, the avenues of Corinthian pillars forming the grand street, the southern gate of entrance, the naumachia, and the triumphal arch beyond it, the theatres, the temples, the aqueducts, the baths, and all the assemblage of noble buildings which presented their vestiges to the view, seemed to indicate a city built only for luxury, for splendor, and for pleasure; although it was a mere colonial town in a foreign province, distant from the capital of the great empire to which it belonged, and scarcely known either in sacred or profane history. Wishing to take a more accurate survey of the ancient Geraza than they had hitherto been enabled to accomplish, the two travellers returned privately to that city for the purpose, thus avoiding the interruptions to which they would have been liable from the suspicious character of the neighbouring people.

"The city occupied nearly a square of somewhat less than two English miles in circumference, and the greatest length, from the ruined arched building on the south of the first entrance to the small temple on the north side of the opposite one, is about five thousand feet, as measured by paces, or nearly an English mile. The general direction of this square

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is, with its sides, nearly towards the four cardinal points; but none of these sides are perfectly straight, probably from the inequality of the ground along which they run.

"The city stood on the facing slopes of two opposite hills, with a narrow, but not a deep valley between them, through which ran a clear stream of water springing from fountains near the centre of the town, and bending its way thence to the southward.

"The eastern hill, though rather more extensive in its surface than the western one, rises with a steeper slope, and is consequently not so well fitted for building on. We found it covered with shapeless heaps of rubbish, evidently the wreck of houses, as the walls of some of them were still visible; but as neither columns nor other vestiges of ornamental buildings were to be seen among these, we concluded that this portion of the city was chiefly inhabited by the lower orders of the people.

"The whole surface of the western is covered with temples, theatres, colonnades, and ornamental architecture, and was, no doubt, occupied by the more dignified and noble of the citizens. The general plan of the whole was evidently the work of one founder, and must have been sketched out before the Roman city, as we now see it in ruins, began to be built. The walls of the city were as nearly equal in length, and faced as nearly to the four cardinal points, as the nature of the ground would admit.

"The eastern portion was chosen for the residence of the great mass of the people; first, from its being a more extensive surface, and next, from its being less adapted to the erection of fine buildings, or the production of architectural effect. The western portion was devoted purely to the grandeur of display and decoration, and the regularity of its arrangement is no less striking than the number of splendid edifices crowded together in so small a space.

"One straight and spacious street extends through the whole length of the city from north to south, ending at the gates of these respective quarters, there being only these two now remaining; nor are there indeed any conclusive appearances of there ever having been any other than these two entrances into the city.

"The main street is intersected at nearly equal distances of one-fourth of its length from each gate, by two other streets which cross it at right-angles, and extend through the whole breadth of this western portion of the city, the point of intersection in each being ornamented with a public square.

"From each of these intersections to their respectively nearest gate, the order of architecture that prevailed was Ionic; but in the central space between these intersections, and including a length equal to half that of the whole city, the predominant order was Corinthian.

"In the centre, or nearly so, of the central space, was a noble palace, probably the residence of the governor, with a beautiful Corinthian temple in front, and another more ruined one behind in right-lines with it, and the semi-circular recess of a still more highly-finished temple beside it. In

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In a line with these edifices, and on the east of them, was a bridge crossing the small stream in the valley. In a line with the first or southern street of intersection was another bridge; and nearly in a line with the northern street, and also on the east of it, was a very extensive bath.

"Just within the southern gate of entrance was a peripteral temple, a circular colonnade, and a theatre; and just within the northern gate of entrance was also a theatre, a temple, and a military guard-house. Both the principal streets extending the whole length of the city, and those which crossed its road through its breadth, were lined by avenues of columns, extending, in one unbroken range on each side, and ascended to by steps.

"There were also other edifices scattered in different parts of the city, which will be seen in examining the plan; but the whole was remarkable for the regularity and taste of its design no less than for its able and perfect execution."

Mr. B. thus speaks of Gamala:

"We were enabled to perceive that the city formed nearly a square; its greatest length being from east to west, which we found to measure one thousand six hundred and seventy paces, of about two feet each, or just half a mile, and its breadth perhaps one-fourth less. The upper part of the city stood on a level spot on the summit of the hill, and appears to have been walled all around the acclivities of that hill, being on all sides exceedingly steep, and having appearances of ruined buildings, even on their steepest parts. The eastern gate of entrance has its portals still remaining, and was near the northern wall. From hence a noble street ran through the whole length of the city, extending the number of paces mentioned, as it was along this that the measurement was taken. This street was fifteen paces, or about thirty feet in breadth, from pillar to pillar; as it had a colonnade of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, at intervals, lining it in avenues on each side, as at the ruins at Geraza. The street was paved throughout with fine squared blocks of the black volcanic stone, and this pavement was still so perfect that the ruts of carriage-wheels were to be seen in it of different breadths, and about an inch in depth, as at the ruins of Pompeii in Italy.

"The first edifice which presented itself, on entering at the eastern gate, was a theatre on the left, the scene and front of which was entirely destroyed, but its benches were still remaining, and it faced towards the north. Still farther on were appearances of an Ionic temple, the colonnade of the street being continued; and at about the centre of its length, a range of Corinthian columns on pedestals marked the site of a grand edifice on the left; not a column now remained erect, but the plan could be distinctly traced. This apparent temple was a hundred paces in depth from north to south, or from the street inward, and its façade, which fronted the street and came in a line with the colonnade before described, was about seventy paces in breadth. The chief peculiarity of this edifice was, that it was built on a range of fine arches, so that the foundations

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foundations were higher than the general level of the street, by which it must have been rendered most conspicuous.

"At the southern end of this edifice was a second theatre open to the west, and fronting the central cross-street which here intersected the city from north to south, at right angles with the larger one, running from east to west. This second theatre had only a small portion of its front preserved, but its benches and doors of entrance, the pavement of its stage, and part of its scene, were as perfect as either of those at Geraza, to which it was also equal in size, and nearly similar in design; but it was in less perfect preservation, and on the whole inferior in taste and execution of its details to either of them.

"Before we departed we were taken to see one of the ancient Roman tombs, now used as a carpenter's shop, the occupier being employed in constructing a rude plough, and in fixing the irons to one of those long Syrian goads, which serve to spur the animal with one end and clear the plough of clods with the other. On examining the size and weight of this iron at the foot, Maundrell's conjecture struck me as a very judicious one, that it might have been with such a weapon that Shamgar made the prodigious slaughter related of him in the book of Judges.

"From this tomb we went to a still more perfect one, which was entirely cleared, and now used as a private dwelling. Though the females of the family were within we were allowed to enter, and descended by a flight of three steps, there being either a cistern or a deep sepulchre on the right of this descent. The portals and architrave were here perfectly exposed; the ornaments of the latter were a wreath and open flowers; the door also was divided by a studded bar and pannelled, and the ring of the knocker remained, though the knocker itself had been broken off. The door, which was of the same size and thickness as those described, traversed easily on its hinges, and we were permitted to open and close it at pleasure. On examining it closely, all that has before been said on the mode of fixing and of fastening it was confirmed, as we could here see every part of the construction more perfectly.

"The tomb was about eight feet in height on the inside, as there was a descent of a steep step from the stone threshold to the floor. Its size was about twelve paces square, but no light was received into it except by the door; we could not see whether there was an inner chamber, as in some of the others. A perfect sarcophagus still remained within, and this was now used by the family as a chest for corn and other provisions, so that this violated sepulchre of the dead had thus become a secure, a cool, and a convenient retreat to the living of a different race.

From Ooron Kais (the ancient Gamala) they went toward Nazareth, and thence to Tiberias. Passing through a number of small villages, without seeing any thing very remarkable, they journeyed along the lake of Tiberias.

"The present town of Tabareeah (Tiberias) is in the form of an irregular crescent, and is inclosed

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inclosed toward the land by a wall flanked with circular towers. It lies nearly north and south along the western edge of the lake, and has its eastern front opposed to the water, on the bank of which it stands, as some of the houses there are almost washed by the sea. Its southern wall approaches almost to the beach; but the north-western angle of the northern wall, being seated on a rising ground, recedes some little distance from the water, and thus gives an irregular form to the enclosure. The whole does not appear a mile in circuit, and cannot contain more than five hundred separate dwellings, from the manner in which they are placed. There are two gates visible from without, one near the southern, and the other in the western wall, the latter of which is in one of the round towers, and is the only one now open; there are appearances also of the town having been surrounded by a ditch, but this is now filled up with cultivatable soil.

"To the northward of the town is the road we passed over on our journey the day before; to the southward the ruins of the ancient city, and a hot bath, still frequented, as well as the burying-ground of the Mahomedans and Jews; on the east the broad expanse of the lake stretches over to the opposite shore; and on the west it has a small space of plain fit for cultivation, from whence the land rises into the lofty hills which almost overhang the town.

"The interior presents but few objects of interest beside the ordinary habitations, which are small and mean. There is a mosque with a dome and minaret now frequented, and another with an octangular tower in ruins. The former of these is not far from the gate of entrance, the latter is nearer to the beach. There are also two synagogues of the Jews near the centre of the town, both of them inferior to that of Jerusalem, though similar in design, and one Christian place of worship, called the 'House of Peter,' near the southern quarter, close to the water's edge. The last, which has been thought by some to be the oldest place of Christian worship now extant in Palestine, is a vaulted room, thirty feet by fifteen, and perhaps fifteen in height; it stands nearly east and west, having its door of entrance at the western front, and its altar immediately opposite in a small recess. Over the door is one small window, and on each side four others, all arched and open. The masonry of the edifice is of an ordinary kind; the pavement within is similar to that used for streets in this country, and the whole is devoid of sculpture or any other ornament that I could perceive. In a court without the 'House of Peter,' I observed, however, a block of stone, on which were the figures of two goats and two lions or tigers coarsely executed, but whether this ever belonged to the building itself, no one could inform me. During my visit to this church, morning mass was performed by the abeena, at whose house we had lodged; the congregation consisted of only eleven persons, and the furniture and decorations of the altar and the dress of the priest were exceedingly scanty and poor.

"The edifice is thought by the people

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people here to have been the very house that Peter inhabited, at the time of his being called from his boat to follow Christ. It was, however, evidently constructed for a place of worship, at a period much posterior to the time of the apostle whose name it bears, though it might have been erected on the spot which tradition had marked as the site of his more humble habitation. From hence they say too it was that the boat pushed off into the lake when the miraculous draught of fishes was drawn.

"Besides the public buildings already specified is the house of the aga on the rising ground, near the northern quarter of the town, a small but good bazaar, and two or three coffee-sheds. The ordinary dwellings of the inhabitants are such as are commonly seen in eastern villages, but are marked by a peculiarity which I witnessed here for the first time; on the terrace of almost every house, stands a small square inclosure of reeds, loosely covered with leaves. These I learned were resorted to by the heads of families to sleep in during the summer months, when the heat of the nights is intolerable from the low situation of the town, and the unfrequency of cooling breezes. At the present moment, indeed, we had the thermometer at 82° in the shade an hour after sun-rise, and calm, while on the hills it was considerably less than at noon in the sun.

"The whole population of Tiberias does not exceed 2000 souls, according to the opinion of the best-informed residents. Of these about the half are Jews, many of them are from Europe, particularly from Germany, Poland, and Russia, and the rest are Mahommedans, exclusive of about twenty Christian families of the catholic communion. The military force here seldom consists of more than twenty or thirty soldiers, under the command of the aga, and there are four old cannon mounted on different parts of the walls. Provisions are not abundant, and therefore generally dear; and fish when occasionally taken by a line from the shore, are sold to the aga, or some of the rich Jews, at an exorbitant price."

Upon the arrival at Sanhoor, the travellers were introduced to Hadjee Ahmed Gerar, the chief of the place. We extract the account of the interview:—

"On being conducted to the chief, we found him sitting on a stone bench in the court of his house, and surrounded by a circle of dependants, who seemed to think themselves honoured by being admitted, like Mordecai of old, to sit at the king's gate. All arose at our entrance; a carpet and cushions were placed for me on the right hand of the master; our horses were fed, a supper provided, and every mark of hospitality shown to us.

"In the ardour of conversation with this seemingly-estimable man, I had quite forgotten to deliver my letter to him until we had finished supper. As soon as he received it, a young scribe was called, who read the contents of the letter aloud, and all listened and applauded, for it was full of the most extravagant encomiums. It was gratifying to me, however, to consider that such false representations of wisdom, talents, honour

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honour and wealth, had no share in obtaining from me the kind reception given to our party; and, happily, as the utmost had already been done, even such a letter could not draw more from our benevolent host.

"Our conversation of the evening was chiefly on the state of Europe, on the countries I had visited, and those I hoped to see. As the chief had himself been twice to Mecca, making the journey from Damascus, I learned from him also some interesting particulars on that route, and we talked a great deal about those parts of Arabia which we had both seen, namely, the ports of the Hedjaz. An excellent bed was prepared for me in a separate room, with clean sheets and cushions covered with silk, and every arrangement was made for my comfort that I could possibly desire.

"Among the party assembled round the fire in the court was an old amateur of musquets and pistols, called Sheikh Ibrahim, who asked me a thousand questions about the names of the celebrated makers in the different capitals of Europe, and brought me at least twenty different pieces to examine. His passion for arms was so strong that he had brought up his son as a gunsmith, though he himself had been self-taught, and among some locks which were shown me as the work of the son, in imitation of English ones, with the name of Wilson upon them, there were several that would not have disgraced an European artist. When we talked of the perfection to which this manufactory was brought in England, and the improved methods used in working the metals there, as far as I was myself imperfectly acquainted with them, the old man swore by his beard, that if I would take him to that country only for a few months, that he might witness those wonders, as he called them, he would serve me in the capacity of servant, or soldier, or groom, or any thing, in short, that I might command during the whole of the way."

Early on the morning of the 17th the travellers proceeded on their journey, and visiting successively Shechem, or Neapolis, Mount Ebul and Gerezim, and the Well of Samaria, arrived at Nablous, from which place they returned once more to Nazareth.

6.—*Recollections of a Classical Tour through various parts of Greece, Turkey, and Italy, made in the Years* 1818 *and* 1819, *by Peter Edmund Laurent.*

Mr. Laurent left Oxford in 1818, in company with two members of the university. They passed over the Alps, by the Mount Cenis road, crossing Piedmont and the valley of Lombardy, through Turin, Milan, Mantua, Verona, Vicenza, and Venice; whence they proceeded to Trieste. After making an excursion to the ruins of Pola, they embarked for Constantinople. In the course of the voyage they visited the Trojan plain, and the probable site of Illium. Dreading to face the plague, which then raged in the northern provinces of Greece, they re-embarked at Constantinople for Athens; thence passed into the Peloponnesus; saw the remains of

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of Corinth, Sicyon, Nemea, Argos, Mantinea, Sparta, Messene, Phigalia, Olympia, Patræ, &c. &c. At Patræ, our travellers embarked for the Ionian Islands, thence passed to Italy, touched at Otranto, Brudisi, and Barletta, and returned homeward through Naples, Rome, and Florence.

The account of Pola furnishes us with an interesting anecdote of Ariosto.

"I have often been surprised to find the name of Orlando or Rolando, so frequently attached to ruins in Italy and the neighbouring countries; Castello di Orlando is a name given near Naples and in Magna Grecia, to almost every one of the towers which, in former times, served as fastnesses for those bands of robbers which ravaged the country, and bade defiance even to Spanish despotism. This may be accounted for by the great diffusion of Ariosto's poem, the nature and variety of which renders it, perhaps, more attractive than any other to the lower orders. Of this it is well known the poet had a convincing proof: falling during a ramble over the Appenines, among a band of robbers, they were on the point of taking from him his purse, and perhaps, his life; but having recognised in him the author of Orlando, they threw themselves at his feet, intreated pardon for their intended injury, and, singing his verses, guarded him to a place of greater security."

We have the following account of Illium and the Plain of Troy:—"The precise site of Troy was long an object of dispute among the ancient critics; Strabo, in the thirteenth book of his geography, gives a most accurate account of the country, and after throwing forth many hints, which, in modern times, have been made good use of, leaves the question undecided. Demetrius, a native of Skepsis, a town not situated far from Alexandria of Troas, passed his life in an unsuccessful search for the spot, and only concluded that the town in his days called Illium, could not be, according to the description of Homer, upon the same spot as the ancient city of Priam.

"This Illium, of which the ruins are pretty well determined, was placed near the sea; its Acropolis was shown as the Pergamus of Troy. To the north of the hill on which it was erected, flowed a small rivulet, which they denominated the Simoeis; it united with a stream, or rather river, which rolled its waters down the plain from Mount Ida, and threw itself into the Hellespont; this river was called the Scamander. Pliny, in his geographical description of the world, mentions this modern Illium in a manner which proves, beyond a doubt, that he regarded it as built on the site of ancient Troy.

"Till the last century the question remained undecided, as Strabo had left it; but in the year 1785, Le Chevalier, an accurate and laborious traveller, discovered a spot in the plain, or rather at the foot of Ida, which seemed better to answer the description of the poet; it was a hill near the village of Bounar Bâshi, which he chose for his Pergamus; the river which before every traveller had regarded as the Scamander, was now proved to be the Simoeis, and the former Simoeis remained without

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without a name; much was said concerning the hot and warm sources of the newly found Scamander. Other travellers, with an imagination less heated, visited this spot; they found the distance from Bounar-Bâshi to the Hellespont, too great; they discovered that the sources of the new Scamander, instead of being one warm and the other cold, were both warm; many difficulties were raised against the system of Le Chevalier, and rebutted with warmth by his friends. Two parties immediately divided the classic world; one contended for the truth of the minute, and often fanciful details, of Le Chevalier, while others denied the truth of many of the most important facts brought forward by that geographist. Both parties were violent, and, as generally happens in such cases, equivocation took the place of truth, passion that of argument.

"To conciliate the two parties is a task which I have neither the wish nor the talent to perform; I have too often experienced, that when once discord has reared her head in religion, in politics, or in literature, argument is the last instrument to which resort must be had to check its influence—blustering ignorance generally crushes one of the factions, and the tyranny of the other necessarily ensures a temporary quiet. When I visited the plain of Illium, I had heard but little of the dispute in question. I, indeed, knew that some persons had endeavoured to prove the Trojan war a fable; but I rejected the idea, as a christian does that of infidelity, from which, in future life, he guesses much harm may perhaps accrue, while with certainty he knows that no bad effects can ensue from his adhering to the tenets of his ancestors. If it be proved that the truth of the main facts contained in the Iliad is chimerical, what will become of the history attached to them? Are we to betray to all devouring scepticism so many interesting records? If we prove that Helen, that Paris, that Achilles, that Troy itself never existed, the interest felt in reading the works of Homer must necessarily be diminished, the pleasure be no longer so great, and the bard, whose poems have nearly exhausted the whole fund of human knowledge would be more neglected than even he now is,—Apollo and the muses defend us from so dire a misfortune!

"The scenery, as to the islands, the seas, the mountains, or in a few words, as to its general features, corresponds, certainly as much as one can expect, with the description of Homer; Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos, Ida, the Chersonesus, and the Hellespont, are found in the same relative situations as a cursory reader of the Iliad would imagine them to be placed; the plain itself, however, did not answer my expectations. —I did not, certainly hope, to be able to distinguish the very walls of the town; as well might I have expected to have seen the Greek ships arranged upon the strand, or Hector and Achilles striding over the fields; but I thought I should have seen some eminence worthy of being the Pergamus—some river worthy of being called the Scamander; the usual fate of classic travellers awaited me—I was disappointed.

"The water was so shallow that

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that we found it impossible to land with dry feet; the sailors offered to carry us on their backs to the shore; the experiment was first tried by an unfortunate Florentine, who, during the whole voyage, had suffered much from sea-sickness, a disorder ever the subject of ridicule among sailors; he mounted the broad shoulders of one of our Istrian seamen, but hardly had he rode fifty yards in this style, before a well-pretended stumble threw him headlong into the sea;—'experientia docet,' we tucked up our trowsers, threw off our stockings and shoes, and with praiseworthy ardour, waded to the land."

Mr. L. facetiously remarks—

"Every traveller who has visited Athens for a few days, returns with a description of the weddings, burials, and christenings at which he assisted: whether during our stay Hymen had ceased to inspire the Athenian youths, and death to strike, *æquo pede*, I cannot determine; but I assure you, although we remained at Athens more than a month, we witnessed no funeral, and were present at one wedding only;—the happy couple was not of the highest rank: that you should not, however, accuse my journal of being deficient in the article of matrimony, I shall add to this chapter of musty antiquity an account of one of the most extraordinary and ridiculous scenes I ever witnessed.

"It was on a Sunday afternoon; the heat was excessive, and we were occupied in arranging our journal; my ear was struck with the monotonous sound of a Greek tambour, and the noise of people hurrying through the street; I followed them, and after turning through two or three lanes, came to the spot whence the sound proceeded. Some dirty musicians, with a tambour, a fiddle, and a guitar, were dancing, playing, and singing; after them came a Greek damsel, supported by two grave matrons, and followed by a long string of dames hoary with age; she was the bride, and notwithstanding the thermometer stood at 96°, was covered with mantles and furs; her fingers' ends and joints were stained red; the lower part of her eyes were tinged with a blue colour, and her cheeks were ornamented with stars of black dye and leaf gold: a dirty urchin, walking backwards, held a mirror in such a manner that the young woman had her image constantly before her.

"They moved literally at a snail's pace; the people threw from their windows and doors bottles of orange water, which perfumed the air, and the crowd, loud in their expressions of joy and congratulation, augmented as we advanced, hurrying round the bride, whose brow was never bent with a frown, and whose lips were never crossed with a smile during the ceremony.

"The procession stopped at the house of the bridegroom; the bride was seated in an arm chair, and placed on the right of the house door: on the opposite side was seated her husband; his hairless head uncovered; by him stood a Turkish barber, holding in his hand a circular looking-glass, (similar to that with which Venus is represented) and other shaving instruments: the music continued playing, and the crowd shook the air with their shouts. Each placing

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placing a few *paras* on the barber's looking-glass, sprinkled with orange water the face of the bridegroom, and kissed him on the forehead and the eyes: the money thus collected was to procure a comfortable establishment for the young people; I subscribed my share, but preferred dispensing with the kisses. A Greek, an old man, whose age was a sufficient excuse for the joke, pushed me towards the bride, whom I was consequently obliged to salute amidst the loud cheers of the assembly:—how the ceremony ended I cannot tell you, as the day fell, and I returned home ere all had embraced the bridegroom."

On the subject of Greek monasteries Mr. L. furnishes us with the following information:—

"A Greek monastery is inhabited by two descriptions of monks —the *kaloieros* and the *papa*. No one is admitted into either of those classes without the consent of the whole fraternity: no member of the society can marry without forfeiting his character of monk. The kaloieros or kalogeros, (for the word is of disputed orthography, some affirming that it is derived from καλὸς and ἱερὸς; others, that it is deduced from καλὸς and γέρων,) is of the inferior order: his duty is to clean the chapel of the building, to tend its flock and herds, and to wait on the papas or fathers. The little community is governed by a person, the nomination of whom depends upon some rich neighbouring Greek, or the bishop; he is called the *egoumenos:* he must always be in priest's orders, and his duty is to assemble and take the opinion of the papas in all cases of mutual interest—as the nomination of a new member, the exaction of the Pashà, or the purchase of new lands. Each monastery pays a certain tribute, according to its revenue: that of Vourkano pays yearly 1800 piasters; but this does not always suffice to preserve them from the sacrilegious depredations of the Moslems. When the monastery is in the vicinity of a Turkish settlement, the fathers, if rich enough, procure a guard of some Albanian soldiers, or a Turkish janissary.

"Although generally plunged in the deepest ignorance, it is not to be inferred that all the monks, who inhabit these sacred buildings, are entirely without the advantages of literature. The acquirements of many are such as surprise those who consider the difficulty of obtaining knowledge in this secluded land: those acquirements are, however, confined to a smattering of their own theology, a slight acquaintance with the ancient Greek or Hellenic, and a knowledge of the lives of their saints. Books are rarely met with in the interior of the Morea, and it is not improbable that it is one of the causes of the barbarism which pervades this part of Greece. As in Italian, so in modern Greek, every syllable is pronounced, and each letter bears constantly the same sound; children consequently learn to read Romaic and Italian with a rapidity much greater than one accustomed only to the slow progress made in the English schools, would easily be brought to believe. I am, therefore, convinced that the distribution of improving and entertaining books would be speedily followed in these provinces by an extension of knowledge

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knowledge, the only incentive which will ever rouse the Greeks from their present degrading torpidity."

One other extract may suffice.

"The canal which separates Santa Maura from Albania, is not above half a mile broad; it is frequently crossed in canoes, or monoxyla; and, at certain seasons of the year, the inhabitants find no difficulty in wading from shore to shore; in milder weather, the wind blows up this canal in an easterly direction, from sunrise till past noon; it then shifts, and generally blows from the west. The modern town is built in the most unhealthy part of the island, and close to several salt-pits; these are formed on the coast, and separated from the sea by sluices, which admit the water into a shallow preserve, the heat of the sun sufficing to effect crystallization. The fort is placed between the town and the opposite shore of Albania, at the extremity of a peninsula, joined to the land by a narrow and semi-circular isthmus, three miles long, and is surrounded with shoals, abounding in fish of different kinds. A shorter communication is obtained by the remains of a narrow Turkish aqueduct, which crosses the shallows: it consists of above three hundred arches, and, in windy weather, the passage is by no means safe, as the pedestrian runs the risk of being blown into the sea. The garrison consisted of about three hundred men, commanded by captain Ross, a gentleman whose hospitality is unbounded.

"A beautiful road, shaded by olive-trees, leads from the modern town to the ancient Leucas. About three miles distant, the ruins are seen on an eminence, covered with vineyards, at the foot of which is a copious fountain, adorned with a pompous Veneto-Latin inscription; the walls are of Cyclopean masonry, and very extensive; no edifices can be clearly traced, although heaps of ruin are seen on all sides. We were shewn an ancient mill, dug up on this spot; it was hewn in the infancy of mechanic art; a hemispherical stone, revolving within a corresponding vase of granite, reduced the corn to powder. On the opposite shore of Albania is seen a castle, containing a garrison of soldiers belonging to Ali Pasha.

"Near the ruins of Leucas, a gibbet has been erected, from which, inclosed in a cage of iron, hangs the corse of an inhabitant of this island; he murdered his father, his mother, his brothers, and his sisters, and then fled from his country; but the long arm of justice seized the parricide; he was taken in the Morea, brought to Santa Maura, and executed. His example struck with indescribable terror the Ionians, few of whom dare approach the spot where the body is exposed. The execution of this individual took place at the time general Campbell commanded in these islands. The necessary, although severe justice of this gentleman, produced a most salutary effect; the islanders then learnt, for the first time, that pardon was not as before, to be obtained by money.

"We crossed several fine groves of olive. The green turf under the trees, produces abundance of mushrooms. The peasants were gathering the fruit; some standing on the branches, were beating down

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down the olives, striking, according to Pliny's advice, always in one direction, and with a gentle force; others were picking them up, and transporting them in hampers to the town."

7.—*Sketches of Upper Canada, domestic, local, and characteristic: Practical Details for the information of Emigrants, &c. &c. By John Howison, Esq.* 8vo.

Although sufficiently pervaded with faults of composition, yet, this is an agreeable volume on transatlantic circumstances. Its variety, impartiality and good sense, recommend it to notice. Mr. Howison completely traversed Upper Canada, of which he has detailed much amusing information. For instance:—

"The most remarkable phenomenon which this and the other lakes exhibit, is that increase and rise of their waters which is said to take place at regular periods. It occurs, in a moderate degree, every seven years, and to a very great extent once in thirty or forty. In the year 1816, the waters of lake Ontario were seven feet and a half perpendicular above their average height, and lake Erie was affected in a similar way. I have visited the shores of lake Ontario several times, accompanied by a person who resides upon them, whose intelligence and indisputable veracity made me put full confidence in the information he gave, and from whom I received proofs of the accuracy of what I have now stated. I likewise saw the remains of a large storehouse which had been built a few years before, in a situation that seemed quite inaccessible to the lake, although the waters have surrounded and nearly demolished it.

"This singular phenomenon affords a problem very difficult to solve. The quantity of water that must be required to increase the depth of lake Ontario, and all the other lakes, seven and a half feet perpendicular, is so vast, that it is impossible to conceive where its source can lie.—The height of the waters of the lakes, indeed, varies a few inches almost daily; but this is occasioned by changes in the direction of the wind. When it is east, or north-east, the waters are driven back, or at least impeded in their course, and consequently an accumulation takes place, which makes the lakes rise; but if it blows from the south, or south-west, the direction in which they flow, their waters are hurried towards the St. Lawrence, and, of course, decrease in height in proportion to the strength of the wind.

"Sir Alexander Mackenzie, during his voyage to the north-west, observed that the waters of the rivers and lakes which he navigated underwent considerable variation in their height, the increase and decrease sometimes amounting to two or three feet; which proves that this phenomenon is not confined to the lower lakes. If this augmentation of the waters took place only at irregular periods, we might suppose that it proceeded from the occasional melting of part of those immense quantities of ice and snow which are accumulated in the northern regions; but even this would scarcely be adequate to produce the effect which cannot at

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at present be rationally accounted for."

We give the following detail for the reader's entertainment, premising that we are not a little surprised, that our traveller should intimate that he now heard for the first time, of the power of fascination attributed to snakes, a circumstance which a hundred travellers have recorded. By the way, Mr. H. contradicts himself immediately, by speaking of the *frequent denials* by naturalists: How he came to know the fascination in question was often denied, and yet for the first time now heard of its existence, we cannot divine.

"Being fatigued with riding, I dismounted, and seated myself at the foot of a large tree that overhung a small stream, in which little trout sported incessantly. Every breeze was loaded with vegetable fragrance; but at intervals I felt a most intoxicating perfume, the source of which I was for some time unable to discover. At last I saw two small snakes creep from under a decayed tree that lay near me, and found, from the momentary increase of the odour, and its diminution as they retired, that it proceeded from them. These animals (as I was afterwards informed), while basking in the sun, emit a delightful fragrance; but they are destitute of this peculiarity when dead. I followed the snakes for a little way, and for the first time learned that such animals had the power of *fascinating* men. Whenever I advanced within a certain distance of them, they turned round and coiled up,

"——and heavenly fragrance fill'd
The circuit wide."

He proceeds to state instances of the *fascinations* of these creatures, (attributable solely to *fear*, as he thinks), and certainly goes farther than we can well credit on hearsay testimony.

"Upper Canada is not infested with any snakes of a dangerous kind, except the rattlesnake, which, however, is very rare in the cultivated parts of the country. Garter snakes and black snakes are to be met with every where, but they seem quite harmless.

"In Upper Canada, it is almost universally believed, that snakes possess that power of *fascination* which has so often been denied them by naturalists. Many people have had the fact demonstrated to them by being witnesses of it, and this was the case with me. One summer day, when strolling through the woods, I came to the edge of a small pond of water, on the surface of which floated a frog in a state of motionless repose, as if basking in the sun. I carelessly touched his back with a stick, but, contrary to my expectation, he did not move; and, on viewing him more closely, I perceived that he gasped in a convulsive manner, and was affected with a tremor in his hind-legs. I soon discovered a black snake coiled up, lying near the edge of the pond, and holding the frog in thraldom by the magic of his eyes. Whenever he moved his head to one side or the other, his destined victim followed it, as if under the influence of magnetic attraction; sometimes however, recoiling feebly, but soon springing forward again, as if he felt

"A strong desire with loathing mixed."

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The snake lay with his mouth half open, and never for a moment allowed his eyes to wander from his prey, otherwise the charm would have been instantaneously dissolved. But I determined to effect this, and accordingly threw a large chip of wood into the pond. It fell between the two animals; the snake started back, while the frog darted under water, and concealed itself among the mud.

"It is asserted by some that snakes occasionally exert their powers of *fascination* upon human beings, and I see no reason to doubt the truth of this. An old Dutch-woman, who lives at the Twelve Mile Creek in the Niagara district, sometimes gives a minute account of the manner in which she was *charmed* by a serpent; and a farmer told me that a similar circumstance once occurred to his daughter. It was on a warm summer day, that she was sent to spread wet clothes upon some shrubbery near the house. Her mother conceived that she remained longer than was necessary, and seeing her standing unoccupied at some distance, she called to her several times, but no answer was returned. On approaching, she found her daughter pale, motionless, and fixed in an erect posture. The sweat rolled down her brow, and her hands were clenched convulsively. A large rattlesnake lay on a log opposite the girl, waving his head from side to side, and kept his eyes stedfastly fastened upon her. The mother instantly struck him with a stick, and the moment he made off, the girl recovered herself and burst into tears, but was for some time so weak and agitated, that she could not walk home."

Whatever fascination may belong to the snakes, we are afraid the people of Upper Canada possess but little.

"Although there has long been an established presbyterian church at St. Catharine's, yet a large number of the people in its vicinity profess methodism, and carry their religious mania to an immoderate height. Meetings are held at different houses, three or four times a-week. At some of these I have seen degrees of fanaticism and extravagance exhibited, both by the preachers and congregation, which were degrading to human nature. Several of the inhabitants of the place, like most other people in Upper Canada, are fond of dancing and playing at cards; but the methodists, of course, condemn these amusements; for they made it a general practice, to pray that those addicted to them might be converted, and that the Almighty would not let loose his wrath on the village of St. Catharine's; while their own lives were, in many instances, one continued outrage against decency, decorum, and virtue.

"Between Queenston and the head of lake Ontario, the farms are in a high state of cultivation, and their possessors are comparatively wealthy. Some of them contain more than one hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, the fields of which have become smooth and level from frequent ploughing, and are not disfigured by stumps or decayed timber. A great majority of the individuals who are owners of these farms, came to the province twenty or thirty years ago in the character of needy adventurers,

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and either received the then unimproved land from government, or purchased it for a trifle. At first they had many difficulties to contend with; but these have now disappeared, and they reap the full produce of their labor, being neither burthened by rents, nor encumbered with taxes. Many of them possess thirty or forty head of cattle, and annually store up two or three thousand bushels of grain in their barns; but this amelioration in their condition, unfortunately, has not produced a corresponding effect upon their manners, character, or mode of life. They are still the same untutored, incorrigible beings that they probably were, when, the ruffian remnant of a disbanded regiment, or the outlawed refuse of some European nation, they sought refuge in the wilds of Upper Canada, aware that they would neither find means of subsistence, nor be countenanced in any civilized country. Their original depravity has been confirmed and increased by the circumstances in which they are now placed. Possessing farms which render them independent of the better classes of society, they can, within certain limits, be as bold, unconstrained, and obtrusive as they please, in their behaviour towards their superiors; for they neither look to them for subsistence, nor for any thing else. They now consider themselves on an equality with those to whom, in former times, the hope of gain would have made them crouch like slaves: and tacitly avow their contempt of the better part of society, by avoiding the slightest approximation towards them, so far as regards habits, appearance, or mode of life."

At a tavern Mr. H. tells us—

"Fatigued as I was, I enjoyed but little sleep in consequence of the noise made by the troop of bacchanals who caroused in the apartment immediately under mine, and continued their orgies during the whole night. Next morning the public room of the tavern presented a shocking spectacle; bottles, glasses, benches, and drunken men, being scattered promiscuously upon the floor. All sorts of people are detestable when under the influence of ardent spirits, but the Americans particularly so. It is sometimes contended, that a slight degree of intoxication makes diffident and reserved persons more agreeable than they naturally are, by rendering them free and communicative; but the *mincrais honte* being totally unknown among the lower orders of the Americans, they do not require any *stimulus* to induce them to exhibit their powers and propensities. Therefore, the influence of liquor only serves to draw forth their natural coarseness, insolence, and rankness of feeling, and to make them, as it were, caricatures of themselves. Whoever wishes to attain a just conception of the enormity which the human character assumes when unchecked by restraint, unrefined by education, and unmodelled by dependence, should spend an hour in the bar-room of some low tavern in Upper Canada, when a party of common farmers are drinking together."

The burning of a forest is thus described:—

"The land around was covered with pine trees, and three months' drought had rendered these so dry

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dry and combustible, that hundreds of them took fire, in consequence of a few sparks, blown from an oven, having kindled the brushwood beneath them. Immense volumes of black smoke rolled from different parts of the forest, and, when the wind divided these, the flames were seen raging on every side, and ascending to the tops of the tallest trees; while the roaring, crackling, and crashing, were incessant, under the cloudy obscurity. Large burning splinters of timber, that must have been detached from trees by the expansive power of steam, were sometimes projected high into the air like rockets, and descended again, leaving a showery train of glowing sparks behind them. The wind was hot and suffocating as the vapours from a furnace, and the vast glare of the conflagration overspread the heavens with a copper colour most dismal and appalling. The inhabitants around, hurried about in the utmost alarm, momentarily expecting that the flames would communicate to their barns and fences; and the tumult was increased by the bellowing of a number of cattle, which had rushed in a state of terror from the woods, where they had been feeding.

"About midnight, the conflagration, which had commenced the preceding day, had in a great measure ceased. Many of the largest trees were charred from top to bottom, and, being now in a state of glowing redness, they stood like dazzling pillars of fire in various parts of the forest. The upper boughs of others were still enveloped in flames, and resembled meteors as they waved in the wind, the trunks from which they projected being concealed by the darkness. In the morning I walked out to view the scene of devastation, which presented an aspect truly horrible. Many hundred acres of land were divested of the verdure that had lately covered them. The branchless trees stood in dreary darkness, and the wind scarcely sounded as it swept among them. Not a single bird animated the prospect, and the desolate shriek of the racoon deprived of its den, alone proved that the tenants of the forest were not entirely extirpated."

Some other traits of North American *elegance* and *politésse*, in professional and ordinary life, may not be amiss:—

"At one of the houses where I stopped to feed my horse, they showed me a specimen of mineral oil, that is found in considerable quantities upon the surface of the Thames. It flows from an aperture in the bank of the river, and three or four pints can be skimmed off the water daily. It very much resembles pretoleum, being of thick consistence and black colour, and having a strong penetrating odour. The people employ it medicinally; and I was told, that its external application proved highly beneficial in cases of cramp, rheumatism, and other complaints of a similar kind.

"In this house there was a woman afflicted with an acute rheumatism. She had tried the mineral oil without receiving any benefit from it, and consequently had been induced to put herself into the hands of one of the doctors of the settlement. This

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gentleman happened to make his daily visit when I was present, and entered the room, carrying a pair of large saddle-bags, in which phials and gallipots were heard clattering against each other in a most formidable manner. He did not deign to take off his hat, but advanced to his patient, and shook hands, saying, 'How d'ye do, my good lady, how d'ye do?'—'Oh, doctor,' cried the patient, 'I was wishing to see you—very bad—I don't calculate upon ever getting *smart* again.'—'Hoity, toity!' returned the doctor, 'you look a thundering sight better than you did yesterday!'—'Better' exclaimed the sick woman, 'no, doctor, I'm no better—I'm going to die in your hands.'—'My dear good lady,' cried the doctor, 'I'll bet a pint of spirits I'll *raise* you in five days, and make you so *spry*, that you'll dance upon this floor.'—'Oh!' said the woman, 'if I had but the *root* doctor that used to attend our family at Connecticut; he was a dreadful *skeelful* man.' Here they were interrupted by the entrance of her husband, who was a clumsy, credulous-looking person. 'Good morning to you, doctor,' said he, 'what's the word?'—'Nothing new or strange, sir,' returned the doctor. 'Well now, doctor,' continued the husband, 'how do you find that there woman?—no better, I conclude?—I guess as how it would be as well to let you understand plainly, that if you can't do her never no good, I wouldn't wish to be run into no expences—pretty low times, doctor—money's out of the question. Now, sir, can *you* raise that there woman?'—'Yes, my good sir,' cried the doctor confidently, 'yes, I can—I offered to bet a pint with her this moment, and I'll make it a quart if you please, my dear friend.'—'But, doctor, are you up to the *natur* of her ailment?' inquired the husband. 'Oh! perfectly,' said the other, 'nothing more simple; it arises entirely from obstruction and constitutional idiosyncracy, and is seated under the muscular fascia. Some casual excitement has increased the action of the absorbent vessels so much, that they have drawn the blood from the different parts of the body, and occasioned the pain and debility that is now present.'—'Well now, doctor,' cried the husband, 'I swear you talk like a lawyer, and I begin to have hopes that you'll be pretty considerably apt to raise my woman.' The doctor now opened his saddle-bags, and, having set forth many small parcels and dirty phials upon the table, began to compound several *recipes* for his patient, who, when she saw him employed in this way, put out her head between the curtains of the bed, and cried, 'Doctor, don't forget to leave something for the debilitation.' When he had finished he packed up his laboratory, and ordered that something he had left should be infused in a pint of whiskey, and that a table-spoonful of the fluid should be taken three times a-day.—'Will that raise me *slick?*' said the woman; 'I guess I had as well take it four times a day.' As the doctor was mounting his horse, I heard the farmer say, 'Doctor, don't be afeard about your pay, I'll see you satisfied; money, you know's out of the question, for I've plenty of good buck-wheat."

And again, in an Appendix, intitled

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intitled, *Recollections of the United States*, into which he journied from the British dominions, and crossed *vid* Lewiston, Cambria, Rochester, *Waterloo*, Auburn, Utica, Albany, and to New York.

" *Landlord.* Good morning, gentlemen.—*Driver*, Good morning, mister.—*L.* Very warm, but pretty considerable of air stirring. —*D.* I guess so. Can we get any thing to drink?—*L.* Well, I suppose you can. What liquor would you please to have?—*D.* Brandy, I guess.—*L.* We've got nothing in the house but whiskey, sir.—*D.* Let us have some then; by God I'll treat; but where's Bill? —*L.* Cleared out, I guess. —*D.* What an almighty shame! and where's his family?—*L.* Cleared out too, mister.—*D.* 'Tarnation! well, I vow one feels pretty cheap, when a fellow clears out without paying scores.—*L.* By the life he does; but here's success to Bill, *(drinking)* though he owes me for a pair of shoes.—*D.* Bill owes me eight dollars and fifty seven cents and a half.—*L.* Cash? —Ho, good morning to you! no, no, I'll be satisfied with three hundred rails and some leather, *(a pause.)* Bill knows what he's about; did he clear out slick?—*L.* Yes, mister, right off; but I guess he's still in the bush, and I swear I could find him if I had a mind.—*D.* Bill will steer southward.—*L.* I guess he will.——

* * * * *

This fellow (the driver's) brief history of himself is in the same style:—

" ' Although I drive the mail,' said he, ' I guess I'm not obliged to, for I have a farm where I can take my ease, and *tigger* about independent of any one. Some of you English, I know, would feel pretty ——— small when driving a stage; but in America we are all equal, when our employments are honest ones; and why not? for we cannot choose our station, howsomever much we may try to. Aye, man appoints, and God disappoints. Had things turned out different, I might have been president of the States, and Jem Monroe coach-driver.' "

The following sample of conversation, at a tea *table d'hote*, is also a ludicrous jargon:

" Take some beef, 'squire.—No, I guess not, I don't feel much like eating to-night.—'Squire, is your cip out?—It will be so right off, ma'am.—My tea is too strong. —I conclude you're nervous, sir. I vow, ma'am, I can't sleep when I take much tea.—Indeed I like tea, it makes me feel good.—I agree with you, I never feel so spry as when I've got a good raft of tea aboard of me.—I calculate upon there being some electricity in tea, it makes one feel so smart. —An't you from Canada lately, mister? how are politics there?—Nothing stirring in that way, sir. —I conclude to go there very soon, and hope to see you; and if I can rip out your quarters, I'll give you a ——— blow up.—Well now, I shall feel pretty considerably tickled to see you.—You did'nt stay long at Canandaguia?—No, I dined at full jump, and went right off in the stage, which carried me slick to this place.—I fear that little shaver (child) is troubling on you sir.—Not at all ma'am, pretty considerable of a boy, I guess.—Yes, sir, only three years old, and knows his letters.—He was in *abbs* and *ebbs* last week.—He must be awfully smart!!!"

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8.—*An Account of the Interior of Ceylon, and of its Inhabitants; with Travels on that Island.* By John Davy, M.D. F.R.S.

The author informs us in his preface that this work is formed from original materials collected in Ceylon, during a residence on that station, on the medical staff of the army, from August, 1816, to February, 1820. His own inquiries on the physical state of the island, and on some branches of natural history, were enriched by the contributions of medical friends; and the information, diffused through several chapters, on the political condition of the interior, and on its old form of government, was obtained from native sources. The account of their religion, which is Boodhaism, was collected from the priests of Kandy; the information communicated on their literature and arts was drawn from the most intelligent natives, and from the artists themselves, and an inspection of their operations: for the rest Dr. Davy has shewn himself to have been a keen and active observer, as he is a perspicuous narrator of important facts. The volume is interspersed with neat and characteristic sketches; and has prefixed to it a very good map of the island. Dr. D. remarks on the salubrity of this region that—

"In an island of the extent of Ceylon, the local circumstances of different parts of which vary so greatly, it would be unreasonable to expect that one uniform character of wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of air should be generally applicable. Were a scale, to express different degrees of salubrity of air, constructed, almost the whole of it might be exemplified in Ceylon. Nearly the extreme degrees of atmospheric salubrity are enjoyed on the south-west coast, and on the loftier grounds of the interior: nearly the extremes of insalubrity are felt in the low wooded country, between the mountains and the sea, in all directions, excepting towards the south-west coast; and the middle degrees are experienced in the lower mountainous and hilly districts of the interior, and on the northern and eastern shores of the island. This division is the result of some experience, and is pretty accurate."

The leech of Ceylon is a remarkable animal:—thus described by our author:—

"This animal varies much in its dimensions; the largest are seldom more than half an inch long, in a state of rest; the smallest are minute indeed. It is broadest behind, and tapers towards the forepart; above, it is roundish; below, flat. Its colour varies from brown to light brown; it is more generally the latter, and rarely dark brown. It is marked with three longitudinal light yellow lines, extending from one extremity to the other; one dorsal and two central; the others, lateral. The substance of the animal is nearly semitransparent, and, in consequence, its internal structure may be seen pretty distinctly. A canal appears to extend centrically the whole length of the body, arising from a crucial mouth at the smaller extremity, and terminating in a small circular anus at the broader extremity, on each side of which are two light spots.

"This leech is a very active animal: it moves with considerable rapidity; and it is said occasionally

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occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great; when fully extended, it is like a fine cord, and its point is so sharp, that it readily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smelling, for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters. This animal is peculiar to those parts of Ceylon, which are subject to frequent showers; and consequently it is unknown in those districts, that have a long dry season. It is most abundant amongst the mountains,—not on the highest ranges where the temperature appears to be too low for it, but on those, not exceeding two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea. It delights in shady damp places, and is to be seen on moist leaves and stones more frequently than in water. In dry weather it retires into the close damp jungle, and only in rainy weather quits its cover, and infests the pathways and roads, and open parts of the country.

"Whether it is found in any other country than Ceylon, is not quite certain; perhaps the leech of the mountainous parts of Sumatra, noticed in Mr. Marsden's history of that island, is similar to it; and it is not unlikely that it occurs amongst the damp and wooded hills of the south of India. Those who have had no experience of these animals,—of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather, it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. It might be supposed, that there would be little difficulty in keeping them off; this is a very mistaken notion, for they crowd to the attack, and fasten on, quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say, that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time.

"Their bites too are much more troublesome than could be imagined, being very apt to fester and become sores; and, in persons of a bad habit of body, to degenerate into extensive ulcers, that in too many instances have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life.

"The instant the leech fastens on, an acute pain is generally felt, like that produced by the bite of the medicinal leech. A few hours after the bite the surrounding skin becomes slightly inflamed, and itching of a very tormenting kind commonly occurs, producing such a desire to scratch, that few have resolution enough to resist, though well aware of its aggravating effect. This itching may continue several days, till either the wound has healed or ulcerated. The former termination is most common, if only common precautions be taken, and provided the habit of body be pretty good. The latter termination may always be traced either to great neglect, or to a deranged state of the system, or a bad habit of body, which was very common amongst the troops serving in the interior during the late rebellion, especially amongst the Madras auxiliary sepoys."

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Of the snakes, the pimberah (of the species coluber) is the chief. "It is characterized by its great size, and by a couple of horny processes in form and curvature not unlike the spurs of the common fowl, penetrating the skin, and projecting a little anterior to the anus.* By these peculiarities the pimberah is separated from the genus coluber, to which it is allied by similarity of abdominal scuta, and subcaudal squamæ or scutella.

"This snake is the largest species in Ceylon; and indeed is the only one that grows to a great size. I have seen a specimen of it about seventeen feet long, and proportionably thick.† It is said by the natives to attain a much greater magnitude, and to be found occasionally twenty-five and thirty feet long, and of the thickness of a common-sized man. The colour of different specimens that I have seen has varied a little; it is generally a mixture of brown and yellow; the back and sides are strongly and rather handsomely marked with irregular patches of dark brown with dark margins. The jaws are powerful, and capable of great dilation; and they are armed with large strong sharp teeth, reclining backwards. As the muscular strength of this snake is immense, and its activity and courage considerable, it may be credited that it will occasionally attack man; there can be no doubt that it overpowers deer, and swallows them entire.

"The natives have many ridiculous stories respecting this snake. They say, that when young it is a polonga, and provided with poisonous fangs; and that when of a certain age and size it loses these fangs, acquires spurs, and becomes a pimberah. They suppose its spurs are poisonous, and that the animal uses them in striking and killing its prey. They imagine that parturition is always fatal to the female, owing to the abdomen bursting on the occasion; and, that the males, aware of this circumstance, out of regard for the females of their species, avoid them, and choose for their mates, female noyas."—Their noya is cobra de capello, or hooded snake.

Language is regarded of such consequence in Ceylon that it is almost the only subject which is carefully studied.

"Very many of the natives are said to be grammatically acquainted with Singalese; every Upasampada priest should be, and is more or less acquainted with Pali, and a few of them are conversant with Sanscrit. Reading and writing are far from uncommon acquirements, and are almost

* "These horny spurs are perhaps useful to the animal in climbing trees and holding fast its prey. They seem to afford a remarkable instance of what Blumenbach calls the *nisus formativus* (Blumenbachi de Nisu Formativo et generationis negotio nuperæ observat.—Gotting. 1787,) to produce articulated hind-extremities,—the base of the spur being attached to a small bone, with a minute head, which is received into the glenoid cavity of a thin long bone that terminates in a tapering cartilaginous process. Small muscles are attached to these bones; the cartilaginous extremity is only slightly connected with the surrounding cellular membrane.

† It belonged to Dr. Farrell, and was killed after four months confinement without eating, though frequently tried with fowls, frogs, &c.

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as general as in England amongst the male part of the population, to whom they are chiefly confined: they do not form a part of female education, and in consequence, the very few women who can read and write have taught themselves after marriage.

"The Singalese write very neatly and expeditiously, with a sharp-pointed iron style; and, they colour the characters they have scratched by rubbing them with an ink made of lamp-black and a solution of gum. Their books are all manuscript, and actually formed of leaves of trees, and confined by boards. The leaf most used, as best adapted to the purpose, is the immense leaf of the talipot-palm, occasionally nearly thirty feet in circumference. It is well and slowly dried in the shade, rubbed with an oil, and cut into pieces of suitable dimensions, the length of which always greatly exceeds the width; near the two extremities each piece is perforated, that they may be connected by means of a cord, to which the boards also are attached, to form a book. The boards are generally neatly painted and decorated. Occasionally, but rarely, their books are made of thin copper-plates.

"The materials of their writings are durable, and they last much longer than ours, particularly in Ceylon, where our paper is so apt to be destroyed by insects, and our ink to fade. Their books are pretty numerous, and though much more expensive than our printed works, are very much cheaper than MSS. were in Europe, before printing was invented.

"The subjects of their writings are various; chiefly theology, poetry, history, medicine, and astrology. They compose both in prose and verse. Their compositions on religion are principally in the former; on other subjects, mostly in verse. Whether in verse or prose, their style is completely oriental; and, if I may presume to judge from translations, equally gaudy and obscure. They are extremely fond of intricacies of style, and the more artificial the more it is admired: I have heard a poem spoken of with delight as an extraordinary effort of genius, the peculiar merit of which was, that it admitted a great variety of readings, from the left to the right, up and down, and in many other ways, each way making sense. Those too, who are learned, are very fond of variety of languages as well as of perplexity of style, and will interlard their composition with abundance of Pali and Sanscrit.

"Almost every Singalese is, more or less, a poet; or, at least, can compose what they call poetry. Love is not their great inspiring theme, but interest;—a young Kandyan does not indite a ditty to his mistress's eye-brows; the bearded chief is the favourite of his muse, to whom he sings his petition in verse, whether it be to ask a favour, or beg an indulgence. All their poetry is sung or recited: they have seven tunes by which they are modulated. Their most admired tune is called 'The horse-trot;' from the resemblance which it bears to the sound of the trotting of a horse."

Our traveller visited the celebrated mountain called Adam's Peak.

"We arrived on the top of the mountain a little after three o'clock.

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o'clock. The rain was over, the air clear, and the sun shining. The magnificent views of the surrounding scenery amply repaid us for a laborious march, and all the little difficulties we had to contend with. No description, and I doubt if any pencil, could do justice to the scenery, the prospect of which was perfectly uninterrupted in every direction. Looking immediately down the side of the mountain, two or three thousand feet deep, the eye wandered with delight over an irregular surface of foliage, variously and beautifully coloured, of different tints of green, brown, and red, to features more distant and more impressive,—the mountain-ridges and valleys, of very various forms, and of as many different hues and appearances, according to their distance, and their situation in respect to the descending sun. The nearest mountains,—those only two or three miles off, we could observe minutely, and distinguish, through the clear atmosphere, their smaller features,—as the trees with which they were covered; their projecting rocks; deep ravines; and the rills and torrents, which, after the heavy rain, glittered in every hollow. From these there was a transition, sometimes abrupt, sometimes gradual, to the most distant mountains of the interior, which terminated the view in that direction, and had the blue aerial tint of the sky, differing only in being of greater intensity. As the mountains faded with the distance, and almost vanished in air, so did the valleys and lowlands, in mist and vapour. The mountain valleys within a few miles were still occupied with dense strata of white mist, and had the appearance before remarked, of frozen rivers and lakes: indeed, so strong was the resemblance, that they vividly brought to my recollection the winter scenes of my native country.

"From the surrounding scenery our curiosity soon led us to examine the summit of the mountain, and the object which induces thousands annually to undertake this weary pilgrimage. The summit is very small: according to the measurement made by lieut. Malcolm, (the first European who ascended the Peak,) its area is seventy-four feet by twenty-four. It is surrounded by a stone wall five feet high, built in some places on the brink of the precipice. The apex of the mountain is a rock, which stands in the middle of the inclosure, about six or eight feet above the level ground. On its top is the object of worship of the natives, the Sree-pada,—the sacred impression, as they imagine, of the foot of Boodhoo, which he stamped on his first visit to the island. It is a superficial hollow, five feet three inches and three quarters long, and between two feet seven inches and two feet five inches wide. It is ornamented with a margin of brass, studded with a few gems, of little value: it is covered with a roof, which is fastened to the rock by four iron chains, and supported by four pillars; and it is surrounded by a low wall. The roof was lined with coloured cloths, and its margin being decked with flowers, and streamers, it made a very gay appearance. The cavity certainly bears a coarse resemblance to the figure of the human foot: were

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were it really an impression, it is not a very flattering one, or the encomiums which are lavished on the beauty of the feet of Boodhoo are very improperly bestowed. It is hardly worth enquiring how it was formed; and whether it is entirely or only partly artificial. From its appearance and other circumstances, I believe it to be partly natural and partly artificial. There are little raised partitions to represent the interstices between the toes; these are certainly artificial; for a minute portion, which I secretly detached, was a mixture of sand and lime, similar to common cement, and altogether different from the rock itself. Lower down, on the same rock, there is a little niche of masonry, dedicated to Samen, who is also worshipped on the peak, being considered the guardian god of the mountain. Within the enclosure is a small house of one room, the residence of the officiating priest; and this, and two small huts outside the parapet, is all the shelter that the mountain affords. There is nothing else on the summit deserving of notice, that I am aware of, excepting a grove of rhododendrons, *(rhododendron arboreum,)* which, studded with large red flowers, made a very handsome appearance. It is situated on the east and north-east side of the mountain, immediately outside the parapet, and is considered sacred. This shrub, or rather tree, the natives say was planted by Samen, immediately after the departure of Boodhoo; and, that it is peculiar to the Peak, and found in no other part of the island. The latter assertion I have since ascertained to be quite erroneous; the tree is common on all the higher mountains of the interior, and it occasionally makes its appearance at elevations little exceeding 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

"We passed the night on the mountains; and, it was the first night, since I had entered the tropics, that I had occasion to complain of cold. There was no moon, the sky was cloudy; stars of the first and second magnitude only making their appearance: once or twice, that we looked out, we saw what might be called 'darkness visible,' and the giant forms of the mountains, sublime in obscurity. The next morning, just before sun-rise, we were awoke by the shouts of a party of pilgrims, just arrived. Having no toilet to make, we were in the open air in an instant. It was indeed a glorious morning; and we had reason to thank the pilgrims for waking us. The rising sun painted the sky with gold and purple, and threw over the whole scene such a rich purple light, that I never before saw equalled.

"The party of pilgrims that had just arrived consisted of several men and women, all native Singalese of the interior, neatly dressed in clean clothes. They immediately proceeded to their devotions. A priest, in his yellow robes, stood on the rock close to the impression of the foot, with his face to the people, who had ranged themselves in a row below; some on their knees, with their hands uplifted, and joined palm to palm, and others bending forward, with their hands in the same attitude of devotion. The priest, in a loud clear voice, sentence by sentence, recited the articles

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articles of their religious faith, and duties; and, in response, they repeated the same after him. When he had finished, they raised a loud shout; and, he retiring, they went through the same ceremony by themselves, with one of their party for their leader.

"An interesting scene followed this: wives affectionately and respectfully saluted their husbands, and children their parents, and friends one another. An old grey-headed woman first made her salems to a really venerable old man; she was moved to tears, and almost kissed his feet: he affectionately raised her up. Several middle-aged men then salemed the patriarchal pair; these men were salemed in return by still younger men, who had first paid their respects to the old people; and lastly, those nearly of the same standing slightly salemed each other, and exchanged betel-leaves. The intention of these salutations, I was informed, was of a moral kind,—to confirm the ties of kindred,—to strengthen family love and friendship, and remove animosities.

"Each pilgrim makes some offering to the impression of the foot, and to Samen. I observed several of them: one presented a few small pieces of copper coin, another some betel-leaves, another some areka-nuts, another some rice, and another a piece of cloth. The offerings were placed on the impression, and almost immediately removed by a servant who stood by for the purpose; they are the perquisites of the chief priest of the Malwattè Wiharè.

"Before the pilgrims descend they are blessed by the priest, and exhorted to return to their homes, and lead in future virtuous lives."

"I shall conclude," continues our author, "with transcribing the exordium of a curious Sanus, written in the time of king Kirtisseré, relative to and descriptive of the Peak:—'Our Boodhoo, who acquired Niwané; who came into the world like other Boodhoos; from whom is derived the food of life (religion); who is celebrated for his thirty-two great manly beauties, and for the eighty-two signs connected with them, and for the light which shines a fathom round his body, and for the beams of light that dart from the top of his head; who is the preceptor of three worlds; who is acquainted with the past, present, and future; who, during four asankeas of kalpés, so conducted himself as to be an example of the thirty great qualities; who subdued Mareya and his attendants, and became Boodhoo:—in the eighth year from that event he rose into the air, spread beams of light of six different colours round his person, and stamped the impression of his foot, bearing the noble marks Chakkralaksana, and the 108 auspicious tokens, on the rock Samantakootaparwate;—which is celebrated for the cold and lovely waters of its rivers, for its mountain torrents, and for its flowery groves, spreading in the air their sweet-scented pollen;—which is the crown of the Virgin Islands, rich in mines of all kinds of precious stones, like a maid decked with jewels.'"

The lake or tank of Mineré is described as a very interesting object.

"Its great size, fifteen or twenty miles in circumference, entitles it to

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to be called a lake; but, as it is artificial, its waters, being kept in by an embankment, it is strictly a tank. The embankment is about a quarter of a mile long, and about sixty feet wide at its top. In general it is overgrown with forest-trees and thick jungle. Judging from those parts of it which are not thus concealed, it is made of stones of moderate size. On our way back from Trincomalie to Kandy, I visited it, and examined, as well as circumstances would permit, the outlet through which the water of the tank has vent. Guided by a native of the place, with some difficulty I made my way through the close jungle to the principal outlet, of which I could procure a good view only by wading in the stream that bursts out of it. As it is at the base of the embankment, and probably lower than even the bottom of the tank, it ensures a constant flow of water. I wished to examine the work on the opposite side of the embankment, towards the lake, but was prevented by the thick jungle intervening. The stream, which is always running from the tank, is of considerable size; at least twelve feet wide at its source, and two or three feet deep. It flows into the Mahawellé ganga through the district of Tambankadduwe. Formerly, when its waters were directed by man, and applied to cultivation, it was a source of fertility, probably, to the whole tract through which it passed; but now, running waste, forming swamps, and only supporting rank vegetation, it may be considered one of the causes of the unwholesomeness of this part of the country.

"The manner of my guide, who led me to the embankment, was very characteristic, and not a little amusing. He kept always a little in advance, walking cautiously, as if on an enemy's ground; his eye constantly wandering about and penetrating the thickets, as if to avoid being surprised by an elephant, bear, or leopard. The only wild animals I saw during our walk, with the exception of a few monkeys, were four or five large alligators. Turning round a little headland of the lake, we suddenly came within a few feet of them, as they lay on the sandy shore, basking in the sun. The instant they saw us, and heard the report of my rifle, they plunged into the lake, and disappeared under water; a circumstance that may convince even the timid, that on land, at least, they are not dangerous, particularly when I mention that we were only two in company; that they were in the act of flying even before the rifle was fired; and that the sand where they were, contained their eggs. This we discovered accidentally: walking over the sand, we heard distinctly feeble cries from beneath; some egg-shells lying on the shore immediately suggested the cause, and, on digging in the sand from whence the noise issued, two or three young alligators made their appearance, and we found several eggs. It was curious to observe the propensity of these animals to use the weapons with which nature has furnished them; they all bit at the stick with which I touched them; savage from birth, and shewing more instinctive hardihood than their runaway parents. The egg was

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was about the size of a goose-egg, but larger, and at its extremities more rounded. Its earthy shell was brittle, and easily separated. Like the shells of the eggs of all the other lizards that I have examined, as well as that of the turtle, and of birds, it consists chiefly of carbonat of lime, and a little albumen, with very slight traces of phosphat of lime. The membrane beneath the outer shell too, like that of other lizards and of the turtle, was thick and remarkably tough and strong. The alligator of Ceylon is never seen in rivers amongst the mountains or hills; it is confined to the low country, and abounds most in the lakes and tanks in the northern and southern parts of the island. It appears to be the *crocodilus biporcatus* of M. Cuvier.* It occasionally attains a great size: I have heard of one taken that was seventeen feet long. Even in its own element, it rarely attacks man; but there are instances of its carrying off individuals; and the large one, just alluded to, had seized and swallowed a native."

9.—*A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of exploring a North East Passage, undertaken in the years* 1815—1818, *&c.* By Otto Von Kotzebue.

It is pleasing to see nations vying with each other in the pursuit of knowledge, instead of marshalling their armies in embattled opposition. While Britain sends her adventurers on a north-western expedition, Russia projects an exploratory voyage towards the north-east from the southern ocean; with this difference, however, that the former is more strictly a national object and encouraged by the promise of large remuneration,—while the Russian enterprize, under Von Kotzebue, was undertaken at the expence of a munificent individual, count Romanzoff, chancellor of the empire. We hail the appearance of these volumes in a good English translation. The first contains an account of the voyage from Cronstadt to Copenhagen, England, Teneriffe, Brasil, the coast of Chili, Kamtschatka to the newly discovered Kotzebue's Sound, behind Beering's Straits, Oonalashka, California and the Sandwich islands: the second gives the journal of the advance of the expedition to the newly discovered Radack chain, the St. Laurence islands, and thence to St. Helena to Revel: the third presents us with remarks and opinions of the naturalist of the expedition, and an appendix containing general remarks on the voyage and interesting details of a scientific description. During this voyage the Coral islands were more accurately examined than has ever been done before; and a discovery has been made on the coast of America to the north of Beering's Straits, which escaped captains Cook and Clarke. The following is a curious account of a native of Ulle or Ulloah, one of the Carolinas. He was found at Aur, one of the group of the St. Lawrence islands, near the southern entrance of Beering's Straits.

* Regne Animal, tom. ii. p. 20.

"Kadu

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"Kadu was born in the island of Ulle, belonging to the Carolinas, which must lie at least 1,500 English miles to the west from here, and is known only by name on the chart, because Father Cantin, in 1733, was sent from the Ladrones, as missionary to the Carolinas. Kadu left Ulle with Edock, and two other savages, in a boat contrived for sailing, with the intention of fishing at a distant island; a violent storm drove these unfortunate men quite out of their course: they drifted about the sea for eight months, finding but seldom, fish for their food, and at last landed, in the most pitiable situation, on the island of Aur. The most remarkable part of this voyage is, that it was accomplished against the north-east monsoon, and must be particularly interesting to those who have been hitherto of opinion that the population of the South Sea islands commenced from west to east. According to Kadu's account, they had their sail spread during their whole voyage, when the wind permitted, and they plied against the north-east monsoon, thinking they were under the lee of their island; this may account for their at last coming to Aur. They kept their reckoning by the moon, making a knot in a cord, destined for the purpose, at every new moon. As the sea produced abundance of fish, and they were perfectly acquainted with the art of fishing, they suffered less hunger than thirst, for though they did not neglect during every rain to collect a small stock, they were often totally destitute of fresh water. Kadu, who was the best diver, frequently went down to the bottom of the sea, where it is well known that the water is not so salt, with a cocoa nut, with only a small opening; but even, if this satisfied the want of the moment, it probably contributed to weaken them. When they perceived the island of Aur, the sight of land did not rejoice them, because every feeling had died within them. Their sails had long been destroyed, their canoe the sport of the winds and the waves, and they patiently expected death, when the inhabitants of Aur sent several canoes to their assistance, and carried them senseless on shore. A Tamon was present at the moment; the iron utensils which the unfortunate men still possessed dazzled their deliverers, and they were on the point of striking the fatal blow, to divide their spoil, when Tigedien, the Tamon of the island of Aur, fortunately came in time to save their lives. When Kadu afterwards offered all his treasures to the preserver of his life, he was generous enough to refuse them; he took only a trifle, and forbade his people, on pain of death, to do any harm to the poor strangers. Kadu, with his companions, went to Tigedien's house, who took paternal care of him, and conceived a particular affection for him, on account of his natural understanding and kind heart. According to his reckoning it must be about three or four years since his arrival here. Kadu was engaged in the woods, when the Rurick came in sight, and he was speedily sent for, as they expected from him, who had travelled far, and was generally accounted a very sensible man, an explanation of this strange phenomenon. He had often told them of ships, which, though they

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they had visited Ulle during his absence, he had heard of; he even knew the names of two men, Lewis and Marmol, who had come from the great island of Britannia; and he, therefore, by the description, knew our ship. Being very partial to the whites, he urged the islanders to go on board, which they, at first, declined; for according to tradition, the white men devoured the black. How they came to this opinion was an enigma to us, for, except an ancient tradition, that, at a very remote period, a large ship had sailed past Kawen, they had no other idea of European ships, but such as had been communicated to them by Kadu. His promise to barter some iron for them, at last induced them to come on board, and here he immediately remained with us, as the reader is already informed. The precaution with which we had him watched was quite superfluous; he slept quietly during the night, and awoke with the first dawn of morning, cheerful and happy."

On the 24th of February they sailed, and the narrative continues:—"Five boats which followed us from Aur, and in which there were three Tamons, Tiuraur, Lebeuliet, and Kadu's benefactor, Tigedien, now came on board. Kadu, who had been presented with a yellow cloak, and red apron, walked proudly in his ludicrous finery, without condescending to notice his companions, who gazed on him with astonishment from their boats, and could not conceive the metamorphosis. In vain they cried 'Kadu! Kadu!' He did not deign them a look, but walked proudly about on the deck, always taking care to turn himself in such a manner that they might be able to admire his finery. When I learnt that there were three Tamons in the boats, I commissioned Kadu to invite them, as I could not extend the permission to all the savages on account of their numbers; he felt greatly honoured, conducted himself with much dignity, and, after a short speech, first introduced to me Tigedien on deck, as the most distinguished. This old man, with silver white hair and beard, had a venerable and pleasing countenance, but his tall, strong body was bent with age. He presented me with some rolls of mogan; and, while I was conversing with him, Kadu invited the other chiefs, who were likewise very old, on board. The dress of the Tamons differed but little from that of the other savages; they were only more tattooed, and wore round their necks ornaments of fish-bones, which I afterwards learnt supplied the place of orders. Kadu, to give himself consequence, conducted the guests about the ship, gave them explanations of all the wondrous things which they saw, and knew how to conduct himself so cunningly, as to make it appear that he had a perfect idea of every thing he tried to explain; he talked with particular diffuseness on trifling subjects, and generally produced laughter. When they saw a sailor take a pinch of snuff, and questioned him, who had never seen it himself, he was not at all embarrassed; he took up the box, and certainly told them many surprising things respecting it, as they listened to him with the greatest attention: but when, to make the matter quite plain to them, he took up the snuff to his nose, he threw the box from

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from him, and began to sneeze and to cry so immoderately, that his astonished auditors ran from him in different directions; but he soon collected himself, and knew how to turn the affair into a joke. Kadu's explanation of the cannon convinced us that he was acquainted with them; for he told them that if the islanders ventured to steal any thing, they would beat down all the cocoa and bread-fruit trees with them; and further related, that Lewis and Marmol, in their visit to Ulle, when the inhabitants had stolen something from the ship, had not ceased shooting down the trees, till the property stolen had been returned. Setting aside this little difference they must have conducted themselves with much humanity, as Kadu had a very great respect for white men, and liked so much to be with us. The Tamons now attempted to dissuade him from his resolution, but he only shook his head, embraced me, and said, 'I remain with you wherever you go!'

"We learnt that there was still another chief of the name of Lamary, under whose power the island groups from Aur to Bigar were subjected, and who was now absent to assemble a military force, with which he intended to seize upon the group of Mediuro, lying to the south of Aur. Its inhabitants often make incursions upon Aur, Cawen, and Otdia, to seize provisions, of which they are in great want, on account of the numerous population. An incursion on Lamary's island, by which a man lost his life, was now to be punished. Kadu told us that the most shameful pillage was committed upon Otdia; the enemy destroyed every thing they could not carry off. By this information the riddle was solved, why we every where had found newly-planted trees. The people appeared to us unfit for war, and their short, miserable lances confirmed us in this opinion. We now learnt that even the women take a part in the war, loaded with baskets filled with stones, which they throw, as they form the rear-guard, over the heads of their warriors, into the hostile army; they likewise afforded succour to the wounded, and Kadu, who has been in many such battles, assured us that the women were of great service in war."

During the whole night previously to their leaving Aur, they had heard the drums and songs of the savages; when the sails were set, the noise on shore increased, and Kadu thought that it was done to wish them a happy voyage:—

"Kadu, to whom we had given a shirt and a light sailor's jacket, was in an excellent humour at this dress, which he liked very much, till the motion of the ship made him sea-sick, and very low-spirited; but his health and good temper soon returned, and he did not appear to miss his friends in the least. At half-past two, three low islands were descried in the north from the topmast, which Kadu immediately recognized to be a part of the group of Ailu, where he had once been. He thought that the small island of Temo must lie S. W. and Ligiep farther to the west. We were now under the lee of the group of Ailu, seven miles distant from it, and were, therefore, obliged to tack the whole night to reach it.

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"The 1st of March, at day-break, we had already gained so much, that we were under the lee at its south point, which is formed by the island of Ailu, after which the whole group is called.

"The length of the whole island was scarcely a mile, its breadth a quarter of a mile; it had a pleasing appearance, and was distinguished from the rest by its high palm-trees. We approached the island of Ailu, from which we saw columns of smoke ascending, and people walking about. After we had sailed round it, we went along the southern side of the group, which consists wholly of coral reefs; and when we had sailed round this also, we were in calm water: we now continued our course northward, near the reef, in the hope of finding a passage. We soon saw three boats coming through the reefs, but found the passage too narrow for us to penetrate through it. Two boats came so near to us that we could speak with the islanders, and Kadu's joy, at seeing some of his old acquaintance, was as great as their astonishment to find him with us. None of them ventured on board, but a long conversation took place from the boats with Kadu, who related to them all he knew about us, and also that he was determined to go with us, but that we intended to pass some days near their island. At this last news the savages expressed much pleasure, showed us, towards the north, a passage, which according to their opinion, would be wide enough, and we immediately spread more sail to reach it before the evening. * * *

"Near Ailu, three boats immediately came up to our ship, and Kadu, in his sailor's dress, did not neglect to place himself on the deck, in such a position that he could be distinctly seen. He condescendingly called out to them, that he was Kadu, they need not fear to come on board; but they, scarcely trusting their eyes, did not venture, till after they had had a long conversation with him. After they had sufficiently examined and admired the dress of their old friend, he explained to them with much dignity all the other objects, and thought it quite natural that they should behave to him with as much submission as if he had been a distinguished Tamon. Afterwards he had even the politeness to accompany them on shore, and took, without ceremony, the place of honour in the canoe; the simple savages sung and rejoiced, and carried him on their shoulders through the water, without considering that he had only been a common man like themselves a few days before; a zeal which he probably heightened by some old nails which he took with him from the ship to give them. When he arrived on shore, he sat down with much gravity; they all surrounded him, standing, and he related to them his important adventures and experience. * * *

"Kadu went with us on board; the islanders accompanied us in their canoes, filled with cocoa-nuts, which they offered us without desiring any thing in return. On account of the scarcity of fruit among them, I was much moved at this generosity and disinterestedness, and richly rewarded them with iron. * * *

"At Capeniur, I visited a chief, who, according to his appearance, must

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must have been far above a hundred years old; snow-white woolly hair covered his head and chin: his lean and shrivelled body scarcely resembled that of a human being, and yet he enjoyed the privilege of these happy islanders; his spirits were cheerful, and his mental faculties unimpaired. It appeared more and more enigmatical to me, how the population could be so scanty, and yet the health of the people so durable, till Kadu gave me the following reason; on account of the scarcity of provisions, the barbarous and revolting law prevails, that no mother is allowed to bring up more than three children; the rest must be sacrificed. We ourselves experienced the beneficent influence of this climate on the body; as, notwithstanding the want of fresh provisions, we were never better in health. * *

"The 13th. At day-break, we observed that the current had carried us during the night eight miles to the S. W. 40°, and directed our course to the strait, which is formed on the north by Udirick and on the south by Togai. At eight o'clock we had passed them, and were under the lee of Suwaroff's group, into which I intended to penetrate; but as we could not find any passage broad and deep enough for our ship, I resolved to remain here only one day under sail to speak to Lamary. Four canoes soon appeared with their chief, and were about to repeat the same ceremonies as last year, when they, to their great astonishment, recognized Kadu. Lamary remained only a short time with us on board, because his people were afraid that we might keep him. He was distinguished from the other islanders less by his dress than his tall and robust person. His face indicated much sense, but his right eye, smaller than the left gave him a sly look. Kadu afterwards told us, that Lamary was now about thirty years old, a native of Arno, and came some years ago to Aur; had murdered its chief without any provocation, and usurped the dominion; thence he had gone to Kawen, and continued to proceed farther to the north with his partisans, to Udirick; had every where murdered the most distinguished chiefs, and now ruled with unlimited sway over the whole chain from Radack to Aur. It is remarkable that the island of Sumatra was anciently known to the Arabs under the name of Lamary; from which one might suppose that the population of the Carolinas, as well as of these groups, had its origin in the Philippine Islands; and the more so, as these nations resemble each other very much. After I had made Lamary a few presents on his short visit, he took from his neck a curiously-worked fish-bone, which is worn here for distinction, which he did me the honour to present to me, and immediately left the ship; the other islanders would, however, not be deterred from stopping to hear Kadu's wonderful explanations. I learnt from them, that Bigini, the most northern group of the Radack chain, was exactly to the east of us, and this is perhaps the same known from the chart, under the name of Pescadores, and which has been seen only once. I was told that the island of Bigar was to the N. N. E. and the islanders informed me, that Lamary was soon going there to catch turtle,

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and to lay them up as a provision for the approaching war.

"Two of Kadu's fellow-sufferers, whom Lamary had brought to this island, came to us; one of them, a very old man, was particularly beloved by Kadu, and he resolved to take him with him without saying a word to me. The old Carolinian was beside himself for joy; but fell into a violent passion when I refused his request. He abused Kadu, and besought me to leave the latter in his stead; and in vain were all my representations, that he could not endure a voyage in his old age. I would willingly have complied with his unremitting entreaties, if I had not expected his death almost to a certainty. After the islanders had sufficiently admired all the treasures, Kadu asked my permission to accompany them. M. Chamisso also went, to make himself farther acquainted with the island. The old Carolinian was obliged to be taken by force into the boats, as he would absolutely stay; and they all left us. In a few hours M. Chamisso and Kadu returned on board, accompanied by several canoes filled with cocoa-nuts. They had not been able to land, as it was impossible to penetrate into the basin of the group, on account of the small opening and the contrary wind; and on the outer side they were unable to pass on account of the violence of the breakers, through which Kadu and the other savages swam, while M. Chamisso waited his return in the boat.. I now again represented to Kadu, that it was the last moment that he had to reflect. I told him that we should never return to Radack; that he could have no hopes of ever going to Ulle; and that he had to expect a long and fatiguing voyage. He threw both his arms round me, vowed to remain with me till death, and nothing remained for me except to keep him, and with a firm determination to provide for him as a father. He distributed in haste all his treasures, and we left Udirick.

"On the 18th of April, we saw the island of Amuchta, and, on the 21st, we were in great danger between Oonemack and Oonalashka. Circumstances obliged us to come pretty near to the land lying opposite to us, when a sudden storm drove us on the coast, and we could already calculate the moment of our destruction, when the wind unexpectedly veered; a change very frequent near high land.

"The high mountains, covered with ice, of which there are a great many here, astonished Kadu beyond measure. He would not believe that it was land, and it is not surprising, that he, who had hitherto seen nothing but small, low islands, covered, with the loveliest verdure, should not recognize as land, masses of ice, towering into the clouds. I never saw him regard any thing with more astonishment than snow. To satisfy his curiosity, he one day, when it was falling in very large flakes, gave himself the trouble to catch some, and was seized with a shuddering, when it suddenly vanished in his hand; full of mistrust, he looked at all of us, and thought himself transported into a land of enchantment.

* * * * *

"Kadu, who found himself very well in Oonalashka, though he

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he did not like the air, was much surprised that he did not see a single tree on the island, and that neither cocoa-nuts nor bread-fruit were to be had. He took a lively interest in all the new objects which he saw; the Aleutian mode of living under ground did not please him at all; he thought it was better in Radack and Ulle, and asked us whether people lived so at St. Petersburgh? We gave him such a splendid description of that city, that he was seized with the greatest desire to see it soon. He looked at the large oxen with astonishment and fear; and his joy was without bounds on being informed, that the meat which we ate daily on board the ship, was the flesh of these animals. We asked him why he was so rejoiced, and he timidly confessed, that he thought we ate men, and that it might one day be his turn. Soon after our departure from Radack, he had been present when a barrel of salt meat was opened; he observed a piece of the ribs; he remembered the warning of his friends, not to go with us, because we ate the blacks; from that moment, the poor fellow regarded himself as ship-provision, and looked forward, with horror, to the moment when we should be in want of food. * * *

At Woahoo, "Kadu, had made himself many friends, and several things excited his astonishment; among others, he was once extremely frightened by a man on horseback, as he took him for a dreadful monster. The islanders took pleasure in teaching him, and as he particularly interested himself in the cultivation of the land, I hoped, through him, to instruct the inhabitants of Radack with respect to the plants which I intended to take with me. * *

"The 31st of October, at daybreak, we took our course to Schischmareff Strait, which we reached at ten o'clock, followed by some gusts of wind. In a boat under sail, which we soon overtook, we recognised our old friend Lagediack, who, as soon as he saw us, made the most comical gesticulations in the joy of his heart, always crying, '*Aidara, Totabu, Tamisso, Timaro!*' As we were under full sail, he could not come on board; he therefore, contented himself with proceeding to Otdia, where he begged us to follow him. Kadu had resolved not to show himself to his half-countrymen in the canoes, but to surprise them by his presence on shore; but his excessive joy frustrated all his plans. The Radackers were scarcely near enough to speak to him, when to their great astonishment, he sprung up, exclaiming, 'Look here! I am Kadu! do you know me still?' They then began a lively conversation, in which he probably told them the most wonderful adventures, for their long-drawn *O—h!* was frequently repeated.

"At five o'clock in the afternoon we cast anchor in the same place where we had been before. Lagediack immediately came, loaded with cocoa nuts, accompanied by some savages who were strangers to us. As soon as he came on board, he gave himself up entirely to the joy of seeing us again; he danced and sung, ran up to us, embraced us all by turns, and, at last, took a wreath of sweet-scented flowers, which he had just twined, from his head, to put it on mine, continually

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continually exclaiming, '*Aidara!*' His comrades imitated him in every thing, though we were strangers to them. After the intoxication of his joy was in some measure dispelled, Lagediack came up to Kadu, who was a very remarkable person in the eyes of them all. They formed a circle round him, in the middle of which he was obliged to sit, and immediately words flowed from his lips, his eyes sparkled, and the faces of the audience strongly expressed the sensations which his long narrative had excited. We were at length obliged to interrupt the stream of his eloquence, which had already made him foam at the mouth, as we wished to know what had occurred during our absence from Radack. * *

"On the 3rd of November, in the morning, M. Chamisso returned with Kadu, and I was disagreeably surprised with the news that the latter intended to stay here. It was but yesterday that he promised never to leave me, and this sudden alteration of his resolution was quite an enigma, which Chamisso soon solved. Kadu had learnt on shore that his little child in Aur lamented very much after him, ran about in the woods all day to seek him, and could not sleep in the night. This news had softened his paternal heart, and brought him to the determination of remaining here. He seemed still to struggle with himself, when he related it to me with much emotion; but when I, though with a heavy heart, as I really loved him, approved his plan, he resolved to execute it, and promised to rear our plantations with affection, and to call the different plants by our names. Future navigators will therefore find, instead of yams, taro, and potatoes; timaros, tamissos, and totabus. Every one on board the ship would know from his own mouth whether he really intended to leave us; and he told to each, individually, how his child called "Kadu" in the woods, and could not sleep in the night. The separation was very painful to me, and I could only console myself with the idea that he might be useful here, and would not, perhaps, long survive in our cold climate. As he intended to leave the ship to-day, because we sailed to-morrow, we all collected presents for him. He looked at his treasures with mute astonishment, and was only afraid that the Radackers could not resist the temptation of robbing him. I did not doubt that Lamary, as soon as he heard of it, would not fail to take from him the greatest part, and to avoid this, left some very considerable presents for him also. The old chief of Ormed and Lagediack were not forgotten. Some hogs and dogs, which I intrusted to Kadu's care, were then put into the boat, and I accompanied him with Chamisso on shore, he having previously taken an affectionate farewell on board the ship. Lagediack received us on shore, gazed with astonishment at the treasures, which were spread out, and was enraptured at the presents given to him. Kadu's riches I had brought into Rarick's habitation, where he concealed them, and the islanders, who were delighted at the sight of them, were, perhaps, already forming plans in secret, for appropriating them to themselves. To protect Kadu as much as possible against such

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such an event, I intended to make an exhortation to all the savages. Lagediack immediately dispatched two cryers, who went about the island, and made known his orders, that they should assemble. Some drums were beat, and all the inhabitants of Otdia, men, women, and children, were soon assembled. They were informed that Kadu intended to remain here, and that I was going to speak to them on the subject. The people, full of expectation, formed a circle, in the middle of which stood Chamisso and myself. Kadu, in the mean time, dressed himself in Rarick's house, probably to make a strong impression on the savages, on this solemn occasion. After we had been waiting for some time, he at last came out of the house, with measured paces; he had put on a white shirt, a sabre buckled round his waist which he held naked in his right hand, and his head covered with a straw hat. The Radackers were astonished when they saw him enter with a serious countenance with his murderous weapon, and he sat down with much gravity on the branch of a tree. The sun had already set when Kadu made the following speech, in which he had been tutored. I must previously observe, that Kadu, from our accounts, had formed a very high idea of the Tamon of Russia, of whom he told the Radackers a great deal. 'The great Tamon of all tamons,' said he, 'of the land of Russia, has commanded that Kadu shall remain here, to take care of the plants and animals left here by the Russians. Nobody dare hinder him on pain of death; on the contrary, every inhabitant shall assist him to cultivate the land, for which he is to be rewarded; though the promised rewards were to arise from their labour itself.' I also permitted myself the following fiction, in order to give more weight to the speech: A large ship will come from Russia in ten months, to bring the Radackers iron, and other necessary articles: but if it finds that the plantations are destroyed, the guilty persons will be punished with death! Let nobody venture to rob Kadu, or to do him any injury; this crime will also be punished with death.' At the conclusion, I promised large rewards to such as should, on the arrival of the ship from Russia, come on board with their new cultivated fruits. Kadu delivered his speech with much dignity; the islanders promised faithfully to fulfil our wish, and, to make them acquainted with my great power, I had given orders on board, to fire, on a signal being given, two guns, and to throw up a rocket: It was now quite dark; I told the islanders to look at the ship in order to see the fire with which we would punish their disobedience. The signal was given, the cannons thundered, and the poor savages were petrified with terror; but the rocket caused still more alarm, which, hissing through the air, illuminated the whole island. Lagediack threw both his arms round me, and begged me to put an end to the terrific scene; but Kadu was much pleased at the impression the fire had made, for he now thought himself secure against any attacks. Some presents which I distributed restored tranquillity.

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tranquillity. We gave Kadu two copper medals with the portrait of the emperor; the one he was to wear himself, and present the other to Lamary in my name. He resolved to bury some of his treasures, and go with the rest to Ormed, to his old benefactor. On taking leave, Kadu seemed to be fully sensible how hard it was to part from us, for he cried like a child, and implored me to come again. The attachment of this good-hearted man moved me very much, but I was still more deeply affected with the universal lamentations of the savages at our departure. Lagediack kept close to me, and frequently asked me whether we would really return. Men, women, and children, accompanied us to the boat; Kadu went on before with a drawn sword; and the torches, with which they lighted the way, gave the whole procession a very solemn appearance. After we had put off, they all sat on the shore, and joined in a song, in which our names were frequently repeated.

"The 4th of November. The anchors were weighed at day-break, and we left the group of Otdia with the consciousness of having done good there. We saw through our telescopes Kadu sitting before Rarick's house, with several others looking after us. I recognized him by the white shirt; he waved a white handkerchief as long as I could see him through the telescope."

CHAP.

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CHAPTER III.

BELLES LETTRES, ANTIQUITIES, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE term "Belles Lettres" is so indefinite in its modern acceptation, that it becomes extremely difficult to characterize the present state of literary advancement or retrogradation, in this respect; for, as Locke would say, we must define our terms, and we may then proceed to the requisite computation. In its most comprehensive sense it includes both the terms we have subjoined in our title to this department; and all the three, perhaps, were it not for the sake of preserving some uniformity in our volumes, might be absorbed in the general head-line "Miscellaneous Literature." We have before intimated that voyages and travels constitute the chief attractions to the reading world at present; at least so far as the solid part of it is concerned;—we say nothing of the works of imagination which diffuse a charm and fascination over the leisure hour, and wind their romantic way through every region of society, from the palace of greatness to the cottage of poverty. It must be confessed this state of things is gratifying; because the encouragement which is given to publications of the superior order, to which we have referred, is not to that species which records probable and improbable, real and fictitious adventures, but to that which accords most with the genuine interests of knowledge, the advancement of truth and the improvement of the human mind: in a word, it is now the judicious and *scientific traveller* who finds the warmest welcome, and whose quartos (though we sometimes wish, for the pocket's sake, they were octavos) obtain the largest circulation. The copious extracts we have given in this department of the present volume, will furnish an ample illustration of this statement.

No works of any very commanding influence or standard excellence have, we believe, issued from the press recently, on the subject of *education*, which has, indeed, been previously surveyed in almost all its chief and essential principles, by writers well and long known to fame; nor have the *languages* any very considerable accessions of remark and investigation. The great principles of *political economy* are rather become party questions and subjects of stormy debate and contest in the public forum, than subjects of patient and private research; and they are understood and appreciated precisely in proportion to the bias which the individual mind has received, on the politics of the day. *Rhetoric* and *oratory* have received few illustrations from the press, or, we fear, from the *ore rotundo* of the popular speaker. The days of Pitt and Fox seem to have gone by, or we are at best but cursorily reminded of them by the gleaming and scintillating transmissions

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transmissions of their splendour through the thicker and denser atmosphere of inferior minds, or the occasional coruscations of a few individuals of somewhat assimilating genius. One department of knowledge we are happy to believe has excited an increased degree of attention, and is more duly appreciated than formerly; we refer to *theology*, and especially that species of it which is termed *Biblical criticism*. It is not that works of imposing superiority have been presented to us, but in the favourable reception of a few, and in the general tone of feeling which is prevalent, we have discovered cause for thankfulness that our common Christianity is advancing to that plenitude of power, that universality of influence, which every well-wisher to mankind must desire.

Proceed we now to occupy a few pages with some passages from writers who belong to the class indicated by our title:—

1.—*Substance of Lectures on the ancient Greeks, and on the Revival of Greek Learning in Europe. By the late Andrew Dalzel, A.M. F.R.S.E., Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.*

This posthumous publication of the Greek Professor, at the University of Edinburgh, is not very eminently calculated to enhance his otherwise well-earned reputation. We notice it chiefly to insert an impressive exhortation to the assiduous study of the Greek language, contained in the fifteenth lecture, which was well calculated to excite his pupils, and may now stimulate others to assiduity in the cultivation of this important department of literature.

"No man can possibly obtain the praise of erudition, who is ignorant of the Greeks and their language, because this is the source from which learning flows. In whatever rank of life above the vulgar any person is to appear, some knowledge of the language of ancient Greece is not only ornamental, but almost absolutely necessary. In the three literary professions of theology, law, and medicine, any person who is destitute of some acquaintance with this language, must be considered as a novice or smatterer among all men of real learning. To a divine it is a sufficient reason for his applying to the Greek, that the New Testament of our Saviour is written in that language. But here he cannot be supposed to be a true critic, unless he have a considerable acquaintance with the Greek authors. The fathers of the church also wrote, many of them very elegantly, in this language, At any rate, a divine ought to aspire at the praise of learning. An illiterate person of this character is always considered as contemptible.

"Nor ought the student of law to be ignorant of Greek. The Roman or civil law, which makes a great part of his study, although it was delivered in Latin, is still intermingled with a great many Greek words. The emperor Justinian, who collected it, reigned at Constantinople, at a period when the Greek language was much more spoken than the Latin, and many of the commentaries upon the civil law were written in Greek. The modern writers and commentators on the civil law, suppose

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suppose the student moderately skilled in Greek. Heineccius upon the Institutes of Justinian, as well as the Pandects, every now and then introduces Greek words, which must puzzle and disconcert a student who is totally ignorant of that language. When we reflect, farther, that lawyers are considered universally as men of learning, and that they ought to be also men of eloquence and taste, it must be allowed, that at least a moderate knowledge of the Greek tongue is absolutely necessary for them.

"The vast utility of Greek in a medical education is so obvious, that it was never called in question. Almost all the terms of art are derived from that quarter, and Greek words are made use of in every prescription. This, of itself, is sufficient to recommend some acquaintance with that language to every student of medicine. But he who aspires at real eminence in his profession, will not be contented with such a skill in the language as will only enable him to consult his lexicon; he will also endeavour to read Hippocrates, Aratæus Cappadox, and Galen, in the original tongue. And he will emulate that learning, particularly in the Greek and Roman authors, for which eminent physicians have always been remarkable.

"No gentleman, indeed, ought to be without a moderate skill in this sort of literature. Whether he be called to act a part in the supreme council of the nation, or lead a life of rural retirement, some knowledge of the Greeks and their language, will enable him to embellish his harangues if he speaks in public, and to amuse his solitary hours in his rural retreat. If classical taste be suffered to decline among the youth who are to be the future supports of the state, it is to be feared that real eloquence will also decline, and incorrectness and inelegance succeed. If gentlemen who retire to the country would be at more pains to cultivate their minds with classic elegance, we should not behold so many of them spending one half of the day at the chase, and besotting themselves in the evening over their bottle. With what superior lustre do we behold to arise the example of a Granville, of a Lyttleton, of a Shenstone, who have paid the debt of nature, celebrated and honoured by all men of real taste!

"It must be confessed, that to be real adepts in the language of ancient Greece, is attended with considerable difficulty and pains, but this ought not to hinder any scholar from endeavouring to acquire a moderate skill in it. Although the pursuits in after life leave but little time for the prosecution of such a study, yet no person will ever repent the pains he has taken, although he should but retain through life the meaning of the ordinary vocables in the language, without which, indeed, he must meet with repeated mortifications. Allow me to conclude what I have to say at present, in the words of the elegant author already quoted. 'It were to be wished,' says he, 'that those amongst us, who either write or read with a view to employ their liberal leisure, would inspect the finished models of Grecian literature.' — 'To be completely skilled in ancient learning,' adds he,

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he, 'is by no means a work of such insuperable pains. The very progress itself is attended with delight, and resembles a journey through some pleasant country, where every mile we advance new charms arise. It is certainly as easy to be a scholar as a gamester, or many other characters equally illiberal and low. The same application, the same quantity of habit, will fit us for one as completely as for the other. And as to those who tell us, with an air of seeming wisdom, that it is men and not books we must study to become wise and knowing; this, I have always remarked, from repeated experience, to be the common consolation and language of dunces. They shelter their ignorance under a few bright examples, whose transcendent abilities, without the common helps, have been sufficient of themselves to great and important ends."

2.—*An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the reign of Henry VII. to the present time. By Lord John Russell.*

This work contains many principles worthy of the illustrious house to which its author belongs; unfolding in its successive chapters the progress and excellence of British Institutions, and elucidating the importance and the genuine basis of civil and religious liberty. He observes:—

"The outset of the reformation in England was marked by a more cruel and insupportable religious tyranny than had ever subsisted under the Papal dominion. In the times of popery, the articles of faith were placed in the custody of the priest, and the people received from him some knowledge of the doctrines of christianity, somewhat more of the duties of morality, and an unbounded reverence for the authority and magnificence of the church. But Henry VIII. after partly removing the veil of ignorance from the eyes of his people, required them not to go a single step farther than he himself did, and the nation was commanded by Act of Parliament, to believe six articles of faith therein laid down, and whatever else the king might choose to ordain.

"To punish men for their opinions in speculative articles of belief, is one of the luxuries which tyranny has invented in modern times. Dionysius and Domitian knew nothing of it. It was enjoyed by Henry to its full extent. He was not, like Philip II. or Charles IX. merely the minister of bigotry, of which he was himself the disciple. He taught from his own mouth the opinions which were to regulate his subjects; he contained in his own breast the rule of orthodoxy; and he had the triumph of confuting the heretic whom he afterwards had the gratification to burn.

"The religion established by Henry VIII. was so far from being the reformed church of Luther or of Calvin, that he prided himself in maintaining the Roman Catholic faith after he had shaken off the supremacy of the Pope. His ordinances, indeed, vibrated for a short time between the old and the new religion, as he listened more to Cranmer or to Gardiner; but the law of the six articles, which

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which contains the creed he finally imposed on his people, maintains and confirms all the leading articles of the Roman belief."

Lord Russell has introduced many judicious and illustrative remarks on the times of Charles I. and particularly on the fatal errors which led that monarch to his own destruction.

"In a contest between a king who refuses any limitation of his prerogative, and a people who require it, there can be no equitable agreement. The ordinary authority of a limited king, the power of calling out an armed force, of proroguing and dissolving Parliament, cannot be entrusted to a sovereign whose main object it is to destroy, by means of a party, all limitation. William III. Anne and the first sovereigns of the house of Brunswick, might be safely entrusted with the prerogative, because no party in the nation wished to see arbitrary power in their hands; but Charles I. could not, because the Cavaliers would have been unanimous in repealing the restrictions imposed by Parliament. Hence, when the popular party had provided sufficient checks for the people against a king, they were obliged to devise fresh ones against king Charles. After the plot in the army in favour of the king, they were obliged to put part of the executive power in the hands of trustees, and still more when war had actually commenced, till the proprietor of the crown should have discretion to use it. This forms the only justification of the law respecting the militia, the bill for continuing the Parliament, and the articles of Uxbridge. It was too much to expect, that the victorious party should lay down their arms, without securities, quietly permitting the liberties they had wrested from the crown to be again surrendered by a packed Parliament; and their own lives to be at the mercy of a king to whom the power of the sword had been again entrusted. The difficulty was inseparable from the case. The king's prerogative is so great, that nothing but the established opinion of the whole nation can prevent his absorbing every other authority in the state."

Again,—"Charles fell a sacrifice at last, because Cromwell had lost his popularity by negociating with him, and wished to regain his credit with his army. He had found reason to suspect, in the course of the negociation, that Charles had no real intention of being reconciled with him, and that the democratic troops whom he commanded were ready to break out into mutiny in consequence of his supposed apostacy. His reconciliation was written in the king's blood. Machiavel, in a chapter in which he shows, 'that a people accustomed to live under a prince, if by any accident it becomes free, with difficulty preserves its liberty,' says, that 'for the difficulties and evils which must be encountered, there is no more powerful, or more effectual, or more salutary, or more necessary remedy than to put to death the sons of Brutus,' that is to say, to give a striking example of severity against those who would be the chiefs of a counter-revolution.

"By the nation at large, the capital punishment of the king was not demanded, and very soon lamented.

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lamented. When living, he was a baffled tyrant; when dead, he was a royal martyr.

"Charles was an obstinate, prejudiced, and foolish man, exempt from most vices, and possessing but few virtues. In politics he was a spoiled child, and lost his temper when he was contradicted. Hence, his conduct respecting the five members, and his early appeal to arms."

The following observations merit attention:—

"The policy pursued by the governments of Europe, in later times, has been extremely various. Austria and Spain have assumed, as a principle, that as general freedom of discussion must produce much calumny on private persons, much seditious writing against the state, and much matter offensive to morality and religion, it is prudent to the country, and humane to the writers, to place the press under the guardianship of censors appointed by the government. By this method, it is asserted, all fair and temperate discussion may be allowed; libels are stifled in the egg, before they have worked mischief; and public justice is spared the necessity of inflicting severe punishment. The government of France, without sanctioning so strict a system of ignorance as that of Spain, refused to allow publication without restraint. But the mitigated prohibitions of the French censors, in some degree contributed to spread the false notions which obtained vogue at the beginning of their revolution. Every thing might be attacked by an equivocal jest, although nothing could be combated by direct reasoning; and the able writers of the last century soon found that the best institutions were as open to a sneer as the grossest abuses. General declamation, and affected sentiment, were allowed, till the opinions of men fell into general confusion. At length the throne was shaken, the altar sapped, and the mine ready to burst under their foundations, before any one had had a fair opportunity of urging an argument in their behalf. The policy of England has been, since the revolution, completely the reverse both of the Spanish and the French. During the reign of Elizabeth, as we have seen, the most severe punishments were awarded to libellers. During the reign of James, and the early part of Charles I. a censorship was established by means of a licence act. Cromwell adopted the same policy, which was continued by Charles and James. The licence act of the latter expired in 1694, and has never been renewed. The constitution of England thus deliberately, not in the heat of the revolution itself, but without clamour, without affectation, without fear and at once, adopted a free press. The principle then sanctioned is, that, as speaking and writing and printing, are things of themselves indifferent, every person may do as he pleases, till by writing what is calumnious or seditious, he offends the laws. That a great advantage is afforded to personal liberty by the permission of a free press, is what no man can doubt. Reflection may convince us, that this liberty is also beneficial to the community at large. Genius can never exert its powers to their full extent, when its flight is limited and its direction prescribed. Truth can never

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never be got at, when all discussion is regulated by those who hold the reigns of government, to whom the discovery of truth is not always acceptable. Neither is it true, as some people imagine, that no government can withstand the daily attacks of the press. Men know when they are prosperous, and although they love to grumble at all that is going on, no quantity of rhetoric will persuade a nation, that is in possession of liberty, to risk a civil war, in order to obtain a change in the form of government. A minister may generally so manage, as either to endure, or to overcome popular clamour. The slanderous whisper of the emperor of Russia's courtiers is ten times more dangerous to a good minister than the angry hubbub of the king of England's people."

3.—*Queen Elizabeth's Progresses* — Vol. IV.—Part I.

This volume contains much that is curious, not only for the antiquarian, but for the general reader who is fond of this kind of amusement. It gives an account of the queen's entertainment by the countess of Derby, at Harefield-place, Middlesex, in July, 1602; with some particulars relative to several earlier visits at Loseley, Chichester, Barn-Elms, Putney, &c.; it also details circumstances belonging to the princely fêtes at Kenilworth, Coventry, Warwick, Worcester, &c.; and contains extracts from the unpublished letters of John Chamberlain, esq. to sir Dudley Carleton, relative to her majesty's progresses, her sickness, and death.

Harefield-place, to which the first pages are devoted, is situated in the north-western angle of Middlesex, three miles from Uxbridge, and eighteen from London; the abode of the then dowager lady Derby. "The mansion-house, which is situated near the church, was the ancient residence of the lords of the manor. And here it was that the lord keeper Egerton and the countess dowager of Derby were honoured by a visit from queen Elizabeth; and here, in or about the year 1635, Milton's Arcades was presented to the same countess dowager in her second widowhood, by some noble persons of her family."

"After the queene entered (out of the high-way) into the deamesne grounde of Harefielde, near the Dayrie-howse, she was mett with two persons, the one representing a baylife, the other a dayrie-maide, with the speech. Her majesty being on horse-backe, stayed under a tree (because it rayned) to heare it.

"*B.* Why, how now, Joane! are you heere? Gods my life, what make you heere, gaddinge and gazinge after this manner? You come to buy gape-seede, doe you? Wherefore come you abroade now I faith can you tell?

"*Jo.* I come abroade to welcome these strangers.

"*B.* Strangers? how knew you there would come strangers?

"*Jo.* All this night I could not sleepe, dreaming of greene rushes; and yesternight the chatting of the pyes, and the chirkinge of the frisketts, did foretell as much; and, besides that, all this day my left eare glowed, and that is to me (let them all say what they will) allwaies a signe of strangers

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strangers, if it be in the summer; marye, if it be in the winter, tis a signe of anger. But what make you in this company, I pray you?

"*B.* I make the way for these strangers, which the way-maker himself could not doe; for it is a way was never passed before. Besides, the Mrs. of this faire company, though she know the way to all men's harts, yet she knowes the way but to few men's howses, except she love them very well, I can tell you; and therefore I myselfe, without any commission, have taken upon me to conduct them to the house.

"*Jo.* The house? which house? doe you remember yourselfe? which way goe you?

"*B.* I goe this way, on the right hand. Which way should I goe?

"*Jo.* You say true, and you're a trim man; but I faith I'll talke noe more to you, except you ware wyser. I pray you hartely, 'forsooth, come neare the house, and take a simple lodginge with vs to-night; for I can assuere you that yonder house that he talks of is but a pigeon-house, which is very little if it were finisht, and yet very little of it is finisht. And you will believe me, vpon my life, lady, I saw carpenters, and bricklayers, and other workmen about it within less then these two howers. Besides, I doubt my Mr. and Mrs. are not at home; or, if they be, you must make your owne provision; for they have noe provision for such strangers. You should seeme to be ladies; and we in the country have an old saying, that 'halfe a pease a day will serve a lady.' I know not what you are, nether am I acquainted with your dyet; but, if you will goe with me, you shall haue cheare for a lady: for first you shall haue a dayntie sillibub; next a messe of clowted creame; stroakings, in good faith, redd cowes milk, and they say in London that's restorative: you shall have greene cheeses and creame. (I'll speake a bould word) if the queene herself (God save her grace) [were here*,] she might be seene to eat of it. Wee will not greatly bragge of our possets, but we would be loath to learne to praise: and if you loue frute, forsooth, wee haue jenitings, paremayns, russet coates, pippines, able-johns, and perhaps a pareplum, damsone, I or an apricocke too, but that they are noe dainties this yeare; and therefore, I pray, come near the house, and wellcome heartily, doe soe.

"*B.* Goe to, 'gossip; your tongue must be running. If my Mrs. should heare of this, I faith shee would give you little thankes I can tell you, for offeringe to draw so faire a flight from her pigeon-house (as you call it) to your dayrie-house.

"*Jo.* Wisely, wisely, brother Richard; I faith as I would vse the matter, I dare say shee would giue me great thankes: for you know my Mrs. charged me earnestly to retaine all idele hearvest-folkes that past this way; and my meaning was, that, if I could hold them all this night and to-morrow, on Monday morning to carry them into the fields; and to make them earne their entertaynement well and thriftily; and to that end I

* "The words within the brackets are wanting in the MS. R.C."

have

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haue heere a *rake** and *forke*,* to deliver to the best huswife in all this company.

"*B.* Doe soe then: deliver them to the best huswife in all this company; for wee shall haue as much vse of her paines and patience there as here. As for the dainties that you talke of, if you haue any such, you shall doe well to send them; and as for these strangers, sett thy hart at rest, Joane; they will not rest with [thee] this night, but will passe on to my Mr. house.

"*Jo.* Then, I pray, take this *rake* and *forke* with you; but I am ashamed, and woe at my hart, you should goe away soe late. And I pray God you repent you not, and wish yourselves here againe, when you finde you haue gone further and fared worsse."

After this pithy dialogue, the queen enters the house, where another conversation, to welcome her, ensues between Place and Time.

"Place *in a partie colored roabe, like the brick house.*

"Time *with yellow haire, and in a green roabe, with* a *hower glasse, stopped, not runninge.*"

This, also, is so whimsical a specimen of the fashion of the age, that we cannot resist quoting it.

"*P.* Wellcome, good Time.

"*T.* Godden, my little pretie priuat Place.

"*P.* Farewell, godbwy Time; are you not gone? doe you stay heere? I wonder that Time should stay any where; what's the cause?

"*T.* If thou knewst the cause, thou wouldst not wonder; for I stay to entertaine the Wonder of this time; wherein I would pray thee to ioyne mee, if thou wert not too little for her greatness; for it weare as great a meracle for thee to receive her, as to see the ocean shut up in a little creeke, or the circumference shrinke vnto the pointe of the center.

"*P.* Too little! by that reason shee should rest in noe *place*, for no *place* is great ynough to receive her. Too little! I haue all this day entertayned the sunn, which, you knowe, is a great and glorious guest; hee's but euen now gone downe yonder hill; and now he is gone, methinks, if Cinthia her selfe would come in his place, the place that contaynde him should not be too little to receave her.

"*T.* You say true, and I like, your comparison; for the guest that wee are to entertaine doth fill all places with her divine vertues, as the sunn fills the world with the light of his beames. But say, poor *Place*, in what manner didst thou entertaine the sunn?

"*P.* I received his glory, and was fill'd with it: but, I must confesse, not according to the proportion of his greatnes, but according to the measure of my capacitie; his bright face [methought] was all day turnd vpon mee; nevertheless his beames in infinite abundance weere disperst and spread vpon other places.

"*T.* Well, well; this is noe time for vs to entertaine one another, when wee should ioine to entertaine her. Our entertaynment of this goddesse will be much alike; for though her selfe shall

* "A note in the original MS. calls these '2 Juells;' probably in the *form*, one of a rake, and the other of a fork; but how *elegant* such a form or shape of a jewel might be, I cannot say. R.C."

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ecclipse her soe much, as to suffer her brightness to bee shadowed in this obscuere and narrow *Place*, yet the sunne beames that follow her, the traine I meane that attends vpon her, must, by the necessitie of this *Place*, be diuded from her. Are you ready, *Place? Time* is ready.

" *P.* Soe it should seeme, indeed, you are so gay, fresh, and cheerfull. You are the present *Time*, are you not? then what neede you make such haste? Let me see, your wings are clipt, and, for ought I see, your hower-glasse runnes not.

" *T.* My wings are clipt, indeed, and it is her hands hath clipt them: and, tis true, my glasse runnes not: indeed it hath bine stopt a long time, it can never rune as long as I waite upon this M^ris^. I [am] her *Time;* and *Time* weare very vngratefull, if it should not euer stand still, to serue and preserue, cherish and delight her, that is the glory of her time, and makes the *Time* happy wherein she liueth.

" *P.* And doth not she make *Place* happy as well as *Time?* What if she make thee a contynewall holy-day, she makes me a perpetuall sanctuary. Doth not the presence of a prince make a cottage a court, and the presence of the gods make euery place heauen? But, alas, my littlenes is not capable of that happiness that her great grace would impart vnto me: but, weare I as large as there harts that are mine owners, I should be the fairest *Pallace* in the world; and weere I agreeable to the wishes of there hartes, I should in some measure resemble her sacred selfe, and be in the outward frount exceeding faire, and in the inward furniture exceeding rich.

" *T.* In good time do you remember the hearts of your owners; for, as I was passing to this place, I found this *Hart*,* which, as my daughter *Truth* tould mee, was stolne by owne of the nymphes from one of the seruants of this goddesse; but her guiltie conscience enforming her that it did belong only of right vnto her that is Mrs. of all harts in the world, she cast [it] from her for this time; and *Oportunity*, finding it, deliuered it vnto me. Heere, *Place*, take it thou, and present it vnto her as a pledge and mirror of their harts that owe thee.

" *P.* It is a mirror, indeed, for so it is transparent. It is a cleare hart, you may see through it. It hath noe close corners, noe darkenes, noe unbutifull spott in it. I will, therefore, presume the more boldly to deliver it; with this assurance, that *Time*, *Place*, *Persons*, and all other circumstances, doe concurre altogether in bidding her wellcome."

The third entertainment is,

" *The humble Petition of a guiltlesse Lady, delivered in writing vpon Munday morninge, when the* † *of rainbowes was presented to the Q. by the La. Walsingham.*

" Beauties rose,‡ and vertues booke,
Angells minde, and angells looke,
To all saints and angells deare,
Clearest maiestie on earth,
Heauen did smile at your faire birth,
And since your daies have been most cleare

* " ' A diamond.' Original MS."

† " Some word wanting, probably ' robe.' See the two last lines of the fifth stanz. R. C."

‡ " Queen Elizabeth, ' Beauty's Rose,' &c. had now attained the blooming age of sixty-nine! She danced, however, in 1602. See p. 24."

Only

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Only poore St. Swythen* now
Doth heare you blame his cloudy brow:
But that poore St. deuoutly sweares,
It is but a tradition vaine
That his much weeping causeth raine
For Sts in heauen shedd no teares:

But this he saith, that to his feast
Commeth Iris, an vnbidden guest,
In her moist roabe of collers gay;
And she cometh, she ever staies,
For the space of forty daies,
And more or lesse raines euery day.

But the good St, when once he knew,
This raine was like to fall on you,
If Sts could weepe, he had wept as much
As when he did the lady leade
That did on burning iron tread,
To ladies his respect is such.

He gently first bids Iris goe
Unto the Antipodes below,
But shee for that more sullen grew.
When he saw that, with angry looke,
From her her rayneie roabes he tooke,
Which heere he doth present to you.

It is fitt it should with you remaine,
For you know better how to raine.
Yet if it raine still as before,
St. Swythen praies that you would guesse,
That Iris doth more roabes possesse,
And that you should blame him no more."

The account of the last pageant is thus narrated:—

"March 30th, 1683. I make no question but you have heard of our great loss before this came to you; and no doubt but you shall hear her majesty's sickness and manner of death diversely related; for even here the Papists do tell strange stories, as utterly void of truth, as of all civil honesty and humanity. I had good means to understand how the world went, and find her disease to be nothing but a settled and unremovable melancholy, insomuch that she could not be won or persuaded, neither by councils, divines, physicians, nor the women about her, once to sup, or touch any physic; though ten or twelve physicians, that were continually about her, with all manner of asseverations of perfect and easy recovery, if she would follow their advice; so that it cannot be said of her, as it was of the emperor Hadrian, *Turba Medicorum occidit Regem*; for they say, she died only for lack of physic.

"Here was some whispering that her brain was somewhat distempered; but there was no such matter; only she held an obstinate silence for the most part, because she had a persuasion, that if she once lay down she should never rise; could not be got to go to bed in a whole week, till three days before her death; so that after three weeks languishing, she departed, being the 24th of this present, being on Lady's Eve, between two and three in the morning, as she was born on our Lady's Eve, in September. And as one Lee was mayor of London when she came to the crown; so is there one Lee mayor now she left it.

"The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, the almoner, and other her chaplains and divines, had access to her in her sickness divers times, when she gave good testimony of her faith by word, but specially towards her ends by signs, when she was speechless, and would not suffer the archbishop to depart as long as she had sense; but held him twice or thrice when he was going, and could no longer endure, both by reason of his own weakness and compassion of hers.

"She made no will, nor gave any thing away; so that they which came after shall find a well-

* "Alluding to an ancient prejudice, still entertained by the common people, that a rainy St. Swithins's day (the 15th of July) will be followed by forty days of the same weather. This is a confirmation, if any were wanting of the date of the visit. R. C."

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furnished jewell-house, and a rich wardrobe of more than 2000 gowns, with all things else answerable.

"The nobility and council came from Richmond that morning; and before ten o'clock had proclaimed king James at Whitehall, Temple Bar, and so forward in Cheapside and other places. The council went on Saturday to Richmond; and that night brought the corpse with an honourable attendance to Whitehall, where the household remains. The body was not opened, but wrapt up in sear cloths, and other preservatives.

"April 12th. The queen's funeral is appointed the 28th of this present, with as much solemnity as hath been used to any former prince, and that by the king's own direction. It shall be kept at Westminster; and the lady Arabella is the chief mourner, accompanied with two marquesses, sixteen countesses, and thirty baronesses, with all their train; besides the greatest part of the nobility, all the council and officers of the household.

"Dec. 6th, 1608. I come now from reading a short discourse of queen Elizabeth's life, written in Latin* by sir Francis Bacon.† If you have not seen or heard of it, it is worth inquiry; yet methinks he does *languescere* toward the end, and falls from his first part; neither do I warrant that this Latin will abide test or touch."

Though we have only gone over about one third of the volume before us, our selections have been so copious that we must refer all the rest to the original, which we again recommend to the attention of the public, as rendered valuable by antiquarian and historical facts, and pleasant by miscellaneous intelligence."

4.—*Lectures on Architecture, comprising the History of the Arts from the earliest times to the present day. By James Elmes, Architect.*

These lectures were delivered at the Surrey and Russell Institutions, London, and at the Philosophical Institution, Birmingham. Mr. Elmes, writes with the fondness and zeal of a man in earnest with his profession, and, with a degree of ability calculated to excite interest.

The various styles of the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, their faults, their beauties, together with the Roman schools, and the decline and revival of architecture, are all accurately detailed and aptly contrasted and illustrated. Speaking of the antiquities of Ireland, Mr. E., in his 7th lecture, says,—

"From tours which I have recently made through some of the most interesting parts of Ireland for architectural antiquities, and from considerable investigation into its history, I conceive that country to have been peopled originally from the East; the ancient architecture, the ancient religion, the ancient language of

* "Harl. MSS. 6353; and styled, 'In Memoriam Elizabethæ Angliæ Reginæ.'"

† "Sir Francis Bacon entertained queen Elizabeth at Twickenham Park, when he presented her with a Sonnet in honour of the earl of Essex. Lyson's Environs, vol. II. p. 565, from the information of the earl of Orford."

Ireland,

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Ireland, and those of the inhabitants of Hindustan, and other Oriental countries, coinciding in a wonderful manner."

He endeavours to confirm this statement by a comparison of the language with eastern dialects, and proceeds:

"The round towers of Ireland, of which I have a list of nearly seventy now remaining, are among the most singular and disputed buildings of antiquity. They resemble one another in general appearance, and vary from thirty to one hundred and thirty feet in height, and from thirteen to nineteen or twenty feet in diameter. Their resemblance to the pillars or round towers of the East cannot but be remarked. These structures have opened to men of leisure and erudition a spacious field for conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions them as early as 1185; John Lynch alludes to them in 1662, and says, the Danes who entered Ireland, according to Giraldus, in 838, are reported to be the authors of our orbicular narrow towers. They were called *clock theach*, or the house of the bell. Peter Walsh wrote of them in 1684, and Dr. Molyneux in 1727. Since these, Dr. Ledwich and Mr. Grose are the most satisfactory. Some writers think that they were watch-towers, or beacons, to observe the approach of an enemy, and others that they were merely belfries to warn the country round of danger, or to call the people to worship, because they are mostly found near their ancient churches. To me this hypothesis appears quite unsatisfactory: the tower at Kilkenny, which I measured and investigated last spring, is, indeed, evidently older than the cathedral, the south transept of which appears to have been shortened in its original building on account of the round tower, which is within a very few feet of it. Other antiquarian writers suppose them to have been the residences of anchorite monks, in imitation of eastern pillars, similar to that of Allahabad. Some few imagine them to have been places of penance, or purgatorial pillars, in which the penitent was elevated according to his crime, and descended as his offences were expiated.

"A description of one may serve for the whole; and I will take that at Monasterboice, three miles from Drogheda. This fine tower is one hundred and ten feet high, and fifty-one feet in circumference, beautifully diminishing like the shaft of an antique Doric column. Its diameter is seventeen feet, and the thickness of the walls, which are built of a blue stone found in the neighbourhood, three feet six inches; the door is five feet six inches high, twenty-two inches wide, and six feet above the present level of the ground. The ancient church, which is close to it, is now in ruins. In the church-yard are two very old and curious crosses; one, about eighteen feet high, covered with sculpture, is called St. Boyne's cross, and is esteemed the most ancient religious relic now in Ireland. It is of one stone, and is said to have been sent from Rome, and erected by order of the Pope. Among the sculptures on it, there is an inscription in Irish characters, in which is plainly legible the name of Muredach, who was for some time king of

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of Ireland, and died in 534, about a hundred years before the arrival of St. Patrick in that kingdom.

"This, however, is by no means the loftiest round tower; that of Drumiskin, in the county of Louth, being one hundred and thirty feet high, and that of Kildare, or Chilledaire, being one hundred and thirty-three feet high, and only eighteen feet in diameter. The latter extraordinary building, the walls of which are but three feet six inches in thickness, is built of fine white granite to about twelve feet from the ground, and the rest of the blue stone of the country; the door is fourteen feet from the ground. Chilledaire signifies the *wood of oaks*, and was a large ancient forest, comprehending the middle part of the present county of Kildare. In the centre of this wood was a large plain sacred to druidical worship, and now called the Curragh of Kildare, celebrated as a race-course.

"My next subject will be those very ancient and rude structures in both kingdoms, commonly understood to be druidical remains; and first, though briefly, of cromlechs. These monuments are called by the Welch *crwm lechew*, or bowing-stones, because they bowed before them in their ceremonials of religious worship. Both the northern and eastern ancient superstitions ascribed divine qualities to monstrous unhewn stones, which they adored as gods.* A circle of twelve, with one in the centre representing the prime deity, became a temple, within which they performed sacrifices and other religious ceremonies, elected and inaugurated their kings, and held their courts of justice.

"Cairns, or immense conical heaps of stones raised as a rude monument, are numerous in Ireland, and one can travel but little in the interior without frequently meeting them.

"Dr. Macpherson is doubtful whether the Cairns in the Scottish isles were reared by the Norwegians or Old Britons of Caledonia: adding, that there are Cairns in Aberdeen and Inverness, and in Caernarvonshire, where the northerns never penetrated.

"Near the town of Naas, in the county of Kildare, I saw, last spring, among some ancient ruins of a round tower and other relics, several under-ground caves beneath the circles, such as are alluded to in Ossian. 'Go, Ferchios,' says the poet, in his Fingal,† 'go to Allad, the grey-haired son of the rock; his dwelling is in the circle of stones.' This Allad was a druid, and is called the son of the rock, evidently from his dwelling in a cave; and the circle of stones is the pale of a druidical temple. The hero then visits the druid, and Allad gives him his answer; the hero's reply to the priest proves the druid's dwelling-place to be in the cave. 'Allad,' said the chief of Cromla, 'peace to thy dreams in thy cave.' The holiness of caves was as firmly believed in as that of groves, and therein the druids performed divine offices, and taught their disciples.

"The architectural antiquities of Ireland present a fine unexplored field, to which I trust I

* Grose, vol. i. p. 6.

† Book v. p. 43.

may

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may have leisure to turn more of my attention. There are ruins of between thirty and forty abbeys of splendid architecture. Those of Jerpoint and of the Black Abbey, in the county of Kilkenny, are finer than any I ever witnessed in England, not even excepting the far-famed Netley-Abbey, in Hampshire. Then there are their mounts, their cairns, and their caves; their round towers, their ancient cathedrals, and the modern Baalback, the deserted city of Killmalloch, in the county of Limerick; likewise the remains of the seven churches at Glendaloch, in the county of Wicklow, and the bed of St. Keiven, immortalized by the muse of the Irish melodist; together with their cromlechs, which rival any in England. * *

"A very singular specimen of ancient Irish architecture, which is certainly one of the most curious fabrics in these kingdoms, must be noticed,—the stone-roofed chapel of the ancient king Cormac, at Cashel, who was, after the patriarchal mode, both king and bishop, and flourished about the year 908. It is supposed to have been erected about the year 1134, and dedicated to that celebrated royal priest; and yet Ware, in his Antiquities says, that when Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught, in the year 1161, built a stone castle at Tuam, it was considered such an extraordinary work that the natives called it the *Wonderful Castle*. The aforesaid chapel of St. Cormac, at Cashel, is a regular ecclesiastical edifice, divided into a nave and choir, the latter narrowing in breadth, and separated from the nave by a wide arch. Under the altar tradition reports the remains of St. Cormac to be deposited. There is a striking resemblance between this chapel and the church of St. Peter, at Oxford, with Grimbauld's crypt beneath it."

Mr. E. gives his opinion of several English modern buildings.

"Roman or Italian architecture was brought into England under Inigo Jones, who was born in 1572, and whose distinguished works at Greenwich, Whitehall, and Covent Garden, will ever secure him a place among names of the highest reputation.

"Sir Christopher Wren, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, as well as architect, executed many of the finest buildings in London and other parts of England, in the modern style. St. Paul's Cathedral, inferior to none but St. Peter's in point of magnitude, and undoubtedly superior even to that both in skilful construction and design, will perpetuate his name to the latest posterity. The exterior cupola of St. Paul's is constructed of oak timber, and is sustained by a cone of eighteen-inch brick-work, which has a course of stone, the whole thickness, every five feet; and the intermediate parts are two bricks in length and in thickness. This cupola was turned upon a centre, which supported itself without any standard from below. From the inclined position of its supporting walls, it has little or no transverse pressure; yet, for greater security, it is hooped with iron at the bottom.

"Of the great English masters who flourished about this period, Jones was grand but unequal, as may be seen in his celebrated work, the chapel at Whitehall, the conception of which, as a part, and

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and but a small part, of an immense palace, is certainly noble; its primary divisions few and simple, its openings large and handsome, but it is unequal in composition and in style. The play of light and shade produced by the breaks over each column is in a minute taste, the very opposite to grand. The Ionic specimen is one of the worst and most impure he could have chosen; the modillions do not belong to the order, and approach too nearly to those of the Corinthian. If one order upon another be admissible, at all events the Corinthian should not have been excluded for the purpose of introducing the Composite.

"Wren was more equal and consistent than Jones; was possessed of more mathematical and general knowledge; was a man of a more expanded mind; but less of an architect by education, and had, generally speaking, less taste. Perhaps nothing of Wren's is equal in taste to Jones's watergate at York-buildings, and nothing of Jones's equals in scientific construction *any thing* of Wren's. Jones's Gothic, as shewn in Lincoln's Inn Hall and Chapel, is decidedly bad; Wren's in St. Mary Aldermary, Bow-lane, is bold, if not quite pure; in the tower and pinnacles of St. Michael's, Cornhill, still better; and in the spire of St. Dunstan's in the East, unexceptionably fine; perhaps this is the finest thing of its kind in Europe. St. Stephen's, Walbrook, has, I think, been extolled beyond its merits; although novel in principle, it is faulty both in construction and taste. His spire of Bow would alone immortalize any man; so beautiful is it in form, so novel in design, and so dextrous in construction.

"The works of Vanbrugh are solid and judicious; but he neglected the lighter graces of his art, and is, with all his picturesque beauties, cumbrous and inelegant in detail. Swift's epigram on this artist is pretty generally known:—

> 'Lie heavy on him, earth! for he
> Laid many a heavy load on thee.'

Yet Castle Howard and Blenheim will keep alive the name and memory of Vanbrugh among those of our greatest architects.

"Wyatt, who belongs more to our own times, and will be spoken of in my concluding lecture, was richer and more learned in his art than either Jones, Wren, or Vanbrugh. Equally inventive, and with as fine a taste as Jones; less scientific perhaps than Wren, but more admirable in his details than any preceding English architect; he is at the head of our best school, from which has emanated all the finest works of the present day. * * *

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER IV.

DISCOVERIES, INVENTIONS AND FACTS IN ART, SCIENCE, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

PAINTINGS in Fresco. — M. Stefano Barezzi, of Milan, has discovered a process for transposing paintings in Fresco from one wall to another without injuring them. He covers the picture with a prepared canvas, which detaches the whole of the painting from the wall. The canvas is then applied to another wall, to which the picture attaches without the least trait being lost. M. Barezzi is now engaged in removing a large picture of Marco d'Oggione, in the Church della Pace, at Rome, and it is hoped that by his process he will be able to rescue from the ravages of time the beautiful remains of the *Cœna* of Leonardo da Vinci.

Horizontal direction.—A journal of Rome announces that an inhabitant of Bologna, called Mingorelli, has discovered the horizontal direction of aerostatics, which for so many years has been the subject of physical and mechanical research, and for the discovery of which the Royal Academy of London has proposed a prize of 20,000l. sterling.

Hydraulic weighing machine.— M. Henry, an engineer of the French royal corps of roads and bridges, has presented to the Academy of Sciences a plan for a new hydraulic machine, the object of which is to weigh loaded boats in the same manner as carriages are weighed, by means of loaded scales. The machine, it is said, will operate under water, without preventing the boats from continuing to float. This new invention may be usefully applied to the collection of customs on navigable canals.

Gas lamp.—A patent has been granted for the invention of a portable gas lamp. This invention consists in condensing the inflammable vapour, by forcing it into a strong vessel by means of a pump, which vessel forms the body or reservoir of the lamp; and when it is desired to light the lamp, the gas is permitted to issue out by a gentle stream, which is effected by the peculiar constitution of the valve.

Musical kaleidoscope.—A very curious invention has been made in the art of musical composition. Cards are prepared, on each of which a bar of an air is arranged according to a certain rhythm and key. Four packs of these cards, marked A B C and D, are mingled together; and as the cards are drawn and arranged before a performer in the order of that series, it will be found an original air is obtained. The cards hitherto made are as waltzes, and succeed perfectly. The invention may be called musical permutation. It has received, however, improperly, the name of the musical kaleidoscope.

Curious facts in natural history.— It has been generally considered, on the authority of Mr. Pennant, that toads live on insects and worms,

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worms, but it appears from undoubted authority, that they also destroy mice. A gentleman, residing at Keswick, has published a letter in the *Sporting Magazine*, in which he says, that one evening in the latter end of July last, he observed a rustling in the strawberry bed in his garden, and found that a toad had just seized a field-mouse, which had got on the toad's back, scratching and biting to get released, but in vain. The toad kept his hold, and, as the strength of the mouse failed, he gradually drew the unfortunate little animal into his mouth, and gorged him.—Another correspondent in the same magazine, relates a wonderful instance of the voracity of stoats: Some workmen on removing a pile of faggots, near a coppice, where it had lain about five months, found sixty-three rabbit skins, and twenty-five hare-skins, all perfectly whole, besides fragments of skins; on removing a few more bundles, they found six stoats, four of which they killed, the other two escaped. It is generally thought that stoats merely seek the blood of these animals, but this fact proves that the opinion is erroneous.

Natural phenomenon.—It is stated, in accounts from Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, that on the 3d of May, there fell in different parts of that city, a rain of the colour of blood. Professor Zimmerman, analized it, and says, that its component parts were oxyd of iron, an earthy acid (d' acide de terre,) and carbon. Many of the inhabitants were much alarmed by the shower.

Geography.—It is at length ascertained that the river Niger empties itself into the Atlantic ocean, a few degrees to the northward of the equator. This important fact is confirmed by the arrival of Mr. Dupuis from Africa. This gentleman was appointed consul from this country at Ashantee (where Mr. Bowdich resided for some time.) He is acquainted with the Arabic and Moorish languages, and got his intelligence by conversing with different traders, with whom he fell in, at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to government what he had learnt. We say that Mr. D. has *confirmed* this fact; for it so happens, that he has been anticipated in the discovery by the geographical acumen of a gentleman of Glasgow, who arrived at the same conclusion by a most persevering and diligent investigation of the works of travellers and geographers, ancient and modern, and examining African captives; and had actually constructed and submitted to the inspection of government a few months ago, a map of Africa, in which he lays down the Niger as emptying itself into the Atlantic in about four degrees north latitude, after tracing out its entire course from the interior.

Astronomy.—Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, he says, that the sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of astronomy has been cultivated. Baron Lindeneau supposes the sun's diameter to be 800,900 miles — 4,204,000,000 feet, or nearly 2,000 seconds. We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed

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possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 of its diameter, or 2,102,000 feet, without the possibility of being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily 2 feet, it would require *three thousand years* to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

Natural curiosity. — Professor Chavannes has presented to the Society of Natural History, Lausanne, the remarkable petrifaction which was discovered in Monrepos, near Lausanne, in cutting through an eminence composed of sand-stone, when a loose fragment of rock split open, which contained a fan-shaped leaf in a fossil state in good preservation, of the low palm (chæmerops humilis) without thorns, which is known to grow in the south of Italy and Spain. This curiosity has been deposited in the society's museum.

Fattening oxen.—The practice of fattening oxen with raw potatoes, has, of late, been attended with great success in the counties of Kent and Norfolk. They gradually become fond of them, and thrive rapidly. The cattle should be in a thriving condition when put on potatoes, as, if lean, they will yield a poor profit. No water should be given, when the animals are fed entirely on potatoes. The potatoes need not be cut, and it is unnecessary to wash them. One acre of fair potatoes will fatten two beasts. It is not recommended to give potatoes to milch cows; mangel-wurzel will suit them better, by increasing the quantity of milk, the quality of which will not be injured.

Galvanic magnetism.—An important result of electro magnetic experiments has recently been obtained by professor Oersted. He states, that a plate of zinc (about three inches high, and four inches broad,) placed in, and by an arch of small wire, connected with a trough nearly fitting it, made of thin copper, and containing a mixture of one part of sulphuric acid, one part of nitric acid, and sixty parts of water, forms an apparatus, which, being suspended by a very small wire, only sufficiently strong to bear its weight, will, if a powerful magnet be presented to it, exhibit magnetic polarity—turning its corresponding pole to the pole of the magnet. The suspending wire is attached to the apparatus by a thread, rising from one side of the trough to the wire, and descending to the other side of the trough; and the plate of zinc is kept from coming in contact with the copper case, by a piece of cork interposed on each side of the plate.

Double refraction. — M. Soret has, in the *Journal Physique* (see p. 363,) given two simple methods to ascertain the double refraction of mineral substances. The apparatus for the first method is simply two plates of tourmaline, cut parallel to the axis of the crystal, and placed crossways, so as to absorb all the light. The substance to be examined is to be placed between these plates: if it be double refractory, the light re-appears through the tourmalines; if not, it all remains dark. The second method consists in placing the mineral to be examined over a hole in a card, and examining the light transmitted

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mitted through it by an achromatic prism of Iceland spar. If the two images produced are coloured differently, it indicates double refraction.

Remedy for mildew in wheat.—Dr. Cartwright, to whom the agriculturists of this kingdom lie under great obligations for numerous improvements, has discovered that a solution of common salt, sprinkled on corn infected with mildew, commonly removes the disease. In the year 1818, he was engaged in a series of experiments, to ascertain the minimum of salt that would be required to destroy vegetation in certain weeds, as coltsfoot, bindweed, the common thistle, &c. The salt, it was found, had very little effect on weeds, or other vegetation, when they had arrived at that stage in which they ceased to be succulent, and are becoming fibrous. But as soon as the rain washed the salt down to their roots, if in sufficient quantity, they languished and died. Happening to have some wheat at the time that was mildewed, the doctor tried the experiment upon it; and the result was such as was anticipated, without any injury to the corn; salt having no injurious effect on fibrous matter, whether vegetable or animal. The expence in this case ceases to be any object, for six or eight bushels will serve an acre, which, at the price of salt applied to agriculture, will be under twenty shillings; and this will be more than repaid by the improvement of the manure, arising from the salted straw. Two men, one to spread, and the other to supply him with the salt water, will get over four acres in a day; the operation of the remedy is very quick: in less than forty-eight hours, even the vestiges of the disease are hardly discernible. Its efficacy has been completely verified by more recent experiments.

Mode of destroying insects on fruit trees.—It has long been believed, that leaves of the elder tree, put into the subterraneous paths of moles, drive them away; but it is not generally known, that if fruit trees, flowering shrubs, corn, or vegetables, be wiped with the green leaves of elder branches, insects will not attach to them. An infusion of elder leaves in water is good for sprinkling over rosebuds, and flowers subject to blights, and the devastations of caterpillars.

Prevention of gumming in fruit trees.—Horse dung, clay, sand, and pitch tar, form a composition, which, when applied to the trunk and stems of fruit trees, after they are properly cleansed, prevents that spontaneous exudation called gumming, which is very injurious to the growth of trees.

Liquor from mountain ash-berries.—In North Wales, a liquor, called diod griafel, is brewed from the berries of the mountain-ash, by merely crushing, and adding water to them. After standing for a fortnight it is fit for use; its flavour somewhat resembling perry.

A substitute for potatoes.—Europe owes infinite gratitude to the memory of sir Francis Drake, who first introduced from America, the potatoe. We are assured, that there grows in Santa Fé de Bagota, a root, called *arakatscka*, even more nourishing, and as prolific

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prolific as the potatoe; resembling the Spanish chesnut in taste and firmness. It is a native of the Cordilleros, a climate as temperate as that of Europe, and might be cultivated here with the same facility as the potatoe. It would be a most desirable thing to procure the plant, as well as some of the seed; and we earnestly recommend it to the Admiralty, to instruct the officers of ships on the South American station, to make inquiries concerning it; and to bring a few of the roots home, for the purpose of experiment.

Immense block of amethyst.—A most singular curiosity has been brought to the presidency of Calcutta, by a Portuguese vessel lately arrived from Brazil. Incredible as it may appear to those who have not studied the wonderful combinations of nature, it seems to be a mass of amethysts, of the enormous dimensions of four feet in circumference, by something less than one foot in height, and weighing ninety-eight pounds. It is in its rough state, and is described rather as an assemblage of more than fifty irregular columns, high, smooth, transparent, purple, and white, shooting up like a crystallization from one common bed or source, than as a regularly formed and perfect stone. It was sent from the Brazils as a real amethyst, and such also has it been declared by judges of the subject, who have examined it since its arrival in Calcutta.

Newly invented boat.—A boat, manned by four men, lately proceeded from the harbour of North Berwick to Canty Bay, a distance of two miles, and, after refreshing the crew, proceeded round the Bass Rock, and returned about a quarter past nine, having performed their voyage in the space of an hour and a quarter, gross time, being upwards of six miles, the whole performed without either sails, oars, or any steam apparatus. The invention is entirely that of a respectable millwright there, who expects a patent before he publishes the means of impulsion.

Mode of sweeping streets, &c. by machinery.—Mr. Tucker, a gentleman who lately left Limerick for New York, has obtained a patent there, for sweeping streets by machinery. He is to perform the work of forty men, by two horses, to draw the machine up one side of the streets, and down at the other, which is not only to sweep but to collect the dirt in heaps, ready to carry away.

Remedy for a disease brought on by drinking cold water.—A man in Oliver-street, New York, after imprudently drinking cold water during the great heats, was seized with very alarming symptoms, from which he was relieved by Dr. John De Alton White, who dissolved half an ounce of camphor in a gill of brandy; of this one-third was given at intervals of three minutes, which soon gave the patient relief.

Hydrophobia.—Dr. Lyman Spalding, one of the most eminent physicians of New York, announces, in a small pamphlet, that for above these fifty years, the *Scutellaria lateriflora*, L. has proved to be an infallible means for the prevention and cure of the hydrophobia, after the bite of mad animals. It is better applied as a dry powder than fresh. According

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According to the testimonies of several American physicians, this plant, not yet received as a remedy in any European *Meteria Medica*, afforded a perfect relief in above 1000 cases, as well in the human species, as the brute creation, (dogs, swine, and oxen.) The discoverer of the remedy is not known: Doctors Derveer (father and son) first brought it into general use.

Grand map.—On the summit of the mountain of Ménilla-Horgue, in the department of the Meuse, there is at present, an establishment of geographic engineers, appointed to draw up a grand map of France. At night, fires are kindled which correspond with other points, and serve for the trigonometrical arrangement.

Instrument for making perspective drawings.—M. Jeturacher de Aurach, major-general in the Austrian service, has invented a very ingenious instrument, which he calls a querographer, by means of which a person is able to draw in perspective with the greatest accuracy, and employ the various tints according to the rules of *chiaro-scuro*. In the first part of a work which he has published on the subject, he gives a description of the instrument, which is of very simple construction. In the second he shews its use, and how it is to be applied to every kind of perspective.

Method to restore the white in paintings.—M. Thenared has applied his oxygenated water, with great effect, for this purpose. The whites are often rendered brown, or even black, where paintings are acted on by sulphurous vapours, especially by sulphurized hydrogen, which is very abundant in some situations. Recollecting that the oxygenated water converted black sulphurate of lead into a white sulphurate, he furnished an artist who wished to restore a design of Raphael's with some of it. By applying it with a pencil, the spots were instantly removed.

Effect of hot water in reviving flowers.—If flowers, which have been twenty-four hours out of water, and are decayed, are plunged into hot water, as the water gradually cools they become quite fresh again. This fact, which many denied until they tried it, has long been familiar to those who live in the vicinity of hot springs; and who have remarked, that decayed flowers plunged into the waters of the springs, become again fresh and beautiful.

New printing press.—Mr Hellfarth, a printer at Erfurt, has invented a press to print eight sheets at a time. This machine, which may be made of any size, supplies 7,000 copies of each sheet in twelve hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides. The machine is put in motion by one horse; and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets, and take them away. Each sheet perfects itself.

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER V.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

UNDER this head we shall present our readers with two interesting papers from the Literary Gazette; the one containing a view of the newspaper press in this country; the other a sketch of the Russian journals.

An account of all the weekly newspapers published in London on Saturdays and Sundays, and also of those Sunday prints of which there is a Monday edition, laid before parliament some weeks ago, has suggested to us the idea, that a *general view of the newspaper press*, as it exists at the present time, might not be an unacceptable paper to lay before our readers. In many cases it is impossible to do more than approximate facts; but, from our inquiries into the subject, we will venture to say, that the result of our investigation will be found to coincide, very nearly, with the true state of the case. When this is looked at, the prodigious extent of this species of periodical circulation, and its consequently prodigious effects upon the minds of the people, will strike every thinking person with wonder; and the influence upon manners, as well as the political and moral influence of these slight but ever acting engines, will merit, perhaps obtain, a graver consideration than has ever yet been given to them in a comprehensive form.

We shall begin with the Parliamentary Return. Even in its limited scale, this document contains the names of *forty-two* journals; of these, however, several had perished between 1817 and 1820, the years embraced in the record: the remaining number consequently stands at *thirty-two*; but, several have originated in the year 1821, not comprised in this list, which would carry the number to within four or five of the first total. Of these, *twenty-two* have taken from the stamp office within the year, above three millions and a quarter of stamps, the lowest number being 825, the highest 992,500. The other journals enumerated, probably purchase their stamps from their stationers, and therefore the stamp office could furnish no clue to their demand. The number of advertisements on which duties were paid by these journals in 1820 is, in round numbers, about £23,250; and the total amount of the tax they pay to the treasury, about £46,000.*

It

* These calculations are made on the face of the sheet laid before the house of Commons, but it must be observed, that it is extremely incorrect, and such as ought not to have come from persons entrusted with public accounts. One newspaper, "The *News*," has, by advertisement, pointed out the inaccuracy attached to its sale, which was returned at only about one quarter of its actual number; and others of its contemporaries have also reclaimed, though to a less extent. The *Literary Gazette* should also complain of the want of accuracy. It is thus stated:

	No. of Stamps.
1817	53,600
1818	31,700
1819	49,100
1820	41,170

Whereas,

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It is not within our limits to name all the journals to which the foregoing epitome applies; suffice it to mention those of the largest sale:—Bell's Weekly Dispatch, the Englishman (the highest Sunday), the Examiner, the Guardian, and the Literary and London Literary Gazette (the highest Saturday), are at between yearly 130,000 and 200,000; the County Herald above 200,000; Bell's Weekly Messenger, and the News, above 500,000; and the Observer, above 900,000. The three latter, as well as the Examiner, publish on two days, the Sunday and Monday (which makes the distinction in the Englishman and Literary Gazette above parenthetically noticed), as do many others of what are called Sunday newspapers.

It is observable, from the return, that in several instances, there has been considerable fluctuation in the sale of certain journals. The best established do not vary much; others exhibit a certain and rapid decline: one, the Observer, nearly doubled in 1820. The most violent of the opposition press, stand higher in 1819 than in 1820; and in general, it appears, that the papers less decidedly of a party character, have increased; while those, of a contrary cast, have diminished. We do not, however, pretend to be acquainted with all these; but the Champion, which, in 1817, consumed of stamps, 64,100, in 1820, takes only 36,934. Cobbett's Register disappears from the list; Duckett's Dispatch drops from a duty of 300l. to 2l. 5s. 6d.; the Englishman decreases from 199,525 to 173,800; the Examiner differs from 205,000 to 194,500; the Independent Whig, from 50,405 4,694; and Wooler's Gazette from 101,415 in 1819, to 77,850 in the following year. On the other hand, more neutral journals seem to have risen:—Bell's Dispatch, in four years, from 75,350 to 132,000; Bell's Messenger, from 573,150 to 607,650; the Observer, what we have already noticed; and the minor papers in like ratios.

It is observable, at the same time, that other, besides political causes, may have conduced to this state of things. One journal may have struck upon popular articles; another may have failed in similar features; and those which mix literary matters and matters of taste, with politics and news, may have been affected by various considerations.

All the periodicals above mentioned, are produced on the Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; but there is another class of considerable importance published in the metropolis, which does not come under the designation of the daily press. There are at least five papers (British Mercury, Christian Reporter, Philanthropic Gazette, Military Gazette, and Moderator) peculiar to Wednesday; one, the Farmer's Journal, claims Monday; another, the Law Chronicle, belongs to Thursday; the Hue and

Whereas, the number of stamps which *The Literary Gazette* received from the Stamp Office in 1820, was 50,037; and the unstamped edition, the *London Literary Gazette* (the commencement of which, in 1818, accounts for the diminution of *stamps*, while there was an immense increase of circulation—i. e. more than treble) is not mentioned at all, though it circulated above 100,000 impressions, and paid duty upon above 1,300 advertisements!

Cry,

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Cry, or Police Gazette, is seen every third week; and the Literary Advertiser on the 10th of every month. On the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the Evening Mail, London Packet, and London Chronicle; and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the Commercial Chronicle, English Chronicle, General Evening Post, and St. James's Chronicle, which are called "*thrice-a-week papers*," are promulgated, and though not much read in London, have most of them, we believe, a respectable country circulation. In town, the population wants its food of news daily (almost hourly;) in the provinces many are contented to be instructed on alternate days. Then there is the Courier de Londres every Tuesday and Friday; and, though last not least of this class, the London Gazette, by authority, every Tuesday and Saturday.*

Taking the average of the sale of these 18 papers at 1,000, their thirty-four impressions will amount to 34,000 weekly, to be added to the first order, or about 1¾ millions in the course of the year.

The third and best known class of London newspapers consists of the daily morning and evening publications: the former comprehending eight—the British Press, Morning Advertiser, Morning Chronicle, Morning Herald, Morning Post, New Times, Public Ledger, and Times. The latter, seven—namely, the Courier, Globe, Star, Sun, Statesman, Traveller, and True Briton. The eight morning papers have a daily sale (we speak very near the mark) of from 18,000 to 20,000: the seven evening papers amount probably to from 12,000 to 14,000. We will take the two united at a little more than 32,000, per diem, which makes an addition to the preceding weekly sale of newspapers of 200,000, and to the yearly total of about ten millions and a half.

The consumption of newspapers published in London alone, therefore, will on these data amount annually to—

Of Saturday, and Sunday (with Monday editions) papers ..	3,250,000
Of other weekly, twice and thrice a-week papers	1,750,000
And of daily papers ..	10,500,000
Grand yearly total ..	15,500,000

or about 300,000 every week, or about 50,000 every day!!!

When we look at the great price of this article, which, from its demand, may well be reckoned among the necessaries of life, at the revenue it produces without the trouble even of collection, at the multitude of persons to whom it affords employment, at the quantity it uses of manufactures and mechanism, paper, type, presses, &c. &c. at its various ramifications as a source of industry and property in rents, insurances, buildings, newsvenders, postages,

* Occasionally we have some whimsical mistakes between this Gazette and ours, in consequence of the similarity of name. Its official editor has not unfrequently orders for his "amusing miscellany," consisting chiefly of proclamations, degrees of chancery, &c. dissolutions of partnership, and list of bankrupts; while we have met with threats of prosecution, for not attending to notices to creditors, or changes of partners in an iron or woollen-drapery firm. Our worthy contempory has now and then to refuse bad impromptus and worse sonnets; and we in requital resist orders to insert as many loyal addresses as would fill our pages for a month.

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conveyances, and above all, at its commercial, scientific, social, political, and moral influence, it will stand forward to the contemplation as one of the most extraordinary objects even of this extraordinary age.

But what we have yet considered is only a part of the whole; there are still an infinitely greater number of provincial newspapers to be added to the list. There is hardly a town of any size in the kingdom which has not its journal. Glancing at the newsman's list (published by Newton of Warwick-square) we observe, that Birmingham has four, Bristol five, Bath four, Brighton three, Cambridge two, Canterbury three, Carlisle two, Chelmsford two, Chester three, Coventry two, Durham two, Exeter four, Gloucester two, Hull three, Ipswich two, Leeds three, Liverpool six, Leicester two, Manchester seven, Maidstone two, Newcastle three, Norwich two, Nottingham two, Oxford two, Preston two, Plymouth three, Sheffield three, Sherborne two, Stamford two, Whitehaven two, Worcester two, and York three. And this list (we have not minuted places where papers are published once a week) by no means includes all the country journals published. In England and Wales however, it extends its enumeration to one hundred and thirty-three, all of which are weekly, except the two belonging to Canterbury, which appear twice a week.

The Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey produce each two weekly journals.

Scotland has thirty-one in the list, to which Aberdeen contributes two, Air two, Dumfries two, Dundee two, Edinburgh nine, Glasgow four, Inverness two, Kelso two, and Montrose two. Of these, three Edinburgh's are published thrice a week, and three twice; two Glasgow's thrice a week, and one twice; Greenock twice a week, and one of the Kelso's twice a week; raising the whole to forty-seven within that period.

Ireland is enumerated up to fifty-six, whereof Belfast has four, Cork four, Clonmell two, Dublin sixteen, Ennis two, Galway three, Kilkenny two, Limerick four, Tralee two, and Waterford two. Among these, four of the Dublin are daily, and there are others thrice and twice a week, to make the total weekly, one hundred and twenty-six publications.

The summa is—*weekly.*

English Provincials . .	135
The British Isles	6
Scotland	47
Ireland	126
Total . .	314

And to the honour of these, be it stated, that not one of them is published on the Sabbath-day, which practice is confined to London alone. Many of the country newspapers have a very great sale, so that we should not probably far exceed the truth if we average them at 2,000. The result would be above 620,000 weekly, or 36 millions and a half annually, to be added to the mass of the metropolis, and augmenting the grand total to above 50 millions of sheets within the year, or a weekly million distributed over the country, and dispatched abroad!!!

Though simply speculative, it would be curious to calculate on these data the number of readers in

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in the kingdom, the number of hours employed in reading, and the quantum of effect produced in conversation, by this prodigious circulation of newspapers. At a first view it would seem, that the entire adult population of Great Britian, did nothing else but print and peruse journals. It is however, sufficiently obvious, that these channels of intelligence and of opinion are so widely ramified, that they must have an incalculable influence on the weal or ill of the people. This ought to be a solemn warning to those who conduct them, beyond all laws of restraint, above the dread of all associations to prosecute, and dearer than any motives of selfish interest. We would exhort the very humblest of our brethren, never to loose sight of the heavy responsibility under which they act.—The lowest paper has its circle, upon whose minds it operates; and its duty, even with the highest, is—to speak the truth, discourage vicious, and instil beneficial principles. To those whose popularity gives them an extensive sphere, we need hardly insist on the important nature of their functions.—Every one superintending a periodical work in great demand, must be made sensible of his power at every step he moves.—It meets him in society, in public and in private: it deeply affects individual and general interests: tastes are formed, judgments are upheld, acts of moment are done on no other grounds, and too often with no other inquiry. It ought therefore, to be constantly felt, that

——— "It is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant."

The bonds upon editors are manifold.—Self interest, the basest of them all, ought to dictate impartiality and justice; but the stronger ties of literary character, of utility, of honour, and of public duty, are twined about their hands and heads; and, without exalting them above the due estimate of their influence, we would again repeat that, as the responsibility is onerous, so, when well acquitted, must the reward be mighty, and the sense of gratification unbounded.

We meant, in this *view* of the newspaper press, to have described at some length, the labours connected with the varieties of newspapers; the weekly and daily publications; but our space compels us to brevity.

We shall pass the weekly, and just sketch a morning newspaper; the contents of which would make a three guinea volume, as books are now fashionably got up.

In the first place the advertisements are continually printing. During the sitting of parliament, each journal has from six to ten, or more gentlemen of literary acquirements, engaged in reporting the debates. These succeed each other in rotation, in the gallery of the house of commons, or space for strangers in the upper house; and remain, as may be requisite, half an hour, an hour, or two hours respectively, to take notes of what passes; as one retires, another occupies his place; and the succession lasts till the business is done. In the same way, the matter is delivered to the printers: the first reporter goes to his office and writes out his part of the debate, while the second is carrying on the system

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of note-taking; and so the whole proceeds through three, four, five, six, seven or ten individuals. This division of labours, renders that practicable which we daily see, and which would otherwise be thought impossible. The same principle is seen in the printing-office, or *chapel*, as it is called. The principal printer receives the debates written on slips of paper, and distributes them to his ten or fourteen compositors, to be put in type. When finished, the matter is put regularly together, and impressions are taken as the work goes on, which are submitted to another officer, called the reader, for correction. A lad reads the MSS. to this person, while he cons the proof, and jots on the margin, the needful alterations. Again handed to the compositors, these alterations are made in the type; and the proof is read twice more before it is finally made up into columns for the editor, and for putting into the shape in which it is published. The news, and politics, and all other branches of the paper, undergo a similar process; and it is altogether curious to see the busy and active scene in which, perhaps, ten able writers, a great number of clever printers, superintending readers, correctors, printers, and editors, are all co-operating to the same end—the publication on the morning of the morrow, of that well filled sheet, of which the very commencement was witnessed some twelve hours before. The circumstances of getting the sheets stamped at the Stamp Office, wetting for printing and submitting them to the press, in pages or forms (i. e. two pages together), it would prolong this article too much to detail: we shall only mention that, for expedition's sake, it is often necessary to print the latest made up pages four or five times over? so that, though only one sheet is produced, it is frequently set up, *in fac similes*, twice or thrice. To conclude the whole, the publishing of a large impression is, in itself, remarkable. The speed with which reams of moist paper are counted, and disposed of in quires, dozens, single papers to the various newsmen—the clamour of their boys, and the impatience of the devils, constitute a spectacle of no common kind.

The evening papers, which take their reports from those of the morning, are, of course, spared a very considerable expence. Some of the leading morning journals disburse, for literary assistance and printing, above 200l. weekly; none of the evening, we presume, expend one half of that amount, however liberal they are in providing for the public entertainment and information.

In the weekly prints, the system is nearly the same; only they proceed more leisurely, in consequence of their work being spread over six days. Few of them employ reporters, or look much after original matter; except, perhaps, that some of the leading Sunday newspapers obtain an account from the law courts on Saturday, and of any late news on that day. Their expences are thus comparatively inconsiderable, and their emoluments great. It is not easy to speak with certainty, nor would it be right in us to do so, of the profits of any particular journals, we shall therefore conclude by stating the common rumour, that, at least, one morning paper is worth

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worth from fifteen to eighteen; two from eight to ten; one evening, more than ten; and one, or perhaps two weekly, from three to five thousand pounds per annum.

The newspapers and periodical journals published in the Russian empire, including the official gazettes of St. Petersburgh, (but not those published in Riga, Mitau, Dorpat, &c. in the German language,) are the following:—"The Petersburgh Gazette," called also the Court Gazette, edited by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, begun in 1718, and published every Tuesday and Friday in the Russian language. It contains domestic and foreign news, very often extracted from the "Hamburgh Correspondent." It has three supplements, two of which contain official and private advertisements, and the third scientific articles drawn up by the academy. This paper is also published in German in the same form, but with this difference, that the article on foreign news is very ably written by Mr. Schubert, a member of the academy. "The Russian Invalid, or Military Gazette," has been published ever since February, 1813, in three different editions, Russian, Polish, and German. The proprietor and editor, Mr. Pesarovius, from the beginning assigned the profits of the paper for the benefit of the soldiers wounded during the last war, and for the widows and orphans of the deceased. This patriotic undertaking was crowned with adequate success; the number of subscribers was very considerable, and patriotic donations flowed in from all parts of the empire, so that Mr. Pesarovius, after having distributed very considerable sums among the invalids, was enabled, in December, 1815, to present to the emperor a capital of 395,000 rubles in bank-bills. The emperor did not leave him unrewarded; he also appointed him member of the committee of invalids, consisting of his adjutants-general. Since this time, the "Russian Invalid" has become the organ of the military ordinances. Besides these, it contains the foreign news, without any particular selection, from the Hamburgh and Berlin papers. "The Gazette of the Senate" has appeared since 1811, every Saturday, in Russian and German, in 4to. and contains the Ukases, &c. of the emperor, published by every department. The "Conservateur Impartial," published every Tuesday and Friday, in 4to. in the French language, and edited by the Abbé Manguin, is not of much importance. It contains court news, advertisements, and foreign intelligence from the "Hamburgh Correspondent," and "Journal des Debats." "The Journal of the Imperial Philanthropic Society," appears in monthly numbers of six or seven sheets, in the Russian language, and contains news respecting several Russian as well as foreign charitable institutions; together with the reports of the society.

The following are the daily and other journals published in the Russian language; of which "The Son of the Country; or, the Patriot," claims the pre-eminence. It has been edited, since October, 1812, by Mr. Gretsch, formerly director of the military school for mutual instruction of the imperial guards.

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guards. It is published every Saturday, in numbers of three 8vo. sheets, and is dedicated to Russian history, politics, and Russian and foreign literature. It contains many original articles, and extracts from travels, written in the Russian language. This journal is distinguished for the severe, very often satirical, tone of its criticisms, which are not always impartial, and which involve its editor in a continual war with the other journals. The fine arts are also treated of by "The Patriot;" it lately contained a very interesting article on the last exhibition of the academy of the Fine Arts, and a very severe, but, as it appears, a well-founded criticism on the plan of the new church of St. Isaac's, built by Mr. Monterrund. —Mr. Gretsch was lately fortunate enough to obtain the distinguished assistance of Mr. Wojekoff, formerly professor at Dorpat, of Mr. Tukowski, a poet of the first rank, and of Mr. Batuschkoff, now at Naples.

"The spirit of the Journals," edited, since 1815, by Mr. Tatchenkoff, counsellor of state, is published in numbers of several sheets, every fourteen days; and contains several valuable articles on political economy. The language of this journal is very free and daring. "The Well Disposed," published by Mr. Izmailoff, counsellor of finance, in numbers of four sheets every fortnight, is solely dedicated to literature, and occasionally contains very interesting essays in prose and poetry; but the editor is accused of partiality to trivial subjects, and is called the *Russian Teniers*.

"The Promoter of Civilization and Beneficence," published by the society of friends of Russian literature, has appeared since 1818, in monthly numbers, of from seven to nine sheets, and contains partly original essays and partly translations relative to history and literature. The profits of this journal are allotted to the support of learned men. The director of this society, Mr. Glinka, colonel of the guards and military governor of St. Petersburgh, is a man highly distinguished for his talents and principles.

"The Courier of Siberia," published by Mr. Spaszki, who has resided many years in that province, as intendant of the mines, appears in monthly numbers of five sheets, and contains much important historical and geographical information relative to that imperfectly known country.

"The Spectator on the Neva" is published by a society of young men, and appears in monthly numbers of six or seven sheets; it began only this year, and contains literary and scientific articles, chiefly translations.

The following daily and other Journals are published at Moscow. First, "The Moscow Gazette," published by the University. It contains extracts from the daily papers of St. Petersburgh, and advertisements; it appears twice a week in 4to., has a very great sale in the interior of the empire, and prints no fewer than 7,000 copies. Secondly, "The European Courier," a literary and political journal, begun in the year 1802, by Mr. Karamsin, published every fourteen days, in numbers of five sheets, 8vo., and containing very valuable information respecting the history of Old Russia, as well as critical examinations of the

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the antiquities of the country. The present editor is Mr. Katchenowski, professor of Archæology to the University of Moscow, and perhaps the most learned of all the Russian journalists. Thirdly, "The Russian Courier," published by Mr. Serga Glinka, every fourteen days, since 1808, in numbers of from three to five 12mo. sheets. It is dedicated to Russian history and education. The editor is distinguished for his ardent patriotism, and his hatred to every thing that is not Russian. Fourthly, "The Historical, Statistical, and Political Journal," which has been carried on without interruption for twenty-five years; but is nothing more than a translation of the Political Journal of Hamburgh. A Journal is published at Kasan, in the Russian language, edited by the professors of that University.*

CHAPTER VI.

STATE OF THE FINE ARTS.

WHEN the Fine Arts of a country excite very general interest they make a part of its history. Each year, we have observed, that, the numbers increase who visit our exhibitions of paintings, though these exhibitions, also, increase annually.

We shall not remark very minutely upon individual strictures, unless their extraordinary merits, in the public approbation bestowed upon them, should render it desirable; but we shall allot more space than we have usually done to this department of the fine arts, though our strictures will be of a very general nature. Before the works of the old masters were annually exhibited at the British Gallery, the sight of a fine collection of paintings was rarely enjoyed by our artists, or if by special favor they gained access to the mansion of a noble collector, they had seldom the privilege of contemplating, at leisure, what they saw; their enthusiasm was aroused, but they gained very little besides.

Every one acquainted with the difficulty of success in this art, will allow, that with scanty advantages much was done by the painters of the middle of the last century. To add to these disadvantages the knowledge and taste of those, who, by fortune, were qualified to have been their patrons, was very limited; the farthest extent of connoisseurship went not

* Russia has now 350 living authors. Most of them are of the nobility. One-eighth of the whole number are clergymen. Up to the year 1807, 4,000 works had appeared in the Russian language. In the year 1810, the Russian National Library was in possession of almost 3,000 volumes by native authors, among which there were 105 romances. There are already 6,000 works in the Russian language. Moscow has nine public libraries and ten printing offices; St. Petersburgh, seven public libraries and fifteen printing offices; Wilna, one public library and five printing offices; Revel, Dorpat, Cracow, have each one library and two printing offices. In all Russia there are only eight or nine letter-founderies.

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beyond the affectation of despising every production of the British school; the funds, therefore, which should have fostered the rising talents of our own country, were expended, too often, upon trash old or new imported from Italy or Holland.

That certain great artists of rare endowments, and, perhaps, in more favorable circumstances, did excite a large measure of public attention, cannot be denied; but the patronage they received was much below their merits, and the estimation in which their works were held by their contemporaries was nothing compared with their present fame.

But a good era for the arts commenced with sir Joshua Reynolds and Hogarth. The discovery was quickly made, that all that was old was not good, but that in the paintings of these great men, with those of Gainsborough and Wilson, both grace and character, with fine coloring and beautiful chiaro-sairo were to be found. Yet, the admirers of even these men were few in number, and many able artists of the same day, who, with more enlightened patronage, would have distinguished themselves, sunk to the grave unregarded. If our living painters have still to lament that there are comparatively few purchasers of their pictures, they have now little cause for complaint, that they have no means of studying the fine works of the Italian and Flemish schools; and they will study them, we hope, to good purpose. But the advancement of a *school of art* will, necessarily, be slow. We have found ourselves each year anticipating the rapid improvement of our younger artists, but the first view of the exhibitions has generally dissipated the delusion.

The splendid annual collection of the works of old masters at the British gallery, and the ready access which the liberality of lord Grosvenor, the marquis of Stafford and other enlightened noblemen and gentlemen now grant to the view of finest ancient pictures in the kingdom, must, ere long, produce a good effect upon our young artists, and it will produce also an effect upon the taste of their patrons. To the very limited knowledge of the principles of the art which, even at the present day, the majority of our nobility and gentry possess, may, in a great measure, be referred to the rare instance of an artist of the British school devoting himself wholly to the highest style of painting. A glance at the catalogue of the modern pictures of the British institution, or of the exhibition at Somerset House, will shew the paucity of historical or poetical subjects. Even if such subjects are painted, too much favour is generally shewn to public opinion, to the popular idea of the term, nature.

The uninstructed eye, therefore, is solely addressed; gaudy coloring and coarse sentiment are too common; our artists seldom succeed, and, perhaps, do not always attempt, to carry the mind back to the age of the story of their picture; or, when their subject is poetical, to the fabulous periods in the history of Greece or Egypt. They appear, also, to be less fertile in invention than our modern bards.

But, though we say this, we believe that there is no school of painting in Europe, equal to the English, and we have neither seen nor heard of a collection of modern pictures,

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pictures on the continent equal to that of sir John Leicester.

In the exhibition at the British gallery we found much to admire, notwithstanding the foregoing prefatory remarks: Mr. Wilkie's pictures are always attractive, his "Finished Study of the Reading of a Will," we prefer to his large picture of the same subject. Mr. Newton's "Importunate Author," and Mr. Collins's "Bird Trap" is a clever picture. The artists of the Norwich school are improving; the late Mr. Crome, the founder, had a dark but well coloured picture, which reminded us of Gainsborough's early manner. The "Dutch Fair," by G. Vincent, and the "Grove Scene," and "Landscape," by Starke, bear the marks of a careful study of nature.—J. B. Crome, too, is rapidly advancing. The animal paintings of E. Landseer, are very fine, especially his "Rival Candidates;" indeed, this young artist gives promise of great excellence in the style of art he has chosen. He may gain in time the spirited execution of Sugden or Rubens; he has already more sentiment in his pictures of this class.

We shall, probably, differ from the public in our opinion of Mr. Martin's "Belshazzar's Feast." No one can deny to him the rare praise of genius; but, while we admit that his picture is forcible and splendid, we do not hesitate to say, that, in many respects, and those too very important, we consider it defective. The story is badly told: Belshazzar is not readily discovered, and when found he is not in the attitude of terror listening to the awful denunciation of Divine wrath from the mouth of the prophet but has apparently just seen "the finger of a man's hand writing upon the plaster of the wall of the king's palace." We do not know why he illuminated the unmeaning forms which we are to take for "mene, mene, &c." But setting aside the departure from historical truth, for which, indeed, he has great authorities on his side, he should have made it obvious that this deviation was necessary to the picturesque effect, and nothing short of this necessity would justify his choice of an attitude so undignified. The sacred historian has described a man whose conscience was smitten, for though, at the first sight of the miraculous handwriting, he might have let fall his cup, that expression of womanish fear, which the painter has given, ill accords with Belshazzar's awarding to Daniel the recompense he had promised. But the effect of the picture is not true to nature—it is too red, and the aerial prospective is bad. If it were night when the circumstances happened, and this the painter has clearly intended by the effect he has given to that part of his picture where the temple of Belus is seen above the palace, (which by the bye is very beautiful, though not at all in harmony with the rest) so much of the color of the various objects could not have been seen. Such liberties may justly be taken by painters in the highest style of art, when the subject has been treated poetically, but it is *not* treated poetically by Mr. Martin. Annibale Corracci's remarks respecting the number of figures allowable in an historical picture, would fetter the arts too much. Processions and feasts were not suited to the quiet dignity of the Bolognese school; but who, that has seen the splendid marriage

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marriage of Cana — of Paul Veronese, would have controlled that artist by such a rule!

Coronations and Lord Mayor's shews, where splendid finery are required, would suit Mr. Martin's talents, and would equal the reality at least; but, we hope, that he will in future attend less to the plaudits of the "great, vulgar, and small," and be influenced rather by that same good taste which produced the less seducing picture of "Joshua commanding the Sun and Moon to stand still;" and "The taking of Babylon by Cyrus." We are happy by referring to these two fine pictures, to prove that we greatly admire Mr. Martin's talents, and we think that they, but especially the former, received much less attention than they deserved.

If Mr. M. must make architecture his subjects, and give historical titles to his pictures, let him avoid all those in which the passions are required to be depicted, and, we believe, that he can produce more splendour than any of his contemporaries.

We observed several good pictures by Mr. G. Jones, particularly his Notre Dame, Poictiers.

Cupid and Psyche, by Mr. Etty, is a picture of great merit; the improvement of this artist is very apparent.

The Society of Painters in water colors having removed to a smaller room reverted this year to their original plan, and confined their exhibition to works executed in water colors *only*.

This arrangement is, we think, likely to promote the advantage of its members, as drawings lose somewhat of their effect in the same room with oil paintings.

We found, as usual, many beautiful cuts of Christall, Barrett, Varley, Fielding, Robson, and others, who, though deserted by Mr. Glover (he having a gallery of his own) will, we do not doubt, make their annual exhibitions worthy of the public attention.

Our *panoramas* have become of late too good to be passed over without remark: we can speak confidently of the correctness of outline and effect of those of Berne and Lausanne; the latter is particularly beautiful, and both exhibit very much of the character of the country and the costume of its inhabitants. We can almost fancy ourselves again in scenes, which no one, with a spark of feeling for, and beauty of nature, can forget, who has ever had the privilege of seeing. The distant glaciers in the panorama of Berne are, indeed, much less brilliant than in nature; but who can paint such effects? The dissolving ice reflecting the sun's rays!

The view of the bay of Naples is said, by those who know the scene, to be as accurate as it is beautiful, and we cannot but admire the art which, in the centre of a great city, can place before us a representation so true, that one is tempted to fancy ourselves transported in an instant to a spot we have seen in a distant country.

In the exhibition at Somerset House the public taste is always more regarded than in the comparatively select assemblage at the British Gallery. Portraits occupy, as usual, a large proportion of the few good places in which pictures can be seen to advantage; but we think rather more of this space than usual has been allotted to fancy or historical subjects.

Instead of comparing the exhi-

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bition in the mass with those of former years, we prefer the comparison of the productions of each artist (where they have given us an opportunity of making it) with their former works, and we must begin with regretting that Mr. Turner has not given us this opportunity.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, as usual, takes the lead in that department, in which England is decidedly superior to the rest of Europe.—His portraits of Mrs. Henry Baring and family, of Lady Louisa Lambton, and of Lady Pollington, are beautiful specimens of his tasteful pencil. We think Mr. Wests his best male portrait; but even that does not surpass Mr. D. Ricardo's, by Phillips; Rackburn, Owen, and Jackson, have several very fine.

Mr. Stothard never fails to charm in spite of some inaccuracy of drawing. His "Vintage" has the glow of autumn, and his "Characters from Shakspeare" is a beautiful picture. We are pleased to discover that Mr. Stothard is rising in public estimation; we are persuaded that his taste would have been appreciated had he lived in the best days of the arts.

We are not amongst the admirers of Mr. Mulready's "Careless Messenger Detected;" neither the tone of color, nor the execution pleases us. When a subject is vulgar, we expect at least clear and spirited pencilling, and harmony of color; yet Mr. Mulready is an artist of good abilities, and we regret that to please the corrupt taste of the public he is content to waste his months and years on subjects, to which, unless we are greatly mistaken, his own inclination would not lead him.

Mr. Howard has not, we think, in this year's exhibition equalled such of his former pictures with which his "Sabrina," and "House of Morpheus," may be compared. His Pleiades in sir John Leicester's gallery, is more ideal both in form and color. The common place landscape, in which Sabrina is seated, upon a formal bank, ill accords with the females floating in the air, and they are, indeed, of too earthly a form to "dance nightly upon the stream," as described by Milton. All his other pictures are subject to the same censure, and we are surprised at it, because we have seen, and we refer particularly to his Pleiades, pictures of this artist, which are every thing that can be desired.

When on the subject of poetical landscapes, to make our meaning more intelligible, it may be well to direct our readers to the exquisite taste of Nicolo Poussin, and for their convenience we beg them to recollect those beautiful pictures sold this season at Mr. Knight's sale, of the Education of Bacchus, and Cephalus, and Aurora, now in the possession of Mr Cholmondeley.

Mr. Chalon, we are persuaded, must have been vexed that his picture of "Le Billet," was in a situation where its defects could so readily be seen.

"Dartmouth," by Mr. Collins, is, we think, too crowded with objects, and no inhabitant of that town will, we are persuaded, accept it as a favorable representation of its beautiful and highly picturesque environs. His "Morning on the coast of Kent," is a very charming repetition of an effect of light, which no one has given so well nor so *often* as himself.

Mr. Calcott's "Dover from the Sea," is, perhaps, as fine a sea piece as we have ever seen by any British

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British artist, and will not suffer much by comparison with Vandervelde or Buckheysem. The distant land and sea are beautifully represented, and the shipping is painted with great force and spirit; but the near vessels are too distinctly reflected in the water; and though, at a proper distance, the effect of the whole is good, the artist has, we think, rather exceeded nature in the minute breaking of the waves, to the injury, in some degree of the breadth of his masses.

If Mr. Wilkie had never done better than in the present exhibition, he would not have deserved the great fame he has gained. In his "Village Politicians," the girl sitting upon a style is a very clever figure, and the meat upon the tray of the listening baker smokes to admiration. The sunny effect of the picture, also, is skilfully managed. In "Guess my Name," the tottering gait of the old man entering the room, is well represented, and the general effect is very good; but we do not think that the story of either picture is told with Mr. Wilkie's usual felicity.

Briggs is a very ingenious artist, his pictures from the Merry Wives of Windsor, and from Romeo and Juliet, are truly comic.

Mr. Leslie's "May Day" is a very clever picture and very amusing.

Etty's "Cleopatra on her voyage to Cilicia," is very creditable to this rising artist. These three artists are young and promise well, and we like the line of art they have chosen, though very dissimilar to each other.

Mr. Martin's picture of "Revenge" has been much admired; but to us it appears that the enlargement of his figures is but the magnifying of his faults. This picture also, like his Belshazzar's feast, is too red and gay.

Mr. Hilton is a very able artist, "Nature Blowing Bubbles," is a very clever picture; but we have not seen any thing of the artist that we like so well as his splendid sketch of the entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid, an allegorical picture, combining many of the excellencies of Rubens and Paul Veronese.

There were several busts by Mr. Chantry in his best style.

We had written thus far, when we recollected that we had not remarked upon any landscapes in this exhibition, and very little upon any in the British gallery of English artists. It is not a little extraordinary that so few landscapes have been exhibited at the Royal Academy for several years past. It may be that the landscape painters have not been well treated, they cannot be well pleased to see their pictures in bad situations, and the best places, we have observed, are rarely given to them. This is unlucky, because they suffer more (those, at least, that are tenderly colored and highly finished) than either portraits or historical pictures. They suffer, also, from their proximity to scarlet and yellow drapery. It is unfortunate too, because England is the country where a taste for scenery is more cultivated than in any other in Europe, and where numerous descriptive poets, even down to our own days, have flourished; it is a country, too, that possesses the first landscape painters in the world.

Pictures of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, and Dutch schools, at the gallery of the British Institution.

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This assemblage did not equal some of former years, but selections made from the finest collections of the nobility and gentry of the country, will, of course, contain very many beautiful specimens of the different masters.

There were several very good portraits by Rembrandt, as No. 9 the portrait of a female, and No. 89 his own portrait, both from the king's collection; and No. 80 an old man's head, the property of Mr. Cholmondeley. From this gentleman's collection also was procured the beautifully colored landscape by Titian, No. 37.

In the near neighbourhood of this splendid and harmonious picture, were two very gaudy and bad pictures of Claude Loraine, the "Mercury and Battus," and the "Io and the Woodman." There was a pretty little circular picture of the "Master and his Echo," and "Narcissus" was in some respects very good; but "Claude" does not appear to advantage in this gallery, and especially when contrasted with those exquisitely colored pictures of his in the gallery of lord Grosvenor, the "birth and decline of Rome."

Mr. Watson Taylor's collection supplied two of the finest Vandyckes we have seen, the portraits of Simon de Vos and his wife, and two small but sweetly colored Ruysdael's brilliant and true to nature, and a fine Rembrandt landscape.

The view of Rome from Tivoli, by Gaspar Poussin, is finely coloured and very carefully wrought, it is full of beautiful passages and is a tasteful representation of a delightful country; but it has become we suspect, very dark, from the sinking of the color into the ground; we prefer the picture which hung as a pendant to this when both were in Mr. Champersonne's collection, and which we believe to be the joint labour of Nicolo and Gaspar Poussin; this last is now the property of Mr. D. Bevan. Mr. Rogers's Landreche, by Nicolo, is very fine.

No. 42. The daughter of Herodias, by Carlo Dolci, was much admired; and indeed, Salome is beautiful, though the expression of her countenance is not pleasing; but for a pretty girl to hold with composure and in close contact a decapitated head, would be revolting to our feelings if we saw it in nature, and it is not less disgusting from the minute pencil of Carlo Dolci. Had Salome been masculine in appearance, and the subject treated with the force and breadth of Spagnolletto, or Carravagio, it would much better have accorded with our taste. As a contrast to this picture, we refer to the exquisite St. Cecilia of Domenichino, No. 25.

Our strictures on the Carlo Dolci, will in part apply to the "Tomyris Queen of the Massagetæ, ordering the head of Cyrus to be immerged in a vessel full of blood." Even the magical pencil of Rubens cannot render this picture beautiful to us, or atone for the disgust arising from the sight of blood, and especially when so applied by a woman. His "Diana returning from the Chase" is beautifully colored though coarse in sentiment. "St. Martin dividing his cloak with a beggar" is also very fine.

No. 10 was a sweetly colored Cuyp. "A Shepherd with cattle on the banks of a river."

The St. George of Tintoretto, a spirited and finely colored picture.

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The pictures of the dowager marchioness of Thomond have been sold this season, amongst them were some of the finest of the pencil of her uncle, sir Joshua Reynolds.

We can never expect to see again so many splendid pictures of this master assembled together. Amongst them were a few copies of those we suspect of the hand of the marchioness herself; but it was a delightful treat to those who value pictures, not for the age in which they were painted but for their intrinsic merits. This collection must have proved to all unprejudiced persons, that sir Joshua's coloring was not fugitive, but on the contrary that his pictures far exceed all modern paintings in splendor, and that the grace which he gave to his finales was never exceeded by any of the old masters. Many of the pictures in which wax had been too freely used have cracked, or run down in tears, but it has seldom injured the effect and deducts very little from the value. We will give the prices which some of the first procured.

First Day.

No. 23. Sir Joshua with a book, sold to lord Normanton for 234 guineas.

No. 61. Lady Hamilton, sold to Mr. Lambton for 202 guineas.

No. 63. View from Richmond-hill, sold to Mr. J. Rogers for 155 guineas.

No. 65. A girl resting upon her heels embracing a favourite kitten, sold to lord Normanton for 295 guineas.

No. 68. Girl with scarlet muff, sold to marquis Landsdown for 255 guineas. (These two last wonderfully brilliant.)

No. 69. Gypsey Fortune Teller, sold to colonel Howard for 240 guineas. (This cannot be the same picture from which Sherwin made his fine print.)

No. 70. Piping Shepherd Boy, sold to Mr. Phillips of Manchester for 410 guineas.

Second Day.

No. 37. Young Shepherdess with Lamb, sold to colonel Howard for 216 guineas.

No. 19. Hope Nursing Love, (the colour partly flown), sold to Mr. Morritt for 215 guineas.

No. 60. Portraits of sir Joshua and Jarvis, as Shepherds to lord Fitzwilliam for 410 guineas.

No. 61. Peasant Girl and Children with a torch, sold to Mr. Zacchary for 400 guineas.

No. 62. Shepherd Boy and Dog, sold to lord Fitzwilliam for 600 guineas.

No. 63. Young St. John and Lamb, sold to Mr. Dantz for 175 guineas.

The beautiful Cardinal Virtues were all purchased by lord Normanton.

Charity for 1500 guineas.
Faith for 400 guineas.
Hope for 650 guineas.
Temperance for 600 guineas.
Justice for 1100 guineas.
Fortitude for 700 guineas.
Prudence for 350 guineas.

No. 72. The Dido on the Funeral Pile, sold to sir C. Long for 700 guineas.

No. 73. Admiral Rodney, sold for 115 guineas.

No. 74. Nymph and Cupid, or Snake in the Grass, sold to Mr. Soane for 510 guineas. An exquisitely coloured picture, as fresh as when it came from the easel.

POETRY.

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Poetry

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

THERE are two states of society, widely different in themselves, in which genuine poetry mostly flourishes. The first, is that in which a nation just emerging from barbarism, is composed of spirits strong in imagination, and in feeling, but weak in science and the colder powers of reason; where the mind, like the country, is full of uncultivated mazes, more romantic and imposing, though less useful, than the neat enclosures of after times, and where both the virtues and the vices, have a deeper tone, than in the heart, which has worn the trammels of education and of civil life.

The second genuine poetic æra, is that in which a nation is very highly advanced in luxury, and civil refinement; when the arts and the sciences have nearly approached perfection; when true philosophy and pure taste conspire, to direct the imagination, and to permit the passions their full glow, adding delicacy to their warmth, and avoiding all that is vapid or distorted.

The space between these two æras, is filled up with all the modifications of false taste, of fashion, of conceit, of imitation, and of folly; with here and there indeed, the production of some bright genius, which shines amidst the rubbish, like a speck of gold in the surrounding earth.——This state is farthest from NATURE, the other two approach her more nearly: the first, because the people are themselves in a state of unsophisticated nature; the other, because when man has run the whole round of his own inventions, pure taste will lead him back to nature, as far more true to beauty, than any deviation which he can possibly imagine.

It is to this latter æra that our nation seems at present rapidly approaching. Soundness in philosophy, and purity in taste, more distinctly mark the literature of the day, than at any former period.—Mere fashion has little influence, and genuine beauty has most admirers: feeling and simple loveliness have established their claims on the heart, and most men judge for themselves, comparatively uninfluenced by any charm of name or of reputation: that which is meritorious, continually succeeds, while that which is defective, whatever exterior assistance may have been afforded it, as certainly fails.

There are many minor indications of the advance of chaste taste among us. The graceful dresses now worn, contrasted with those, which

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which in former times seemed invented for the purpose of obliterating every trace of beauty—the elegance of our buildings, of our furniture, and above all, the true love of nature, exhibited in English landscape gardening.

But of this advance of our nation in genuine poetic feeling, the shortest proof is the comparison of the writers of the present day, with those of the best part of the past century, and that before it; the majority of whom, might rather lull a reader to sleep, than kindle in his soul a single spark of poetic sympathy. We have done, it is to be hoped, for ever, with their boarding school shepherdesses, and petit maitre shepherds, their vapid and bombastic martial odes, and affected elegies, with all the rest of their conceits, and have now returned to that portraiture of nature, from which while pure taste reigns, we shall never depart.

Never was any past age so rich in all the varied styles of poetic composition: the universe of imagination—the sparkling of the song of wit—the depth of sweet and solemn feeling, and the echo of the loveliest chords of the human bosom, have each conspired to delight, amuse, and enchant the spirit. If in the midst of all this, some follies have appeared; it were strange indeed if a garden so fertile, did not produce some weeds.

Though it is not from the crowd of poets, by whose writings we are continually deluged, that the argument of this excellence is to be drawn, yet doubtless many names, without extensive fame, have struck their harps in winning sweetness, and captivating melody: certainly many might be selected who in years gone by, would have ranked each of them very high in the poetic list of their country, though now in the crowd they sing almost unheard, and from their works a selection might be made, of gems of every hue, and tint, serious or gay, which in themselves, would have procured for their nation, a high poetic character. Even the minor compositions for the harp and the piano, possess a glow and a sweetness of imagination, which, touched by the finger of friendship and of loveliness, sink into the heart, and lead it captive, to the combined effect of the music and the words.

Perhaps, upon the whole, Sir Walter Scott is our truest poet.—His mighty genuis has proved—if indeed it required proof—that poetry is no way dependant upon rhyme. In the fascinating tales, (of which we believe him to be *substantially* the author,) he has interwoven as much exquisite poetry in the form of prose, as can be found in any of his avowedly poetical works.—Southey is rather a poet by art, and by study, than by nature; and although he has brought forward some good productions, he has not displayed many of those bursts of poetic possession, which lead the poet of nature captive. His "Vision of Judgment" is absolutely contemptible.—Lord Byron owes much of his celebrity to fashion, much to the boldness of his sentiments, to his intensity of expression, and it is to be feared to the impurity of his ideas: but who that reads his works, does not perceive his powers, great as they undoubtedly are, to be far over-rated by present opinion

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opinion—an opinion which a few years will change, and he will then find his level in a lower class of genuine poetry. His flights are but too often those of deranged feeling, a spirit diseased, and a conception distorted. Among all the characters he has drawn, there is not one true to Nature, not even to the insane nature which he depicts; nor can he, like the author of Waverly, dart as it were his own soul into the person of the portrait, and make it to think and speak in genuine character. This ability, so peculiarly Shakspeare's, no way belongs to Lord Byron. He also makes much too free with the phrases and lines of former writers, to be entirely exempt from the charge of plagiarism.—Moore, is the writer, whose Lyrics will ever be dear to the heart, as the choicest sparks of feeling: but he is a Lyric writer solely, and even his Lalla Rookh, might be divided into a great number of beautiful little lyrics. He is the miniature painter of poetry, delicate and beauteous in the extreme, but, a writer simply lyrical, does not rank so high in reputation as one whose productions are of loftier pretensions: but Moore has called music to his assistance,—he is the poet of our parlors, and the performance of his works, by those whom we love, adds to them, above most, a chain of endearing, and delightful association

SONG

By Sir Walter Scott.

Twist ye, twine ye, ever so
Mingle shades of joy and woe,
Hope and fear, and peace and strife,
Weave the thread of human life!

While the mystic twist is spinning,
And the infant's life beginning,
Dimly seen through twilight bending,
Lo! what varied shapes attending!

Passions wild, and follies vain,
Pleasures, soon exchanged for pain,
Hope and fear, and peace and strife,
Form the thread of human life!

THE MAID'S REMONSTRANCE.

(From an unpublished Opera, by T. Campbell, Esq.)

Never wedding, ever wooing,
Still a love-born heart pursuing,
Read you not the wrongs you're doing
In my cheek's pale hue?
All my life with sorrow strewing,—
Wed—or cease to woo.

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Rivals banished, bosoms plighted,
Still our days are disunited;
Now the lamp of hope is lighted,
Now half quench'd appears,
Damp'd and wavering, and benighted,
Midst my sighs and tears.

Charms you call your dearest blessing,
Lips that thrill at your caressing,
Eyes a mutual soul confessing—
Soon you'll make them grow
Dim, and worthless your possessing,
Not with age, but woe.

ABSENCE.

(By the same.)

'Tis not the loss of love's assurance,
It is not doubting what thou art;
But 'tis the too, too long endurance
Of absence that afflicts my heart.

The fondest thoughts two hearts can cherish,
When each is lonely doom'd to weep,
Are fruits on desert isles that perish,
Or riches buried in the deep.

What though untouched by jealous madness,
Our bosom's peace may fall to wreck;
Th' undoubting heart that breaks with sadness,
Is but more slowly doom'd to break.

Absence! is not the soul torn by it,
From more than light, or life, or breath?
'Tis Lethe's gloom, but not the quiet—
The pain without the peace of death.

IMITATION OF PSALM XXIX.

(Unpublished.)

Give glory to God in the highest, give praise,
Ye noble, ye mighty, with joyful accord;
All-wise are his counsels, all-perfect his ways,
In the beauty of holiness worship the Lord.

The voice of the Lord on the ocean is known,
The God of eternity thundereth abroad;
The voice of the Lord, from the depth of his throne,
Is terror and power;—all nature is awed.

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At the voice of the Lord, the cedars are bow'd,
And towers from their base into ruin are hurl'd;
The voice of the Lord, from the dark-bosom'd cloud,
Dissevers the lightning in flames o'er the world.

See Lebanon bound like the kid on his rocks,
And wild as the unicorn Sirion appear;
The wilderness quakes with the resonant shocks,
The hinds cast their young in the travail of fear.

The voice of the Lord, through the calm of the wood,
Awakens its echoes, strikes light through its caves;
The Lord sitteth King on the turbulent flood,
The winds are his servants,—his servants the waves.

The Lord is the strength of his people; the Lord
Gives health to his people, and peace evermore;
Then throng to his temple, his glory record,
But Oh! when He speaketh, in silence adore.

Sheffield, Nov. 1821. J. MONTGOMERY.

STANZAS ON PAINTING.

(*By Thomas Campbell, Esq.*)

O, THOU! by whose expressive art,
Her perfect image nature sees,
In union with the graces, start,
And sweeter by reflection please!
In whose creative hand the hues,
Stol'n from yon orient rainbow shine;
I bless thee, Promethean Muse;
And hail thee brightest of the NINE.

Possessing more than mortal power;
Persuasive more than poet's tongue,
Whose lineage in a raptured hour,
From Love, the lord of Nature, sprang:
Does Hope her high possession meet?
Is Joy triumphant,—sorrow flown?
Sweet is the trance, the tremor sweet,
When all we love is all our own.

But hush, thou pulse of pleasure dear;
Slow throbbing, cold, I feel thee part;
Lone absence plants a pang severe,
Or death inflicts a keener dart:
Then for a beam of joy to light,
In memory's sad and wakeful eye;
Or banish from the noon of night,
Her dreams of deeper agony.

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Shall song its witching cadence roll,
Yea, even the tenderest air repeat,
That breathed when soul was knit to soul,
And heart to heart responsive beat?
What visions rise to charm, to melt!
The lost, the loved, the dead are near;
Oh, hush that strain, too deeply felt,
And cease that silence too severe!

But thou serenely silent art,
By heaven and love both taught to lend,
A milder solace to the heart;
The sacred image of a friend;
All is not lost if yet possest
For me that sweet memorial shine,
If close and closer to my breast,
I hold the image all divine:

Or gazing thro' luxurious tears,
Melt over the departed form,
Till death's cold bosom half appears
With life, and speech, and spirit warm;
She looks, she lives, this transient hour
Her bright eye seems a purer gem
Than sparkles on the throne of power,
Or Glory's starry diadem.

Yes, Genius, yes! thy mimic aid,
A treasure to my soul has given,
When Beauty's canonized shade
Smiles thro' the sainted hues of heaven.
No spectre form of pleasure fled,
Thy softening, sweetening tints restore;
For thou canst give us back the dead,
Even in the loveliest form she wore.

Then blest be Nature's guardian Muse,
Whose hand her polished grace redeems;
Whose tablet of a thousand hues
The mirror of creation seems.
From Love began thy high descent;
And lovers charmed with gifts of thine,
Shall bless thee, mutely eloquent,
And hail thee brightest of the NINE.

The following verses were addressed by Lord Byron to Mr. Thomas Moore, and are in circulation among a few of Mr. Moore's select friends. Their authenticity is undoubted.

MY boat is on the shore,
And my bark is on the sea;
But ere I go, Tom Moore,
Here's a double health to thee.

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Here's

Here's a sigh for those I love,
And a smile for those I hate,
And, whatever sky's above,
Here's a heart for any fate.

Tho' the ocean roar around me,
It still shall bear me on;
Tho' a desert should surround me,
It hath springs that may be won.

Were it the last drop in the well,
As I gasped on the brink,
Ere my fainting spirits fell,
'Tis to thee that I would drink.

In that water, as this wine,
The libation I would pour
Should be—Peace to thee and thine,
And a health to thee, Tom Moore.

THEE, THEE, ONLY THEE!

(*By T. Moore, Esq.*)

AIR—"*Staca an Mharaga.*" (The Market-stake.)

THE dawning of morn, the day-light's sinking,
The night's long hours still find me thinking,
Of thee, thee, only thee.
When friends are met, and goblets crown'd,
And smiles are near, that once enchanted,
Unreach'd by all that sunshine round,
My soul, like some dark spot, is haunted
By thee, thee, only thee.

Whatever in fame's high path could waken
My spirit once, is now forsaken
For thee, thee, only thee.
Like shores, by which some headlong bark
To the ocean hurries—resting never—
Life's scenes go by me, bright or dark,
I know not, heed not, hastening ever
To thee, thee, only thee.

I have not a joy but of thy bringing,
And pain itself seems sweet, when springing
From thee, thee, only thee.
Like spells, that nought on earth can break,
Till lips, that know the charm, have spoken,
This heart, howe'er the world may wake
Its grief, its scorn, can but be broken
By thee, thee, only thee.

SAIL

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SAIL ON, SAIL ON.

(By the same.)

AIR.—*The Humming of the Bee.*

SAIL on, sail on, thou fearless bark—
Wherever blows the welcome wind,
It cannot lead to scenes more dark,
More sad than those we leave behind.
Each wave that passes seems to say
"Though death beneath our smile may be,
Less cold we are, less false than they,
Whose smiling wreck'd thy hopes and thee."

Sail on, sail on—through endless space—
Through calm—through tempest—stop no more:
The stormiest sea 's a resting-place
To him who leaves such hearts on shore.
Or,—if some desert land we meet,
Where never yet false-hearted men
Profaned a world, that else were sweet—
Then rest thee, bark, but not till then.

THE MAGIC HORN.

(An original Poem by James Edmeston.)

I.

SWEET is the evening roundelay,
As past the western breeze is sighing;
And PHILOMELA mourns the day,
All time the golden hours are dying;
Sweet is the bower of ERMENGARDE,
Latticed with silver, and ivory-barred,
For there the evening sunbeams shine
Their loveliest brilliance ere they set,
O'er sweet briar, rose, and eglantine,
And gild its flowery coronet.

II.

But lorn is the bower of ERMENGARDE;
The snail and the serpent are brooding there,
The dock and the thistle o'erspread the sward,
And flourish around the sweet parterre,
The fox of the forest there creeps to rest,
And on high, the wild bird builds her nest.

III.

In the forest of oak, on the beech crowned hill,
The song of the minstrel is dead and still;

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No longer, no longer, resounds at morn,
The call of her lover's bugle horn;
The harp and the viol, have ceased to weave,
The notes that lighted her soul at eve;
The minstrel at noon hath ceased to stray,
To bask in the warmth of the sunny ray;
For SHE, the Lady of all so bland,
Is carried a captive to FAIRY LAND.

XV.

'Twas thus, when the brave SIR HUGH ST. CYR,
Vowed by the beauty of ERMENGARDE;
To win her again, be she far or near,
Or the gates of her prison house demon-barred
For he had a HORN, whose magic sound,
Would guide him the way to FAIRY LAND;
Scatter the Goblins and Elves around,
And loosen the strongest spel-wrought band:
So away went he to the roaring sea,
And he blew a call right merrily.

V.

Calm and sunny was the wave,
Calm as the ripples are, which flow
Through woodland green, and valley low,
And their pebbly margents lave;
And on that sea, so calm, so bright,
Moored by a silken cord of blue,
Lay a VESSEL OF DELIGHT,
A bark of amber hue;
Gently it rose, and it fell above,
Like a bosom heaved by a sigh of Love.

VI.

It had no sail, it had no oar,
Two azure pinions waved before,
Lovely as are the wings, that bear
HER borne of PLEASURE and the SUN,
The beauteous Insect queen of air,
Amid the gardens of Irum.

VII.

The knight the silken cord untied,
The vessel left the steep rock's side,
The pinions played, and wafted round,
Odours more fragrant than are shed,
Upon a young SULTANA's head,
When at her bridal crowned.

VIII.

He sailed along, the light gale died,
The billow fawned at the vessel's side,

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So calm the wave, he scarce could tell
The vessel moved, but hill, and dell,
And chalky cliff, and towering tree,
All sunk behind the summer sea.

IX.

Not alone is SIR HUGH ST. CYR,
For he hears the tread of the footsteps near,
And he feels the fan of the passer by,
Although no shade falls o'er his eye;
And he hears the beat of the merry dance,
Although no figure meets his glance,
And songs from unseen minstrels float,
Tuned to many a lovely note,
And steered by mariners unseen,
The light bark cuts the waves between.

X.

Now swells a note of joyance gay,
Soft and blythe, as is the song,
That trills the vineyard walks along,
On an ITALIAN holiday;
And now, like that of evening hour,
Sung in some rose enwoven bower,
By melancholy maiden pale;
There singing, all alone, and lorn,
From summer eve, till break of morn,
In sorrow like the Nightingale.

XI.

The bark sailed on, the day was bright,
The sun had reached noon's glowing height,
The winds were still, the ocean calm,
The sun beam warm, the air all balm;
No feather moved on his plumy crest,
Nor waved the favor that hung from his breast;
And had not the play of the wings of blue,
As o'er the ocean the light bark flew,
Softly diffused their perfumed breath,
All else had been fixed, and still as death.

XII.

The bark sailed on——The even came,
The west was robed in solar flame,
The beauteous clouds in light were drest,
And as the flood of radiance streamed,
Portals of heavenly gold they seemed,
Before some city of the BLEST:
And to that city gate there lay,
A trembling path of many a ray.

XIII.

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XIII.

Eve's lovely vision is retiring,
The hours of day light are expiring,
The valley flowers their bells are closing,
The birds of morn in rest reposing;
All below, and all above,
Sleep in peace, and joy, and love.

XIV.

The bark sailed on——The moon arose,
And lit the night at even's close:
Bright and clear was the smile she gave,
And mild she shone on the sleeping wave,
No sound but the water plash was heard,
As the light bark cut along;
The passing wing of the wild sea bird,
And the viewless minstrel's song:
No light was seen, but the white moon's ray,
And her rippled form on the sea path way.

XV.

But fair in the beam the white cliffs stood,
With pine-wreathed coronet of wood;
Clear and deep were the waves he passed,
And dark were the shades the cleft rocks cast;
Clear and deep,—the waters shone,
Like the mirror that BEAUTY looks upon;
And he saw the coral forests well,
And the grots of spar where the GENII dwell;
And the palaces built for the OCEAN QUEEN;
Her city walls, and the towers between;
The columns of pearl, and the shell paved streets,
And the mermaid's coral bowered retreats,
The OCEAN QUEEN rode abroad that night;
Fair was her car,
Of pearl, and of spar,
And her steeds, two many hued dolphins bright;
A lustrous diamond wand she bore,
Embossed with purest golden ore:
The sea flower waved amidst her hair,
And the crown of gem shone paly there;
A flowing vest she wore.

XVI.

He saw the sea meads, and the turtle flocks,
That graze like sheep on the weed covered rocks
Along the ocean lea;
And he saw the keeper watch them nigh,
Resting beneath the lunar sky,
At the trunk of a coral tree:
In a bower of rock, by a coral wood,
Wrapt as in thought, a GENIUS stood;

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For he was forming a shelly wreath,
Gathered from off the green sea heath,
To deck the brow of his OCEAN MAID;
But careless afar,
In the fields of spar,
Or along the chrystal vales she played,
Or soared aloft to air, and sung,
Till the rocks and cliffs around her rung.

XVII.

It has passed in a creek, that magic bark,
On either side the walls are high,
The moon is sinking in the sky,
And the water path is dark;
But the moon shone through a chink, and made
A speck of light amidst the shade,
And there, and there, it drew to shore,
And the fairy minstrels sung once more,
Farewell SIR KNIGHT! success attend thee,
And thy lady's star befriend thee!

XVIII.

Light from the bark sprang SIR HUGH ST. CYR,
A flight of rocky steps were near,
With moss, and lichen over spread,
And the rock flower bloomed above his head,
Round and round, the staircase wound,
Above a bolted port he found,
But he blew a call, and the barriers all,
By one, and one, began to fall.

XIX.

Beyond, a lovely palace lay,
Radiant with cerulean day,
A flower arched passage formed the way;
Flowers of more than earthly bloom,
Sweets of heavenly perfume;
Glorious was the place to see,
Wondrous was its imagery.

XX.

Beyond a lovely palace lay,
Radiant with cerulean day;
The roof by magic art was bright,
As the glowing sky of the noonday light,
When the summer clouds are fleecy white.
A verdant meadow seemed the floor;
With summer flowers strewn thickly o'er;
But not from Heaven the lustre flowed,
That like Heaven's purest lustre glowed—

On

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On steps of pearl and marbly snows,
A many tinted light spring rose;
A vase received the beauteous stream;
Its sparkling drops had many a beam,
Of crimson, orange, violet, blue,
And every tinge of the rainbow's hue;
A fairy figure baled them o'er,
And drops of different tints before,
Were all commingled in the spray,
And formed the sun of a summer's day.

XXI.

There were a smiling shepherdess band
Dancing it lightly hand in hand,
With eyes of joy they stept along,
And the fair hall rang,
As they danced and sang,
And these were the words of their song.

XXII.

Ah! Well a day! 'tis over now,
And the queen of the palace no more will weep:
But flowrets gay, shall bound the brow,
Of the knight that our lady brought over the deep.

XXIII.

They danced, and they sang, and they led him along,
To a figure that seemed as of marble formed,
Like that they say, erst made of clay,
Ere the life-giving fire from heaven had warmed;
Void of motion, and void of breath,
Pale, and fixed, and still as death:
Dark as the raven was her hair,
Her brow and her arm as snow were fair,
Sable as jet, the garb she wore,
Her hand her down bent forehead bore;
She seemed to awake, as the knight drew nigh,
And she pierced to his soul with her snake like eye.

XXIV.

Meanwhile a laughing young maid of the band,
Lightly untied,
The horn at his side,
And bore it away in her hand;
Sir Hugh! Sir Hugh!
Be watchful and true,
Or years will roll by,
While thy lady must lie,
A captive in fairyland!

XXV.

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XXV.

He saw it, he saw it, and forward he sprang,
And he blew till the fairy fabric rang;
The beauty fled, and in its stead,
Mist and dismay, for the summer's day,
And for music the fetters clang.

XXVI.

To an oaken tree a steed was tied,
Massive and bright his trappings were;
The stirrup of gold hung down his side,
His form majestically fair;
Sir Hugh sprang into the saddle gay,
And with heart of air he rode away.

XXVII.

The day was bright and his heart was light,
No cloud of darkness stained the sky,
The zephyrs flitted in gladness by;
In front a verdant lawn extended,
On either side a hill ascended;
With clustered vines and olives crowned,
And by luxuriance girdled round;
In many a spot, a peasant's cot,
Portrayed a happy humble lot;
Bosomed in green the vines between,
Just as the thrush's nest is seen.

XXVIII.

A barren mountain closed the view,
The verdant lawn more narrow grew;
Far more abrupt the hills appeared,
And cliffs of chalk their foreheads reared;
The sound of a waterfall came with the breeze,
And the hills were crowned with tall pine trees.

XXIX.

Narrower still became the lawn,
The verdant hills and the vines were gone;
Instead of the chalk and the pine tree wood,
On either side a rock wall stood;
And in those chasms who can tell,
How many fairy Genii dwell,
Each by the side of the spring he loves well;
Among these caverns high and deep,
How many fairy Echoes sleep;
Or when all beside is still,
Sing to the murmur of the rill;
Or awaked by sudden sound,
Fly the lonely rock walls round.

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XXX.

The rocks were close, the rocks were high,
Their butting brows obscured the sky;
The pathway saw no noon tide ray,
But wore perpetual twilight grey;
The crags possessed no verdure fair,
But the lichen that roots in stone was there;
And not a sound of life was left,
Save the twittering swift in the hollow cleft.

XXXI.

The rockwalls met in a gloomy cave,
Higher than highest minster nave;
The tramp of the horse had a hollow sound,
And the echo rolled the cavern round;
A hollow murmuring met him then,
Like the distant moan from the lion's den;
Through the darkness a gleam of red,
By some mysterious flame was shed;
The passage turned,
And before him burned,
One sheet of fire across it spread;
SIR HUGH! SIR HUGH!
Onward! and through!
The clattering horse hoofs beat the ground,
Bound like lightening followed bound;
And ere the flame could singe his plume,
He hath dashed through the flame and the vault and the gloom.

XXXII.

Sure never yet hath pile so grand,
Appeared in east or western land;
Column and arch the structure bound,
With changing jewels studded round;
In lambent wreaths of varying light,
They twined from base to topmost height,
And shed a many hued glory bright;
One jet black surface formed the floor,
With sparkling gem drops sprinkled o'er;
Reflecting light to gazer's eye,
Like starbeams in a winter sky;
And there sat ONE of thousand forms,
Of wounds, and sickness, griefs and storms;
THE HUNTER OF MANKIND!
Now and anon a bow he drew,
And to earth a viewless arrow flew;
And every time he drew the bow,
He laid some living victim low;
Some hissed like the serpent's rage along,
And some sang sweet as a seraph's song;

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XXXIII.

Some fled to scour a hostile field,
Where WAR's fierce sons in vengeance steeled,
Forced many a gallant foe to yield,
And rolled the shout of victory!
When charging lines in combat met,
With hearts well strung and blades well set,
Where many a plume in blood lay wet,
And trod the princely coronet,
By hoofs of hostile cavalry!
Where man to man, and hand to hand,
Sword crossing sword, and band to band,
Mixed in red carnage o'er the strand,
The shriek, the shout, the agony!
Where common hands, and common force,
Had borne the hero from his horse,
And the green sward sustains his corse,
Who late led on so gallantly!

XXXIV.

Some arrows lodged in BEAUTY'S bloom,
DEATH does not shudder at the blow;
Nor start to chill within the tomb,
The cheek of rosy glow:
The sweetest form, the fairest dye,
That beauty's pencil ever tinted,
The heaving breast, the glancing eye,
The smile, by dimpling love imprinted;
All the soft witchery is o'er,
And in its stead cold horror reigning;
That icy cheek shall glow no more,
At tenderest plaint of love's complaining.

XXXV.

DAUGHTERS OF MUSIC! ye are still,
Where is the sweet resound,
Where is the spirit-trancing trill,
The soul poured forth in sound?
All silent now! no voice is there,
Save the drear wind that wanders forth,
From the cold chambers of the north,
To moan around your sepulchre!

XXXVI.

SIR HUGH alighted from his horse,
And he took on foot his venturous course,
From the hall of DEATH, he passed away.
And he met a figure pale and gay,
Her unbound tresses wildly streaming,
A wild flame in her glances beaming;

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She wept,—Anon
Her tears were done,
And she laughed in madness, fitful gleaming
In sorrow now,
Anon her brow,
Arched in merriment's gayest seeming,
The smile and the tear both lit her eye;
Like the sun and the shower in April's sky.
She sang—but, Oh, how wearily!
How sad, and yet how cheerily!
Gay, though in woe,
The accents flow,
Sweetly, and yet how drearily!

XXXVII.

Dost thou see yonder moon, like a crescent so bright,
How swiftly it gallops along?
My true love and I, on a midsummer night,
Will ride through the clouds in that chariot of light,
And will cheer us with laughing and song:—
He is gone to his rest,
On the earth's cold breast,
And the rose wreath's the spot where in silence he dwells;
While the meek meadow flower,
Twines a midsummer bower,
For the queen of the foes when her bugle swells.
I would not, I would not, if I were gay,
Entwine the bright flowers of spring and day,
For there is a flower so red of hue,
With a black sunk eye so mournful too:
It springs from the bed, of the happy dead,
And it carries the still cool spell of sleep;
Oh, I could breath, o'er a poppy wreath,
Till my heart could die, and my eyes could weep!
List wanderer! list to the sound of the gale,
I know what the whisperer saith.
Hast thou heard? Hast thou heard of the sorrowful tale,
The wedding of BEAUTY and DEATH?
When the wind was still, and the night was drear,
I slept in the brake,
And the venomy snake,
Came and whispered it all in my ear!
Cease sir knight, to seek for dangers,
Thy lady's at rest,
In the earth's cool breast,
And her hall resounds with the tread of strangers.

XXXVIII.

Thus she sang, and away she sprang,
And the hall with her long loud laughter rang.

XXXIX.

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XXXIX.

In front there stood a fairy bower,
With many a pearl and diamond flower,
And ERMENGARDE, the captive lay,
Entranced in the beams of its magic day!
Her eyes in passive beauty closing,
Like Indian queen on flowery couch reposing.

XL.

SIR HUGH, SIR HUGH, his bugle blew,
The bower, the trance, and the pageant flew;
In a fairy car, fast and far,
They sailed by the light of the evening star;
Over river and vale, over plain and sea,
The KNIGHT and the LADY sailed merrily:
And the bower they reached, as at break of morn,
Aurora was mounting her car of state,
And the warder at the castle gate,
Blew the first matin horn.

XLI.

Bright grew the bower, and fresh bloomed the flower,
That pined when the lady was far away;
The vipery nest hath gone from its breast,
And the sun poured the light of a summer's day;
And often the harp of the wandering bard,
Strikes, to delight an idle ear,
A song to the BEAUTY OF ERMENGARDE,
And the MAGIC HORN OF SIR HUGH ST. CYR!

THE END.

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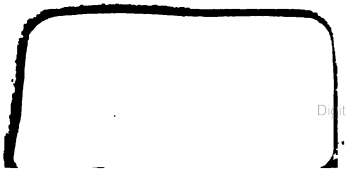

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